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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETIN No. 8

Washington, D. C.

Issued April 1947

✓ BIBLIOGRAPHY ON AVIATION
AND ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY ✕

Compiled by

INA L. HAWES, Librarian

(Assistant in the Division of Bibliography)

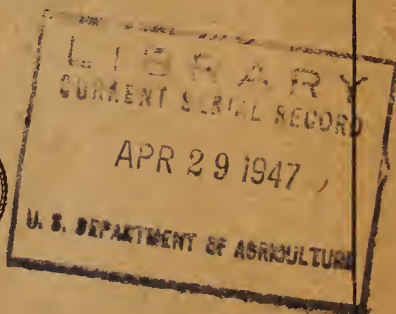
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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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PREFACE

This bibliography, which is a revision and enlargement of the Bibliography on the Use of Airplanes in Insect Control, 1922-1933, compiled by W. E. McBath in 1934, covers the years 1919 through 1944. For Russian material, the bibliography prepared by Korotkikh was a valuable source. No attempt has been made to search the literature beyond 1944, although a number of 1945 references have been included.

The references selected for inclusion are those on the relation of aircraft to the control of crop pests, forest insects, and mosquitoes, to the transportation of disease vectors, together with the attendant problems of quarantine and disinfestation, and to insecticidal injury to bees, livestock, etc.; aircraft studies of aerial fauna; and aerial scouting and mapping of infested areas.

Every effort has been made to check the references with the original publications. Where this was not possible, the references have been marked with an asterisk (*). Abstracts in the McBath bibliography and in the Review of Applied Entomology have been used as the basis for many of the annotations. The annotations show insects affected, localities, materials, equipment, technique, and other information pertinent to the operations described. The arrangement is chronological and alphabetical by author for each year, and an author and subject index is provided.

Call numbers following the citations are those of the United States Department of Agriculture Library unless otherwise noted. Abbreviations used are those in Miscellaneous Publication No. 337, Abbreviations Used in the Department of Agriculture for Titles of Publications.

The following books, while not specifically related to the subject of this bibliography, contain information of interest:

Abrams, Talbert.

Essentials of Aerial Surveying and Photo Interpretation. Ed. 1, 289 pp., illus. N. Y., McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1944. 325.2 Ab8

Smith, H. T. U.

Aerial Photographs and Their Applications. 312 pp., illus. N. Y., D. Appleton Century Co., 1943. 375.2 Sm5

SOURCES CONSULTED

- Card catalog of the Library of the Department of Agriculture, including the Entomology and Forest Service catalogs.
- Card catalog of the Library of Congress, Division of Aeronautics.
- Card catalog of the Library of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.
- Card catalogs of the Library of the National Institute of Health.
- Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc. Library Bulletins No. 92, Apr. 15, 1929 — No. 215, Dec. 15, 1935. (Numbers 1-91 not available for examination.)
- Agricultural Index, v. 1/3, 1916/1918 — v. 10, 1942/1945.
- Bibliography of Agriculture, v. 1, 1942 — v. 7, 1945.
- Biological Abstracts, v. 1, 1926/1927 — v. 19, No. 10, December 1945.
- Botanical Abstracts, v. 1, September 1918 — v. 15, July/November 1926.
- Chemical Abstracts, v. 11, 1917 — v. 39, 1945.
- Experiment Station Record, v. 47, 1922 — v. 93, 1945.
- Great Britain. Imperial Forestry Bureau. Forestry Abstracts, v. 1, 1939 — v. 7, No. 2, 1945.
- Hoff, E. C., and Fulton, J. F. A Bibliography of Aviation Medicine. 237 pp. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1942. (Historical Library, Yale Medical Library, Publication No. 5.) Aviation and Public Health (Sanitary Aviation), pp. 161-170.
- Supplement. By P. M. Hoff, E. C. Hoff, and J. F. Fulton. 109 pp. Washington, published by the Committee on Aviation Medicine, Division of Medical Science, National Research Council, Acting for the Committee on Medical Research, Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1944. (Historical Library, Yale Medical Library, Publication No. 9.) Aviation and Public Health, pp. 62-65.
- Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, United States Army Medical Library, ser. 4, v. 1 (A)—v. 8 (I-J), 1936-1943; and card index of later material.
- Index to the Literature of American Economic Entomology. Index II (1915/19)—Index VI (1935/39), 1921-1942; and card index for 1940/1944.
- Industrial Arts Index, v. 1, 1913 — v. 33, No. 4, March 1945.
- Korotkikh, G., and Rafes, P. Ukazatel' Literatury na Russkom i Natsional'nykh Iazykakh SSSR po Voprosam Primeneniia Aviatsii v Narodnom (Preimushchestvenno v Sel'skom i Lesnom) Khoziaistve za 1920-1935 g. [A Guide to the Literature That Has Appeared during the Years 1920-1935 in Russian and Other Languages of the USSR on the Use of Airplanes in the National Economy (Chiefly Agriculture and Forestry)]. 83 pp. Moscow, Ekonom. Sekt. Komit. Ekonom. i Prava Vozd. Flota TSS Osoaviakhima, Trudy. 1937.
- London. Science Museum. Science Library. Use of Airplanes in the Control of Pests. 16 pp. 1936. (Bibliographical Series No. 278.)
- McBath, W. E. A Bibliography on the Use of Airplanes in Insect Control from 1922 to 1933. 37 pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology. 1934.
- Readers Guide to Periodical Literature, 1915/18 — v. 14, 1943/45.
- Review of Applied Entomology, Ser. A, v. 1, 1913 — v. 33, pt. 12, December 1945; Ser. B, v. 1, 1913 — v. 33, pt. 12, December 1945.
- Salmonsén, E. M. Airplanes vs. Transmission of Disease. 1 p. Chicago, 1942. (John Crerar Library Reference List No. 50.) Reproduced from typed copy.
- Schmidt, Ingeborg. Bibliographie der Luftfahrtmedizin. 136 pp. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1938. Sect. 7, Sanitätswesen: Hygiene der Luftfahrt, pp. 125-136. Zweite folge, 1937-1940. 127 & 1 p. Würzburg, Universitätsdruckerei, [1940]. (From Luftfahrtmedizin, Bd. 8.) Hygiene, Sanitätswesen, pp. 24-31.
- Tropical Diseases Bulletin, v. 9, 1917 — v. 37, 1940; v. 40, 1943 — v. 42, No. 10, October 1945.
- U. S. Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Bibliography on Aeronautics. By Paul Brockett. 1909/1916, published 1921; 1917/1919 — 1932, published 1923-1936.
- U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Catalog of the Public Documents . . . v. 15, July 1, 1919/June 30, 1921 — v. 25, 1939/1940. 1929-1945.
- U. S. Superintendent of Documents. United States Government Publications. Monthly Catalog 1941-1945.
- U. S. Works Progress Administration. Federal Works Agency. Bibliography of Aeronautics. Compiled from the Index of Aeronautics of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences. Pt. II—Medicine. Sanitary Aviation, pp. 90-96. Supplement, 1940. Sanitary Aviation, pp. 80-85.
- Zentralblatt für Bakteriologie und Parasitenkunde. Abt. I Referate, v. 60, Dec. 12, 1913 — v. 139, June 3, 1941; v. 141, Jan. 10, 1942 — v. 145, No. 1/2, June 2, 1944.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON AVIATION AND ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY

Compiled by INA L. HAWES, *librarian (assistant in the Division of Bibliography)*
and ROSE EISENBERG, *librarian (assistant in the Division of Bibliography),*
Library, United States Department of Agriculture

1919

ANONYMOUS.

(1)

BEE-FARMER USES AIRPLANE. *Sci. Amer.* 121 (26): 639. Dec. 27, 1919.
470 Sci25

In order to avoid serious losses from spray poisoning, Nelson W. Peck of Yakima Valley, Wash., made several flights scouting for safe stands to which he could move his bees. He states that the expenditure of \$75 saved him \$1,000.

(2)

THE CAPTIVE BALLOON AND THE FRUIT GROWER. *Sci. Amer.* 125 (15): 372, illus. Oct. 11, 1919. 470 Sci25

Used to help raise fumigation tents.

HEWITT, C. G.

(3)

THE USE OF THE AEROPLANE IN ENTOMOLOGICAL WORK. *Agr. Gaz. Canada* 6 (10): 877. October 1919. 7 C16G

Value has been demonstrated in surveying mosquito breeding areas and in estimating insect damage over large forest areas.

MOULTON, R. H.

(4)

ARMY AIRPLANES WORK TO SAVE FORESTS. *Amer. Thresherman and Farm Power* 22 (7): 8-9, illus. November 1919. 58.8 Am32

Quoted in part in *Lit. Digest* 63 (12): 28, illus. Dec. 20, 1919. *Libr. Cong.*

Concerns forest-fire patrols and scouting for outlaw fields in areas where cotton-free zones have been established in the pink bollworm campaign.

1920

DAVIS, J. J.

(5)

THE GREEN JAPANESE BEETLE [POPILLIA JAPONICA] PROBLEM. *Jour. Econ. Ent.* 13 (2): 185-194. April 1920. 421 J822

Mentions use of the airplane to photograph and prepare mosaic of the area as an aid in planning clean-up work.

MOULTON, R. H.

(6)

THE DETECTIVE AEROPLANE. *Travel* 34 (4): 40, 54, illus. February 1920. Enoch Pratt Libr.

The airplane is used to aid in forest-fire patrols and to detect outlaw cotton fields in the campaign against the pink bollworm.

1921

ANONYMOUS.

(7)

AERIAL FOREST PATROL EXTENDED; TIMBER CRUISER TAKES TO THE AIR; FOREST OBSERVERS FIGHT PESTS AS WELL AS FIRES; AIRCRAFT IN MINE RESCUE WORK. *Aircraft Year Book* 1921, pp. 34-43, illus. 333.8 Ai72

(8)

AIRPLANES USED FOR DUSTING ORCHARDS. *Rural New-Yorker* 80 (4663): 1295, illus. Nov. 5, 1921. 6 R88

Discusses possible use in orchard pest control and describes Ohio experiment against the catalpa sphinx, *Ceratonia catalpae*.

ANONYMOUS.

- (9)
 SPRAYING TREES FROM AN AEROPLANE. *Aerial Age Weekly* 13 (25): 586.
 Aug. 29, 1921. 333.8 Ae8
 Reprinted in part in *Aviation* 11 (10): 288. Sept. 5, 1921. 333.8 Av5
 Ohio experiment against the catalpa sphinx.

SWAINE, J. M.

- (10)
 A SURVEY OF OUR FORESTS FROM THE AIR. *Agr. Gaz. Canada* 8 (1): 20-22,
 illus. January 1921. 7 C16G
 Survey included a study of spruce budworm (*Archips fumiferana*) infestation in northern Quebec and Ontario.

1922

ANONYMOUS.

- (11)
 THE AIRPLANE AS THE CONQUEROR OF THE INSECT. *Cur. Opinion* 72 (5):
 656-657, illus. May 1922. Libr. Cong.
 Work of C. R. Neillie and J. S. Houser against the catalpa sphinx, *Ceratomia catalpae*.

- (12)
 AIRPLANE DUST SPRAY FOR COTTON. *Pacific Rural Press* 103 (9): 262. Mar.
 4, 1922. 6 P112

Writer suggests that a 600-ft swath across entire boll-weevil front might check spread of the insect.

- (13)
 DRY-SPRAYING BY AEROPLANE. LESSONS OF THE FIRST EXPERIMENT. *Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist & Market Gard.* 54 (1389): 68. July 13, 1922.
 80 F941

- (14)
 DUSTING TREES FROM AN AIRPLANE. Illus. *Canad. Forestry Mag.* 18 (2):
 616. February 1922. 99.8 C16
 Treats of the work of Houser and Neillie in Ohio.

- (15)
 FIGHTING INSECTS WITH AIRPLANES. *Aerial Age Weekly* 15 (3): 60, 67, 71.
 Mar. 27, 1922. 333.8 Ae8
 Reprinted in *Ace* 3 (4): 6, 13. April 1922. Libr. Cong.
 Deals with the Ohio dusting experiments against the catalpa sphinx.

- (16)
 LOCUST DESTRUCTION. THE DEPARTMENT'S WORK IN THE ERADICATION OF
 THE PEST. *Union So. Africa. Dept. Agr. Jour.* 4 (3): 233-235. March
 1922. 24 Un3
 Suggested use of airplanes against flying locusts considered impracticable.

- (17)
 POWDER SPRAYING BY AEROPLANE. *Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist &
 Market Gard.* 53 (1387): 1137, illus. June 29, 1922. 80 F941
 An account of the first airplane-dusting experiment in Great Britain. The
 test was made to control caterpillars of the tortrix moth in an 18-acre cherry
 orchard on Portobello Farm, Kingsdown, England, owned by Major R. F.
 Bartlett. Work was done by the Daimler Air Line, using a passenger-type
 plane, DH 34, flown at about 20 yd. above the tree tops. The dust was
 specially prepared by W. J. Craven & Co. of Evesham, but is not further
 identified.

- (18)
 SPRAYING FRUIT TREES FROM THE AIR. *Flight* 14 (25): 359. June 22, 1922.
 Libr. Cong.

- (19)
 SPRAYING TREES FROM THE AIR. *Sci. Amer.* 126 (5): 333, illus. May 1922.
 470 Sci25
 Refers to Ohio experiment of Neillie and Houser against the catalpa sphinx.

- CORKINS, C. L. (20)
 NOTES ON THE MIGRATION OF MELANOPLUS ATLANTIS RILEY IN NORTHERN NORTH DAKOTA IN 1920. OBSERVATIONS IN BOTTINEAU AND RENVILLE COUNTIES. *Canad. Ent.* 54 (1): 1-4. January 1922. 421 C16
 "Data on the altitude of flight was taken . . . in an airplane. The swarm was found to be densest at 500 to 800 feet." A few individuals were found at 1,650 ft.
- HASKIN, F. (21)
 GASSING BUGS FROM AN AIRPLANE. *Fla. Grower* 25 (11): 6, 21. Mar. 18, 1922. 80 F6622
 Cites the use of the airplane against the catalpa sphinx at Troy, Ohio, and against the boll weevil at Tallulah, La.
- HEARLE, E. (22)
 AN AERIAL SURVEY OF MOSQUITO BREEDING PLACES. *Agr. Gaz. Canada* 9 (3): 191-195, illus. May/June 1922. 7 C16G
 Cooperative survey between the Dominion Entomological Branch and the Canadian Air Board over the Lower Fraser Valley, B. C., which proved of great value in mapping breeding areas. There are about 28,000 acres of temporary flood-water, when the river is at a 21-foot level, which provide suitable areas for mass breeding of *Aedes aldrichi* and *A. vexans*.
- HOUSER, J. S. (23)
 THE AIRPLANE IN CATALPA SPHINX [CERATOMIA CATALPAE] CONTROL. *Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Monthly Bul.* 7 (7/8): 126-136, illus. July/August 1922. 100 Oh3S
 Gives brief description of the insect and its life history. Describes apparatus used and details of applying dust to a catalpa grove measuring 325 by 800 ft., with trees from 25 to 30 ft. high. In six flights over the grove 175 lb. of lead arsenate were used, and thus more work was accomplished in 54 seconds than could have been done with a liquid sprayer in many hours. Although at least 99 percent of the caterpillars were killed, it was concluded that treatment should have been started earlier before any of brood had pupated in the ground.
- (24)
 THE AIRPLANE IN FOREST INSECT CONTROL. *Amer. Pomol. Soc. Proc.* (1921) 38: 329-333, illus. 1922. 81 Am33
 Description of the dusting of a catalpa grove at Troy, Ohio.
- NEILLIE, C. R., and HOUSER, J. S. (25)
 FIGHTING INSECTS WITH AIRPLANES: AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUCCESSFUL USE OF THE FLYING-MACHINE IN DUSTING TALL TREES INFESTED WITH LEAF-EATING CATERPILLARS [CERATOMIA CATALPAE]. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 41 (3): 333-338, illus. March 1922. 470 N213
 Condensed in *Cur. Opinion* 72: 656-657. May 1922. *Libr. Cong.*
- SWAINE, J. M. (26)
 THE SPRUCE BUDWORM [ARCHIPS FUMIFERANA] IN QUEBEC PROVINCE. *Quebec Soc. Protect. Plants. Ann. Rpt.* (1921/22) 14: 32-39. 1922. 464.9 Q3
 Includes mention of a hydroplane survey of the region, which was carried out to determine area affected. Also discusses possibility of applying dusts from airplanes.
- UNITED STATES CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE. (27)
 USE OF AIRCRAFT. HEARINGS . . . SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, FEB. 8, 1922. *Serial R.* 12 pp. Washington, [D. C.], U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1922. 423 Un3U
 Statements of J. A. Truesdell and L. O. Howard on the use of airplanes in dusting cotton fields to destroy the boll weevil.
- WILLIAMS, C. G. (28)
 THE AIRPLANE IN FOREST INSECT CONTROL. *Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Ann. Rpt.* (1921/22) 41 (Bul. 362): XXXII-XXXV, illus. Wooster, 1922. 100 Oh3S
 Summary of experiments against the catalpa sphinx (*Ceratomia catalpae*) and cankerworm (*Anisopteryx*), using lead arsenate. First use of the airplane to control insects attacking tall trees.

1923

ANONYMOUS.

(29)
AIRPLANES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Aerial Age 16 (5): 246-247.
May 1923. 333.8 Ae8

Reviews various uses, including crop dusting, from 1919 to 1922; gives details of Ohio experiment against the catalpa moth.

(30)
DISTRIBUTION OF INSECTICIDES BY AIRPLANE. Union of So. Africa. Dept.
Agr. Jour. 6 (5): 386. May 1923. 24 Un3
Quotes R. O. Wahl on the Ohio experiment against the catalpa sphinx.

(31)
FIGHTING BOLL WEEVIL BY MEANS OF AIRPLANES. ARMY AIR SERVICE AND
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATE IN AERIAL EXTERMINATION
CAMPAIGN. Aviation 15 (8): 210-212, illus. Aug. 20, 1923. Libr. Cong.
Refers to tests at Tallulah, La.

(32)
POISONING THE WEEVIL. DUSTING PLANES MOST PROMISING MEANS CONTROL.
Textile World 64 (26): 3897-3898. Dec. 29, 1923. 304.8 T315

BURGESS, A. F., and others.

(33)
EXPERIMENTS IN DUSTING FOREST AREAS WITH AN AIRPLANE. DISCUSSION
OF PAPER. Jour. Econ. Ent. 16 (3): 249-251. June 1923. 421 J822

The original paper by A. F. Burgess, which discussed measures against the gypsy moth, was withdrawn from publication. The discussion, by W. E. Britton, A. F. Burgess, J. M. Swaine, E. P. Felt, J. S. Houser, and D. F. Barnes, brings out various points on airplane-dusting problems.

GOCO, A.

(34)
INSECTICIDES FOR LOCUST EXTERMINATION. Philippine Agr. Rev. 16 (1):
49-54, illus. 1923. 25 P54P

Recommends that, wherever possible, breeding places should be located by airplane and dusted with white arsenic and calcium arsenate. With this method seeds of quick-growing forest trees might be scattered at the same time.

HELLER, H.

(35)
FLUGZEUGE ZUR INSEKTENBEKÄMPFUNG. Umschau 27 (8): 123, illus. Feb.
24, 1923. 474 Um7

Note on Ohio work against the catalpa sphinx.

HOUSER, J. S.

(36)
DUSTING TALL TREES BY AIRPLANE FOR LEAF EATING INSECTS. Jour. Econ.
Ent. 16 (3): 241-249. June 1923. 421 J822

Two experiments were conducted in Ohio: one on cankerworms (*Anisop-teryx*) over 30 acres of mixed woodland and one on the catalpa sphinx (*Ceratomyia catalpae*) over a 4-acre catalpa grove. The dust was about 4 min. in settling and covered the leaves well, even to the ground level. Airplane dusting, it was found, avoids mechanical injury to the plants. In the second test, only about half of the dust used settled on the trees, but results were considered good. Modification of the dust releaser to make its action more effective, was suggested.

MORAN, C.

(37)
WAR ON THE BOLLWEEVIL. U. S. Air Serv. 8 (12): 54-55, illus. December
1923. Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.

Boll-weevil control and other agricultural uses of the airplane are discussed.

MORSE, A. L.

(38)
REPORT ON AIRPLANE DUSTING CONDUCTED AT TALLULAH, LA., DURING THE
SUMMER OF 1923. 8 pp., illus. Dayton, Ohio, U. S. War Department,
Air Service, Engineering Division, McCook Field, 1923. [Processed.]
Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.

The purpose of the experiment was to develop satisfactory dusting apparatus for the DH-4B airplane. Gives details of apparatus and its installation, with diagrams and photographs.

- UPHOF, I. C. T. (39)
DIE MODERNE INSEKTENBEKÄMPFUNG IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN. Ztschr.
f. Angew. Ent. 9: 350-352, illus. June 1923. 421 Z36
Includes discussion of airplane dusting, with especial reference to the
Ohio experiment by Neillie and Houser against the catalpa sphinx.
- ZIMMERMAN. (40)
FLUGZEUGE ZUR INSEKTENBEKÄMPFUNG. Umschau 27 (11): 173-174. Mar.
17, 1923. 474 Um7
Refers to patents issued to him, on the use of the airplane in insect control,
which antedate the Ohio experiments by Neillie.
- 1924
- ANONYMOUS. (41)
AEROPLANE A SUCCESS AS A BOLL-WEEVIL DUSTER. Mfrs. Rec. 86 (10): 100.
Sept. 4, 1924. 297.8 M31
Account of demonstration at Athens, Ga.
- (42)
AIRPLANE DUSTS POISON. Val. Farmer and Citrus Grower 2 (3): 16. May
1924. 6 V242
Mosquito control near Mound, La.
- (43)
AIRPLANES AND AIRSHIPS "PUT TO WORK" COMBATING COTTON BOLL WEEVIL,
GYPSY MOTH AND LOCUST—ASSURANCE OF SAVING AGRICULTURE MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS—PROSPECTIVE SERVICE IN CROP ESTIMATING. Aircraft Year
Book 1924, pp. 75-83, illus. 333.8 Ai72
- (44)
AIRPLANES COMBAT LOCUST PLAGUE. U. S. Air Serv. 9 (7): 20. July 1924.
Nat'l. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.
Deals with experiments at San José, Mindoro, Philippine Islands. This
was a cooperative project between the U. S. Army Air Service, the Philippine
Trust Co. (Trustee Mindoro Sugar Co.), and the Civil Government of the
Islands.
- (45)
ATTACKING MALARIA WITH AIRPLANES. Sci. Amer. 131 (6): 404. December
1924. 470 Sci25
Refers to work of Dr. W. V. King at Mound, La.
- (46)
BALLOONS TO STUDY THE SPREAD OF INSECTS. Science 59 (1532, sup.): XII.
May 9, 1924. 470 Sci2
- (47)
FIGHTING INSECTS FROM THE AIR. Amer. Fruit Grower Mag. 44 (6): 14.
June 1924. 80 G85
Refers to the use of small dirigibles of the Zeppelin type. A crew of
several men, free to move about, can handle dusting machinery more con-
veniently. Danger to machine from a forced landing is nonexistent.
- (48)
THE LATEST WARFARE IN THE AIR. Forecast [N. Y.] 28 (1): 31, 67, illus.
July 1924. 321.8 F76
Quoted in Lit. Digest 83(1808): 61-62, Dec. 13, 1924, under title Aerial
Warfare on Insects up to Date. Libr. Cong.
Refers to airplane dusting for the boll weevil and mosquitoes.
- *BOLDYREV, V. F. (49)
O PRIMENENII SAMOLETOV PRI BOR'BE S VREDITEL'AMI [THE USE OF AIRPLANES
IN THE CONTROL OF PESTS]. 33 pp. Izd. "Novaja Derevnja" M., 1924.
[In Russian.]
The Korotkikh and Rafes bibliography (p. iv) cites this on p. 33.
- CLAYTON, J. E. (50)
KILLING BOLL WEEVILS AND MOSQUITOES BY AIRPLANE ACTIVITIES.—HOW
AIRPLANES ARE BEING USED TO MEASURE COTTON ACREAGE AND TO DUST
CALCIUM ARSENATE OVER BOLL WEEVILS AND MOSQUITOES. Mfrs. Rec.
86 (23): 89-90. Dec. 4, 1924. 297.8 M31

- COAD, B. R., JOHNSON, E., and MCNEIL, G. L. (51).
DUSTING COTTON FROM AIRPLANES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 1204, 40 pp., illus.
Washington, D. C., 1924. 1 Ag84B

Experiments in the use of airplanes for control of *Alabama argillacea* and *Anthonomus grandis* were conducted near Tallulah, La. The plane was a Curtiss JM6H, and 3 types of hoppers were tested: hand-operated, air-suction, and the Dayton hopper. Photographic mosaic maps made from the plane were not available until almost the end of test, although a constant need for them was felt in planning the day's work. Studies were made of the behavior of the dust cloud, the influence of air conditions, and the adhesion of the dust to the plants. The insecticides tested were the various makes of calcium arsenate, lead arsenate, and paris green. *Alabama argillacea* required less poison than when ground machines were used. The airplane, if it has a firm landing field, is not hampered by a soggy condition of the cotton fields, which would prohibit the use of ground dusters. These tests were not felt to be conclusive, but they did show that dust could be applied from the air and that it would adhere under daytime conditions. This method of control must be a cooperative project.

- DACY, G. H. (52)
UNCLE SAM USES AIRPLANES AGAINST DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS. St. Nicholas
51 (10): 1064-1067, illus. August 1924. Libr. Cong.
Control of cotton insects and mosquitoes.

- ECKSTEIN. (53)
ZUR GESCHICHTE DER BEKÄMPFUNG SCHÄDLICHER INSEKTEN IM WALDE.
Forstl. Wehnschr. Silva 12 (30): 235-236. July 25, 1924. Harvard
Univ. Arnold Arboretum Libr.

Refers to Escherich's article (item 54) describing airplane dusting in America and states that once more Americans have used German ideas for practical purposes, as it was a German forester who first thought of destroying insect pests in the tree tops. Also describes spraying and dusting by airplane.

- ESCHERICH, K. (54)
NOCH EINIGE WORTE ZUR NONNENBEKÄMPFUNG. Forstl. Wehnschr. Silva
12 (27): [209]-210, illus. July 4, 1924. Harvard Univ. Arnold Arbo-
retum Libr.

Suggests airplane dusting as the most effective method for control of *Lymantria monacha*. Cites article by Uphof (item 39), and erroneously places the Ohio catalpa moth experiment in Florida.

- MCDARMENT, C. (55)
THE USE OF AIRPLANES TO DESTROY THE BOLL WEEVIL. McClure's Mag.
57 (4): 90-102, illus. August 1924. Libr. Cong.

Well-illustrated, popular article on airplane dusting from the inception of the experiments in 1918.

- MALLY, C. W. (56)
THE EUCALYPTUS SNOUT-BEETLE (GONIPTERUS SCUTELLATUS, GYLL.). So.
Africa Dept. Agr. Jour. 9 (5): 415-442, illus. November 1924. 24 Un3
Suggests use of airplane to distribute arsenical dusts. No study was
made.

- POST, G. B. (57)
BOLL WEEVIL [ANTHONOMUS GRANDIS] CONTROL BY AIRPLANE. Ga. Agr.
Col. Bul. 301, 22 pp., illus. Athens, 1924. 276 G29B.

Sets forth the following advantages of dusting by airplane: (1) Saves 50 to 60 percent in amount of calcium arsenate needed; (2) eliminates night operations, since efficiency is not affected by day winds or lack of dew; (3) can be used when the fields are muddy; (4) 200 to 1,000 acres can be dusted per hr. as against 30 acres per day for carts; (5) newly discovered infestations can be controlled in a few hours instead of several days; (6) reduced time spent in dusting will allow 33 percent more cotton to be raised; (7) one plane will do the work of from 50 to 75 cart dusters and cost less; (8) mobility of the airplane makes it promptly available at any spot required. The article also gives the early history and development of airplane dusting, the principles

involved, types of machines used, and directions for organizing an operating company.

- S. (58)
DAS FLUGZEUG ALS HILFSMITTEL ZUR VERTILGUNG VON FORSTINSEKTEN.
Deut. Forst-Ztg. 39 (48): 1134. Nov. 28, 1924. 99.8 D48.

Discusses development of an airplane dusting apparatus for use in the eradication of forest insects, and the first test made by Dr. Maag on Oct. 28, 1924, at Dielsdorf. In this preliminary test no poison was mixed with the dust.

- SWAINE, J. M., and CRAIGHEAD, F. C. (59)
STUDIES ON THE SPRUCE BUDWORM [ARCHIPS FUMIFERANA CLEM.]. Canada.
Dept. Agr. Bul. (n. s.) 37 (Ent. Bul. 25), 91 pp., illus. Ottawa, 1924.
7 C16B.

Aeroplane Survey of the Timiskaming Region, pp. 11-13. Also refers to possibility of spraying or dusting from airplanes, p. 88. References.

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (60)
POISON PLANES MOST PROMISING MEANS OF CONTROLLING BOLL WEEVIL.
Aeronaut. Digest 4 (2): 151-152. February 1924. Natl. Advisory Com.
for Aeronaut. Libr.

Refers to work of B. R. Coad at Tallulah, La., and brings out need for special planes and equipment. Calcium arsenate is stated to have been the best insecticide known at the time.

- V[AYSSIÈRE], P. (61)
L'AVIATION CONTRE LES INSECTES DU COTON. Agron. Colon. Ann. 11 (81):
87-89. September 1924. 26 Ag81.
Reviews American work (item 51).

- *WOLFF, M., and KRAUSSE, A. (62)
ÜBER DIE BEKÄMPFUNG VON FORSTSCHÄDLINGEN MIT ARSENPRÄPARATEN VOM
FLUGZEUG AUS. Prussia. Min. f. Landw. Domänen u. Forsten. Forstl.
Flugbl. 4, 4 pp. Neudamm, J. Neumann, 1924.

A publication intended to answer objections to the practical use of arsenical dusting by airplane in plant protection. Refers to experiences in America and in the German wine-growing districts which refute the claim that arsenicals cannot be safely used.—Abstract in Allgem. Forst- u. Jagd.-Ztg. 102: 379. 1926.

1925

- ANONYMOUS. (63)
AEROPLANE WINS FRIENDS AMONG CRANBERRY GROWERS. N. J. Agr. 7 (10):
13, 15, illus. October 1925. 275.28 N46.

- (64)
AIRPLANE DUSTING OF COTTON LEADS TO VARIOUS NEW STUDIES. Val. Farmer
and Citrus Grower 3 (1): 19. March 1925. 6 V242
Cooperative work by the Bureau of Public Roads and the Bureau of
Standards on the nature of the electrical charge imparted to discharged
dust particles. Also refers to studies on planes, apparatus, and types of
calcium arsenate.

- (65)
COTTON DUSTING BY AIRPLANE. Amer. Fert. 62 (8): 68, 70. Apr. 18, 1925.
57.8 Am3

Since the experimental stage has been passed, a demonstration on a commercial basis is being arranged by the Delta Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, the Georgia State Board of Agriculture, and the Georgia State Board of Health.

- (66)
ERFOLGREICHE BEKÄMPFUNG DER FORLEULE UND NONNE IM JUNI 1925. Deut.
Forst-Ztg. 40 (27): 654. July 3, 1925. 99.8 D48

Airplane application of a finely powdered calcium arsenate preparation proved effective against *Panolis flammea* and *Lymantria monacha*.

(67)
FIGHTING PESTS BY AIRCRAFT. Facts about Sugar 20 (33): 787, illus. Aug.
15, 1925. 65.8 F11

Describes and illustrates dusting hopper and dust atomizer developed by
Alan L. Morse.

(68)
FORSTSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG DURCH FLUGZEUGE. Deut. Forst-Ztg. 40 (33):
793-795. Aug. 14, 1925. 99.8 D48

Condensed form in Automobil-Motorrad-Flugwesen 7(15): 414-415, illus.
Aug. 15, 1925. Libr. Cong.

A successful experiment, using various calcium arsenate dusts, was made
against *Panolis flammea* and *Lymantria monacha* in the Biesenthal Forest,
Prussia. The plane used was an Aero-Lloyd, Typ. Fokker F II.

(69)
NEW DUSTING APPARATUS SUCCESSFUL. Slipstream 6 (8): 16-17, illus.
August 1925. Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.

Description and illustration of the A. L. Morse detachable dusting hopper,
installed in a Curtiss "Jenny." Tests were made at Dayton, Ohio, and
Mitchell, Ind.

(70)
POISON SPRAYING. Sci. Amer. 133 (4): 273-274, illus. October 1925.
470 Sci25

Spraying by airplane and dirigible.

BERL, C. W. (71)

CROP PROTECTION BY AIRPLANE DUSTER, AN INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT IN
THE FIGHT AGAINST THE BOLL WEEVIL AND OTHER INSECT PESTS. Mfrs.
Rec. 88 (2): 92-93, illus. July 9, 1925. 297.8 M31

Credits B. R. Coad of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Delta Laboratory,
with the idea of dusting cotton by airplane. Huff, Daland & Co. cooperated
in the development of a suitable plane. Describes the plane and its special
equipment.

DEMUTH, W. (72)

DIE VERWENDUNG DES FLUGZEUGES BEI DER BEKÄMPFUNG SCHÄDLICHER FORST-
INSEKTEN. Deut. Forstwirt 7 (85): 764-765. July 29, 1925. Duke
Univ. Libr.

Discusses the difficulties inherent in handling a heavier-than-air craft,
which cannot safely fly below a minimum speed, in the control of injurious
forest insects.

EBERT. (73)

ENDGÜLTIGES ÜBER DEN NONNENKAMPF IM SORAUER WALDE. Deut. Forst-
wirt 7 (93): 860-861. Aug. 26, 1925. Duke Univ. Libr.

On the nun moth campaign in the Sorau Forest.

Discusses effect of calcium arsenate on birds and bees. States that the
dosage required must be especially determined for each species of insect and
that much information has been gained in regard to costs.

(74)
DER ERSTE FLUGZEUG-GROSSKAMPF GEGEN DIE NONNE [LYMANTRIA MONACHA].
Deut. Forstwirt 7 (76): 653-654. June 27, 1925. Duke Univ. Libr.

Work with calcium arsenate in Sorau District.

See also his note in same journal (7 (83): 732. July 22, 1925) under title
Zur Nonnenbekämpfung vom Flugzeug aus.

EIDMANN, H. (75)

DAS FLUGZEUG ALS HILFSMITTEL ZUR VERTILGUNG VON FORSTINSEKTEN.
Anz. f. Schädlingsk. 1 (3): 46. Apr. 15, 1925. 421 An9

Quoted, with comments, from the article signed "S" (item 58).

Reviews papers by K. Escherich on work in Bayern.

ESCHERICH, K. (76)

DIE FLUGZEUGBEKÄMPFUNG DES KIEFERNSPANNERS [BUPALUS PINIARIUS] IN
BAYERN. Anz. f. Schädlingsk. 1: 142. Dec. 15, 1925. 421 An9

Brief note on the work in the Bayern forests.

- (77)
EINE REISE INS NORDDEUTSCHE EULENGEBIET. I-II. Forstwiss. Centbl.
69 (1): [2]-20. Jan. 1, 1925; (2): 53-67, illus. Jan. 15, 1925.
99.8 F775
Life history, control, and damage done by *Panolis flammea*. Airplane
control discussed on pp. 64-67.
- FISCHER, E. G. (78)
AIRPLANE COMES TO FARMERS' RESCUE. Power Farming 34 (11): [5], illus.
November 1925. 58.8 T41
Refers to boll-weevil control.
- FROTSCHER, W. (79)
EIN GROSSES BIENENSTERBEN UND SEINE WAHRSCHEINLICHE URSACHE.
Märkische Bienen-Ztg. 15 (8): 143-144. August 1925. 424.8 M45
Also in *Biene u. ihre Zucht* 62(9): 241-242. September 1925.
424.8 B478; Leipzig. Bienen Ztg. 40 (10): 220-221. October 1925.
424.8 L53
Effect on bees of airplane dusting against *Lymantria monacha* in the
Sorau region during May 1925.
- FRYER, J. C. F. (80)
REPORT ON THE OCCURRENCE OF INSECT PESTS ON CROPS IN ENGLAND AND
WALES FOR THE YEARS 1922, 1923, AND 1924. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fish-
eries. Misc. Pub. 49, 35 pp. London, 1925. 10 G79M
Airplane dusting not suited to orchards in England because of mixed
nature of crops, small areas, and unreliable climate. Might be useful in
large areas to be treated in short space of time.
- GNESSIN, V. F. (81)
BOR'BA S VREDNYMI NASEKOMYMI PRI POMOSHCHI AEROPLANA [CONTROL OF
HARMFUL INSECTS BY AIRPLANE]. Amer. Tekh. 2 (10): 20-23, illus.
October 1925. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Gives summary of the control of cotton pests by ground equipment in the
United States prior to 1921, when the airplane was first utilized in Ohio in
the control of *Ceratonia catalpae*. Also refers to the experiments carried
out at Tallulah, La., in 1922 and to the progress made in the use of airplanes
in the extermination of various insects. Type of insecticide used is very
important to the success of an operation.
- HINDS, W. E., SPENCER, H., and JACKSON, S. (82)
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ann. Rpt. 1925: 19-27.
Baton Rouge. 100 L93
Commercial dusting of cotton with calcium arsenate on a large scale was
first undertaken in Louisiana in 1925 by Huff-Daland Dusters, Inc., and
appeared practical. Calcium arsenate proved disappointing against *Dia-
traea saccharalis*, but more promising results were obtained with sodium
fluosilicate. Larval kill was more than 90 percent, and the killing effect
persisted for several days. No serious burning of the canes resulted.
(Pp. 21-22, 24-25.)
- HOWARD, L. O. (83)
MOSQUITO WORK DURING THE YEAR 1924. N. J. Mosquito Extermin. Assoc.
Proc. (1925) 12: 6-16. 420 N46
Refers to work of Dr. W. V. King in Louisiana (1923 and 1924) with air-
plane dusting against mosquito larvae (pp. 13-14).
- KING, W. V., and BRADLEY, G. H. (84)
AIRPLANE DUSTING CONTROLS MALARIA MOSQUITOES. Aero Digest 7 (6):
652-653, 688, illus. 1925. Libr. Cong.
Account of operations of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology at Mound, La.,
and of the U. S. Public Health Service near Lake City, Fla. Includes dis-
cussion on cost of application.
- KLEMIN, A. (85)
LEARNING TO USE OUR WINGS. POISON SPRAYING. Sci. Amer. 133 (4): 273-274,
illus. October 1925. 470 Sci25
Spraying by airplane and dirigible.

KOROTKIKH, [G. I.]

(86)

AVIATSIĀ V SEL'SKOM KHOZĀISTVE [AVIATION IN AGRICULTURE]. *Samolet* 2 (1): 15-16, illus. January 1925. [In Russian.] Libr. of Cong.

In 1921 Narkomzem experimented with spraying from airplanes, and in 1924, following American practice, used the dusting method. One airplane can dust 30 dessiatines (81 acres) in a minute. The article discusses the advantages of airplane dusting, especially in control of locusts in the reed beds.

(87)

NA NOVOM FRONTE (RABOTA AVIATSIONNOĬ ĖKSPEDITSIĬ PO BOR'BE S SARANCHEĬ NA SEVERNOM KAVKAZE) [ON A NEW FRONT (WORK OF THE AVIATION EXPEDITION IN LOCUST CONTROL IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS)]. *Samolet* 2 (9): 37-38, illus. September 1925. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Experimental dusting was carried out against *Locusta migratoria* in the reed beds of the River Kuma, northern Caucasus, by the Commissariat of Agriculture in cooperation with the Air Force. The poison remained on the plants and retained its toxicity for 2 or 3 days. Penetration into dense vegetation was complete and high mortality was observed when 10 to 12 lb. of paris green or sodium arsenate were applied. A total of 2,700 acres were dusted, one plane covering about 2.7 acres in an hour's flight. The method was found most effective against the hoppers. Adults could be dusted only in the morning, as later in the day they were disturbed easily and took flight, choking the radiators of the plane. Workmen suffered some ill effects, and the airmen had to use respirators.

(88)

SAMOLET NA BOR'BU S VREDITELĬAMI (PERVAĬA V SSSR ĖKSPEDITSIĬA NA SEVERNYĬ KAVKAZ) [AIRPLANE IN THE CONTROL OF PESTS (1ST EXPEDITION TO NORTH CAUCASUS)]. *Samolet* 2 (6/7): 59-60. June/July 1925. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

KRIEG, [H.]

(89)

DIE BEKÄMPFUNG FORSTLICHER SCHÄDLINGE DURCH ABWURF VON CALZIUM ARSENIAT VOM FLUGZEUG. *Anz. f. Schädlingsk.* 1 (9): 97-98. Sept. 15, 1925. 421 An9

An account of dusting operations over 600 acres of mixed forest in Germany infested with larvae of the nun moth, *Lymantria monacha*. About 26 lb. of calcium arsenate were used per acre. All caterpillars died in 5 to 6 days. Since the nun moth is very resistant to insecticides, it might be possible to reduce amount for other insects. No injurious effects on game or birds were noticed. Warnings were issued against picking berries or mushrooms in dusted areas.

KRUTZSCH.

(90)

DAS LUFTBILD IM DIENSTE DER FORSTEINRICHTUNG. *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 76 (3): 97-150, illus. 1925. 99.8 T32

Discusses the best instruments and most satisfactory methods for taking aerial photographs.

MCDARMENT, C.

(91)

MILLIONS SAVED BY THE POISON DROPPER. *Motor Life* 20 (3): 5-7, 48, illus. March 1925. Libr. Cong.

Describes the airplane dusting experiments of 1923, a cooperative project between the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and the Army Air Service. Discusses advantages and costs. Illustrations show planes, aerial photographs of infested areas, dusting hopper, dust cloud, and Air Force pilots.

MORSE, A. L.

(92)

AERONAUTICS AND AGRICULTURE; HOW BILLIONS WILL BE SAVED IN FORESTS AND CROPS BY UNIQUE BUT HIGHLY PRACTICAL AIRCRAFT DUSTING APPARATUS. *Slipstream* 6 (4): 5-8, illus. April 1925. Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.

Cites annual losses in United States caused by insects, and discusses advantages of airplane dusting. Gives diagram of dusting hopper, and describes its action.

- (93)
THE AIRPLANE FLIES TO THE AID OF HORTICULTURE. Hoosier Hort. 7 (11): 163-170, illus. November 1925. 81 In2H
- Cites use against the codling moth and cranberry pests; gives brief historical account; summarizes problems and general principles of dusting; describes apparatus (hopper, Venturi tube, agitator); states service which the Morse Agricultural Service, Inc. is prepared to offer.
- MORSE, S. F. (94)
AIRPLANE DUSTING FOR CRANBERRY PEST CONTROL. Amer. Cranberry Growers' Assoc. Proc. Ann. Conv. (1925) 56: 4-5, 8, illus. 81 Am35C
- A plane can dust from 500 to 2,000 acres a day, and the cost is less than when ground spraying is used. The injury to soil and plants caused by a moving hose is eliminated. The author recommends that the growers form cooperative groups.
- NIKOL'SKIĬ, V. V. (95)
AZIATSKAĬA SARANCHA, LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA [ASIATIC LOCUST, LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA]. Gosud. Inst. Opytn. Agron. Otd. Prikl. Ent., Trudy, v. 12, No. 2, 330 pp., illus. Leningrad, 1925. [In Russian.] 420 R922
- Transactions of the State Institute of Experimental Agronomy, Department of Applied Entomology.
- Experiments in airplane spraying were made in the Moscow district in 1922, using planes of the Voisin type equipped with Salmson motors and the Automax sprayer of K. Platz Company. To determine the altitude required for successful spraying, long strips of paper were placed on level ground over which the airplanes passed at heights of $\frac{1}{2}$ -1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, 4-5, 10, 15 m., etc. until they reached altitudes of 500 and 600 m. Satisfactory fall and spreading of the spray was obtained at 10 to 15 m., but the best results were with the Vermorel nozzle used at a pressure of 5 atmospheres and altitudes of 4 to 6 m. Although tests were made with several arsenicals, paris green was most frequently used. A signal system worked out for communication between the ground crews and the pilots is described.
- ORLOVIUS. (96)
EINIGE TECHNISCHE BETRACHTUNGEN ÜBER DIE FLUGZEUGBESTÄUBUNG. Deut. Forstwirt 7 (91): 835-836. Aug. 19, 1925. Duke Univ. Libr.
- Refers to experiments with calcium arsenate dusts against *Lymantria monacha* and noctuid moths. Discusses effects of the poison, which resulted in death of the insects within 2 to 5 days. No injury was caused to workmen loading plane, to aviators, or to animals. Describes dusting apparatus used, methods of application, effects of wind and weather, and other factors.
- PENDLETON, R. L. (97)
AIRPLANE CONTROL OF INSECTS, PARTICULARLY OF LOCUSTS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Sugar News 6 (4): 186-193, illus. April 1925. 65.8 Su36
- Reviews conclusion reached by the U. S. Army Air Service in unpublished reports on experiments carried out in Mindoro. Calcium arsenate (14 lb. per 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres) will kill all hoppers over 4 days old and all fliers if it is applied to vegetation after the insects have settled for the night. Difficulties experienced were largely caused by the use of Army planes unsuited to the work. Lists 13 points desirable in a dusting plane. Gives detailed discussion of costs involved in installing an adequate dusting service.
- References.
- PRELL, H. (98)
NEUE GEFAHREN FÜR DIE DEUTSCHE BIENZUCHT. SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNGSMITTEL ALS BIENENVERNICHTER. Kranke Pflanze 2(11): 242-246. November 1925; 3 (1): 11-12. January 1926. 464.8 K86
- The second part of the article refers to airplane dusting.
- Airplane dusting was carried out against *Lymantria monacha* in Schlesien in 1925 over a mixed forest area. The calcium arsenate used proved effective but caused a high mortality to bees. An apiary adjacent to the dusted area lost 150 colonies, the bees continuing to die for many weeks because of the poison stored in the pollen. Although arsenic was carried in the pollen, it was not found in the honey gathered. The danger to the bee industry in

Germany is not great, however, because the high cost of application and the limited area of infestation by forest insects makes this method less likely to be employed. Beekeepers should be warned beforehand in order that they may confine their bees or move them until the danger is past.

(99)

ZUR GESCHICHTE DER FORSTSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG VOM FLUGZEUGE AUS.
Anz. f. Schädlin. 1 (12): 141-142. Dec. 15, 1925. 421 An9

Historical account of use of aircraft against forest pests.

RAUMER, H. VON.

(100)

VERWENDBARKEIT DES FLUGZEUGES. Deut. Forstwirt 7 (91): 834-835.
Aug. 19, 1925. Duke Univ. Libr.

States that use of the airplanes enables the forester and the farmer to work in 3 dimensions. Discusses its value in making forest surveys and photographic records. Also reviews work done in control of insect pests and mentions prospects for the future.

RIIS, R. W.

(101)

COMMERCIAL CROP DUSTING. DETAILS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HUFF
DALAND DUSTERS. Aviation 18 (21): 573, illus. May 25, 1925. Libr.
Cong.

RUDY, H.

(102)

DIE FLUGZEUGE IM DIENSTE DER BEKÄMPFUNG LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICH-SCHÄD-
LICHER INSEKTEN IM STAATS-GEBIETE DER SSSR. Bad. Bl. f. Schädlings-
bekämpf. 1 (5): 68-70. June 1925. 421 B14

Reports on large-scale dusting operations with airplanes in Russian Turkestan in 1924. Planes flying at 50 to 100 ft. above the ground dusted over 28,000 sq. yd. in an hr., including stops for refilling dust containers. The most serious pest in this region is *Locusta migratoria*, which breeds in inaccessible marshy areas. Airplane dusting appears to offer the solution to the control problem.

SACHTLEBEN, H.

(103)

FORSTSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG VOM FLUGZEUG AUS. Nachrichtenbl. f. den
Deut. Pflanzenschutzdienst 5 (9): 73. September 1925. 464.9 N11

Describes airplane dusting with calcium arsenate to control insects attacking the forests of Biesenthal and Sorau and other forests in Germany.

STEELE, W. M.

(104)

AIRPLANE WAR AGAINST MALARIAL MOSQUITO. Mfrs. Rec. 87 (8): 81-83,
illus. Feb. 19, 1925. 297.8 M31

Quoted in Lit. Digest 85 (1): 29, illus. Apr. 4, 1925. Libr. Cong.

An account of experiments in the control of mosquitoes and the cotton boll weevil with calcium arsenate by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology at the Mound and Tallulah (La.) laboratories.

VIRIDENKO, P. A.

(105)

GLAVNEÏSHIE ÉTAPY RAZVITIÏ DELA ZASHCHITY RASTENIÏ NA SEVERNOM KAV-
KAZE [THE MAIN STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT PROTECTION IN THE
NORTHERN CAUCASUS]. Sev. Kavkazsk. Kraev. Zemel. Upravlenie. Kraev.
Sta., Zashch. ot Vred. Ser. A. No. 8, 16 pp. Rostov-na-Donu, 1925.
[In Russian.] 423.92 Se8P

Suggests the use of the airplane and cites its advantages for locust control in inaccessible reed beds. The method will require entirely new apparatus and new types of insecticides.

UVAROV, B. P.

(106)

BOR'BA S VREDITEL'AMI KHLOPCHATNIKA PRI POMOSHCHI AËROPLANOV [CON-
TROL OF COTTON PESTS BY AIRPLANE]. Khlopkov. Delo 4 (1/2): 67-72.
January/February 1925. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Gives detailed account of dusting experiments by U. S. Bureau of Entomology at Tallulah, La. (1922), and of practical work in Georgia in cooperation with the Huff Daland Company. The U. S. S. R. will apply the airplane method against cotton pests (*Heliothis armigera*, *Laphygma exigua*, etc.) in Turkestan and Transcaucasia. Since tests in South Africa indicate that dusting can also be used against locusts, the U. S. S. R. will study details of technique and organization and adopt this method.

- WIEDEMAN. (107)
 VORDRINGEN DER FICHTENBLATTWESPE IN NORDSACHSEN. Kranke Pflanze 2 (9/10): 198-199. September/October 1925. 464.8 K86
 Measures hitherto used to control *Pristiphora abietina* in North Saxony have failed, but it is hoped that airplane dusting will prove successful.
- WOLFF, M. (108)
 MIT DEM FLUGZEUG GEGEN WALDVERWUSTUNG. Kranke Pflanze 2 (9/10): 199-202. September/October 1925. 464.8 K86
 Discusses problems incident to airplane control of *Panolis flammea* and other forest insects in Germany. Calcium arsenate and various other insecticides are used.
- (109)
 EIN NACHWORT ZUR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG MIT FLUGZEUG UND ARSEN IM JAHRE 1925. Deut. Forstwirt 7 (93): 871. Aug. 26, 1925. Duke Univ. Libr.
 Pest control with airplanes and arsenic in 1925.
- and KRAUSSE, A. (110)
 DIE EINFÜHRUNG DER ARSENVERSTÄUBUNG VOM FLUGZEUG AUS IN DIE PRAXIS DER FORSTSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG. Anz. f. Schädlingk. 1 (9): 99-100. Sept. 15, 1925. 421 An9
 Account of introduction into German forest practice of airplane dusting with arsenicals. Cites several examples, with particular reference to work described by Krieg (item 89). A note by K. Escherich, pp. 100-101, gives additional data.
- and KRAUSSE, A. (111)
 DIE FLUGZEUG IM DIENSTE DER FORSTWIRTSCHAFT. FLUGZEUG UND FORSTSCHUTZ. Deut. Forstwirt 7 (91): 833-834. Aug. 19, 1925. Duke Univ. Libr.
See also Deut. Forstwirt Bildbeilage 1 (1): 3. Aug. 19, 1925.
 The Merck product Esturmit, which had been successfully used by Dr. Albert Sturm against *Clysis ambiguella*, was tested, together with other arsenicals, for airplane dusting against *Panolis flammea*. The authors advise that no preparation be used which has a concentration below that of the Gutler-Scharfe product. This contains 37 to 40 percent arsenic acid, with a content of less than 75 percent soluble arsenic acid. It is possible that the German pines could stand a higher percentage of water-soluble arsenic without burning. Calcium arsenate should be used in preference to lead arsenate as it is less expensive and not so dangerous to man or animals. It was difficult to find pilots with sufficient experience to fly safely at the low altitudes required for efficient dusting.
- and KRAUSSE, A. (112)
 DIE VORGESCHICHTE DES ARSENFLUGZEUGKAMPFES GEGEN FORSTSCHÄDLINGE. Forstarchiv 1 (2): 36-40, illus. Aug. 1, 1925. 99.8 F7723
 Early history of airplane control of forest pests with arsenicals.
- 1926
- ANONYMOUS. (113)
 AIRPLANE DUSTING EXPERIMENTS. Aviation 20 (21): 798. May 24, 1926. Libr. Cong.
 Describes the work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with paris green against mosquitoes.
- (114)
 AIRPLANE USED TO FIGHT FOREST INSECTS. Amer. Forests and Forest Life 32 (393): 564. September 1926. 99.8 F762
 Refers to dusting against the hemlock spanworm [*Lambdina fiscellaria*] at Peninsula State Park, Wis., in July 1926. Includes a statement by C. L. Harrington, Superintendent of Forests and Parks.

- (115)
DUSTING THE GYPSY MOTH BY AIRPLANE. Aviation 21 (17): 715. Oct. 25, 1926. Libr. Cong.
- Comments on work of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Division of Gypsy Moth Investigations. The plane used—a 4-passenger Standard, Curtiss C6, 160 h. p. engine—was furnished by the Curtiss Flying Service, Inc. About 25 acres were covered with lead arsenate, dosages varying from 30 to 40 lb. per acre, in 15 hr. actual flying time. The results were excellent.
- (116)
FIGHTING INSECT PESTS WITH THE AEROPLANE. Discovery, [London] 7 (77): 172–174, illus. May 1926. Libr. Cong.
- Account of early work, advantages of the method, and uses to which planes may be put.
- (117)
THE MAN-MADE BIRD CATCHES THE WORM. AIRPLANES THAT BLOW OUT DUST AT THE RATE OF AN ACRE A MINUTE. Rural New-Yorker 85 (4909): 1037–1038. July 24, 1926. 6 R88
- Control of the boll weevil by airplane dusting has saved the cotton crop in the South.
- (118)
USES OF AIRCRAFT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, ETC. Aircraft Year Book 1926, pp. 71–77, illus. 333.8 A172
- BARBEY, A. (119)
L'AVIATION PROTECTRICE DES FORÊTS. Illustration 84 (4372): 689–[691], illus. Dec. 18, 1926. Libr. Cong.
- English translation in Indian Forester 53 (10): 587–591. October 1927. 99.8 In2
- Refers to pine moth (*Panolis flammea*) control in the Hagenau Forest by airplane application of calcium arsenate. A 280-h.-p. biplane, carrying a load of 550 lb., flew at 15 to 50 ft. above the crowns of the trees and formed a dust cloud from 50 to 70 ft. in width. Caterpillars fell to the ground on the 4th or 5th day. A 48-hour rain marred the experiment. The cost is figured at 350 francs per ha.
- BLYTHE, R. R. (120)
COTTON DUSTING BY AIRPLANE. Com. and Finance 15 (2): 133–134, illus. Jan. 13, 1926. 286.8 C737
- DANCKWORTT, P. W., and PFAU, E. (121)
MASSENERGIFTUNGEN VON TIEREN DURCH ARSENBESTÄUBUNG VOM FLUGZEUG. Ztschr. f. Angew. Chem. 39 (48): 1486–1487. Dec. 2, 1926. 384 Z33
- The authors, who worked daily with cases of animal poisoning, cannot concur in the opinion of Dr. Wolff that airplane dusting mixtures are not toxic to man and animals. They discuss the control of *Tortrix viridana* with calcium arsenate in oak forests of Haste, Germany. After this dusting many forest animals were found dead, and there was great mortality among bees in adjacent hives. Although arsenical dusting was not proved to be the sole cause of death, preventive measures are strongly advised.
- DEUTSCHER AERO LLOYD A. G. (122)
FORSTSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG DURCH FLUGZEUGE. Bad. Bl. f. Angew. Ent. 2 (2): 101–105. October 1926. 421 B14
- Refers to the airplane dusting experiments carried out at Biesenthal for the control of forest insects. The airplane used was supplied by Deutscher Aero Lloyd.
- EIDMANN, H. (123)
DIE FLUGZEUGBEKÄMPFUNG DES KIEFERNSPANNERS IN BAYERN. Anz. f. Schädlingk. 2 (5): 53–56. May 15, 1926. 421 An9
- Reviews work against *Bupalus piniarius* in Bayern forests.

ESCHERICH, K.

(124)

DIE "FLUGZEUGBEKÄMPFUNG" DES KIEFERNSPANNERS IM BAYRISCHEN FORST-AMT ENSDORF. Forstwiss. Centbl. 70 (3): 73-94, illus. Feb. 1, 1926. 99.8 F775

Describes dusting of pine forests with a proprietary mixture containing 12 percent of arsenic pentoxide against *Bupalus piniarius* in the Bayern Forestry Division, Ens Dorf. The allowance of 550 lb. to 13½ acres proved insufficient for trees over 15 ft. in height. The type of plane used was the Junkers Limousine F. 13. Only about 810 acres were treated in 6 weeks because, on account of unfavorable weather, flights could be made on but 19 out of 44 days, with an average of 4 per day. Improvements are needed in both the insecticide and the dust distributor.

(125)

FORSTENTOMOLOGISCHE GRUNDLAGEN DER FLUGZEUGBEKÄMPFUNG. Deut. Forstwirt 8 (10): 97-98. Jan. 20, 1926. Duke Univ. Libr.

If airplanes are to be used economically for applying insecticides against forest pests, research will be necessary to determine the minimum dose for each species to be controlled.

*FRANZ,

(126)

NONNENBEKÄMPFUNG DURCH BESTÄUBUNG VOM FLUGZEUGE AUS. Prussia. Min. f. Landw. Domänen u. Forsten. Forstl. Flugbl. 15, 5 pp. Neudamm, J. Neumann, 1926.

An account of a successful experiment in arsenical dusting by airplane against *Lymantria monacha*.—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent., A 15: 468. 1927.

GASOW, H.

(127)

FORSTENTOMOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN. Biol. Reichsant. f. Land- u. Forstw. Arb. 5 (1): [75]-98. September 1926. 410.9 G31

Pt. II. Versuche über die Wirksamkeit staubförmiger chemikalien gegen die Raupe des Kiefernspanners (*Bupalus piniarius*), pp. 78-96. Describes tests to determine suitable dusts for use in airplane and ground dusting. Sodium fluoride, sodium fluosilicate, barium fluoride, and certain proprietary arsenicals were found effective if applied not later than the end of August.

References.

GEINITZ, B.

(128)

FLUGZEUGSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG UND IMKEREI. Bad. Bl. f. Angew. Ent. 2 (2): 107-109. October 1926. 421 B14

Describes the losses experienced by German beekeepers as a result of the applications of insecticides from airplanes.

(129)

ZUR GESCHICHTE DER SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG VOM FLUGZEUG AUS. Bad. Bl. f. Angew. Ent. 2 (2): 105-107. October 1926. 421 B14

Development of insect control by means of airplanes in America and Germany.

GRANOVSKY, A. A.

(130)

THE CONTROL OF GRASSHOPPERS BY AIRPLANE DUSTING. Jour. Econ. Ent. 19 (5): 791-795. October 1926. 421 J822

A review of Russian experiments on the control of *Locusta migratoria* and *Calliptamus italicus*.

HILGENDORFF, G., and BORCHERT, A.

(131)

UEBER DIE EMPFINDLICHKEIT DER BIENEN GEGEN ARSENSTÄUBEMITTEL. Deut. Pflanzenschutzdienst Nachrichtenbl. 6 (5): 37-38. May 1926. 464.9 N11

Investigation of airplane dusting of forests in Germany with arsenicals by the Imperial Biological Institute (Biologische Reichsanstalt für Land- und Forstwirtschaft) proved conclusively that serious losses among bees result.

HINDS, W. E.

(132)

AIRPLANE DUSTING OF COTTON FOR BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL. (Abstract) Jour. Econ. Ent. 19 (4): 607. August 1926. 421 J822

An organized commercial dusting service was first available to Louisiana planters in 1925. The planes at a speed of 100 miles per hr. dusted an acre in less than 2 sec. One plane can protect 5,000 acres of cotton during a season.

(133)

PROGRESS IN COTTON BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL. Jour. Econ. Ent. 19 (1): 112-120, illus. February 1926. 421 J822

The development of airplane dusting is discussed on pp. 116-119.

— and SPENCER, H.

(134)

DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rpt. 1926: 92-104. Baton Rouge. 100 L93

Report on cooperative work with Huff Daland Dusters, Inc., and A. Wilbert Sons & Co. on airplane dusting of *Diatraea saccharalis* with sodium fluosilicate. Under the most favorable conditions a coverage of 25 acres in less than 2 min. was obtained. Leaf burning due to the poison was less than damage done by larvae. Dusted areas contained about one-half as many borers as undusted areas. A single application, properly applied when infestation justifies, will result in reduction of subsequent infestation and material saving in crop. Exceptionally clean seed cane was also noted. (Pp. 97-100.)

IMMS, A. D.

(135)

THE USE OF THE AEROPLANE FOR APPLYING INSECTICIDES. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 33 (3): 205-210, illus. June 1926. 10 G79J

Reprinted without plates in Trop. Agr. [Trinidad] 3 (11): 225-227. November 1926. 26 T754

Describes experiments in the United States in which two different models of planes were used and states advantages of dusting from the air. Notes that a large amount of poison adhered to plants over a wide path. Also describes use of planes in Germany in forest insect control, and work in 1924 in Russian Turkestan against locusts.

IVANOV, P. [D.]

(136)

AGIT-SAMOLET I BOR'BA S VREDITEL'AMI [A PLANE TO STIMULATE THE INTEREST OF THE PEASANTS AND PEST CONTROL]. Samolet 4 (1): 19. January 1926. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Discusses the advantages of constructing a plane for pest control which may be easily converted for other uses in the village—a plane to arouse the interest of the peasants in aviation.

JARDINE, J. T.

(137)

APPLICATION OF DUST INSECTICIDES BY MEANS OF THE AIRPLANE. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bien. Rpt. 1924/26: 106-107. Corvallis, 1926. 100 Or3

Dusting alfalfa for control of alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica*).

KING, W. V., and BRADLEY, G. H.

(138)

AIRPLANE DUSTING IN THE CONTROL OF MALARIA MOSQUITOES. U. S. Dept. Agr. Dept. Cir. 367, 15 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1926. 1 Ag84D

Paris green diluted with tripoli earth was used over the breeding grounds of *Anopheles* mosquitoes in the swamps near Mound, La. Tests were made of the drift of the dust over open ground and over trees, lakes, and swamps. Open pans containing a counted number of larvae were distributed over the lake and the results estimated by an examination of these pans. In the most successful experiments the mortality was 92 and 100 percent respectively. Authors conclude that $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of paris green per acre is sufficient over rice fields and open parts of lakes but must be increased over areas protected by vegetation.

— and BRADLEY, G. H.

(139)

AIRPLANE DUSTING IN THE CONTROL OF MALARIA MOSQUITOES. Jour. Trop. Med. and Hyg. [London] 29 (18): 311-313, illus. Sept. 1, 1926. 448.8 J827

KOROTKIKH, G. I.

(140)

BOR'BA S VREDITEL'AMI LESNOGO I SEL'SKOGO KHOZ'IAISTVA [PEST CONTROL IN FORESTRY AND IN AGRICULTURE]. *Samolet* 4 (4): 35. April 1926. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Reports requests for airplane dusting received by the agricultural section of the Aviakhim from various regions of the Soviet Union and the plans of Aviakhim in conjunction with Narkomzem to meet the requests.

(141)

OPYTY PRIMENENIĀ SAMOLETOV V BOR'BE S VREDITEL'AMI SEL'SKOGO KHOZ'IAISTVA [EXPERIMENTS IN THE USE OF AIRPLANES FOR THE CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL PESTS]. *Zashch. Rast. ot Vred.* 2 (7): 435-454, illus. April 1925, published 1926. [In Russian.] 421 D36

Detailed account of the preliminary work on the general technique of airplane dusting which led to its practical use. Includes descriptions of structure and handling of planes, types of hoppers, and effects of wind and altitude on dust distribution.

KRIEG, H.

(142)

DIE BEKÄMPFUNG DES EICHENWICKLERS IN DEN OBERFÖRSTEREIEEN BISCHOFSWALD ÜND HASTE. *Forstarchiv* 2 (18): [273]-276, illus. Sept. 15, 1926. 99.8 F7723

Silesia, a calcium arsenate preparation, was dusted over about 375 ha. in experiments to control *Tortrix viridana* in the forestry districts of Bischofswald and Haste. The experiments showed that properly timed applications under reasonably favorable weather conditions would prevent serious defoliation. Bees and livestock should be moved to another location.

(143)

DIE BEKÄMPFUNG FORSTLICHER SCHÄDLINGE VOM FLUGZEUG. *Naturhist. Ver. der Preuss. Rheinlande Verhandl.* (1925) 82: 40-50, illus. 1926. 509 B64

Detailed descriptions are given of the operations in the Government forests of Sorau, Luebben, and Regenthin for the control of insect pests by means of airplanes discharging calcium arsenate and dicalcium arsenate. *See also* item 89.

References, p. 50.

(144)

BEKÄMPFUNG FRESSENDER FORSTSCHÄDLINGE VOM FLUGZEUG. *Deut. Gesell. f. Angew. Ent. Verhandl.* (1925) 5: 25-27. 1926. 420 D48V

Airplane control of forest insects.

LOUNSBURY, C. P.

(145)

CONTINUOUS WAR AGAINST THE INSECTS. *Farming in So. Africa* 1 (9): 334-338, illus. December 1926. 24 So842

Report of the Chief, Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa, 1925/26.

Reports (p. 335) experiments with airplane dusting against the eucalyptus snout beetle, *Gonipterus scutellatus*, on plantations near Johannesburg. The Air Service of the Defense Department applied the dust, using a modified De Havilland 9 military plane. Both larvae and adults were readily poisoned by the arsenate of lime; but, because there were insufficient calm dry periods, it was concluded that airplane dusting with equipment available would not be commercially feasible.

McCOWN, M.

(146)

AIRPLANE DUSTING OF FRUITS. *Amer. Fruit Grower Mag.* 46 (2): 18, illus. February 1926. 80 G85

On July 31, 1925, a demonstration of airplane dusting was made at Mitchell, Ind., by the Morse Agricultural Air Service of New York. This is believed to be the first use of this method over an apple orchard. The equipment is described. The dust particles acquire a static electrical charge.

*MOKRZECKI, Z.

(147)

PRÓBY TEPIENIA SZKODNIKÓW LEŚNYCH ZAPOMOCĄ GAZÓW I PROSZKÓW TRUJACYCH [DUSTING BY AIRPLANE AND FUMIGATION OF THE STANDS IN THE FOREST DISTRICT OF POMMERN INFESTED BY THE NUN MOTH]. Las Polski 6? (1): 24-31. 1926. [In Polish. German summary.]

Also issued as a 12 page reprint, Warsaw, 1926.

German summary appears also in Anz. f. Schädling. 2 (7): 90. July 15, 1926. 421 An9

During successful dusting experiments against *Lymantria monacha* it was discovered that the crowns of the trees had a negative charge of electricity, and that if the calcium arsenate was given a positive charge, it would adhere well to the needles.—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent. A 14: 197. 1926.

(148)

WALKA ZE SZKODNIKAMI ZAPOMOCĄ SAMOLOTÓW ORAZ ŚWIEC GAZOWYCH [THE CONTROL OF PESTS WITH THE AID OF AIRPLANES AND FUMIGATING CANDLES]. Polski Pismo Ent. 4 (4): 253-256, illus. 1926. [In Polish. German summary, p. 256.] 421 P76

Calcium arsenate against the nun moth, *Lymantria monacha*.

MORRILL, A. W.

(149)

AIRPLANE DUSTING FOR THE CONTROL OF VEGETABLE PESTS ON THE MEXICAN WEST COAST. Jour. Econ. Ent. 19 (5): 695-699. October 1926. 421 J822

Applications of insecticides and fungicides were made to approximately 7,500 acres of tomatoes and 500 acres of peas. A single Huff-Daland plane with two pilots and a mechanic, with the occasional assistance of a laborer or two, was capable of doing the work that would require from 1,500 to 2,000 men using ground machinery. Calcium arsenate was used against *Heliothis armigera* and *Keiferia glochinella* on tomatoes. The most important experimental work was done in the use of calcium cyanide against flea hoppers (*Halticus citri*). Finer dusts and dust mixtures were ineffective owing to rapid release of gas and short duration of fumes. Flake forms gave practically 100 percent kill at 40 to 60 lb. per acre in calm air, from a height of 25 ft., 2 or 3 times as high as for calcium arsenate. Granular form may, however, prove preferable to use.

(150)

FIGHTING PESTS WITH AIRPLANES. Calif. Cult. 67 (3): 53, 71, illus. July 17, 1926. 6 C12

Reviews previous American work in airplane dusting and discusses successful applications of insecticidal and fungicidal dusts over large areas of tomatoes and peas on the west coast of Mexico and in the Imperial Valley. Best results were obtained against tomato fruitworms when the planes flew 8 to 10 ft. above the tops of the plants, depositing calcium arsenate in a strip about 150 ft. wide. Two applications would hold infestation down to 10 percent.

MORSE, A. L.

(151)

AIRPLANE DUSTING. Ind. Hort. Soc. Trans. (1925) 65: 34. 1926. 81 In2

Address given at a demonstration by the Morse Agricultural Service in dusting an apple orchard. Cites advantages of the method, including avoidance of transmitting spores or insect pests by laborers walking through the infested area.

MORSE, S. F.

(152)

AIRSHIPS FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL. N. J. Mosquito Extermin. Assoc. Proc. (1926) 13: 80-82. 420 N46

Discussion, pp. 82-83.

Records work done by Dr. W. V. King at Mound, La.; describes type of distributor required; and discusses possibilities for airplane control of *Anopheles* in New Jersey.

MORSTATT, H.

(153)

ARSEN UND FLUGZEUG BEI DER BEKÄMPFUNG DES BAUMWOLLEKAPSELKÄPERS. Anz. f. Schädling. 2 (3): 34-35. Mar. 15, 1926. 421 An9

Deals with the experiments at the Delta Laboratory, Tallulah, La., on the application of arsenic by airplane for the control of *Anthonomus grandis*.

- NELSON, E. (154)
AIRCRAFT MAKES WAR ON BOLL WEEVIL. Banker-Farmer 13 (5): 4-5, 14, illus. April 1926. 284.28 B22
Describes work of B. R. Coad and the development of Huff Daland Dusters, Inc. Outlines advantages of applying calcium arsenate by plane and points out how nature of terrain can limit its use.
- PARFENT'EV, I. A. (155)
BEKÄMPFUNG DER WANDERHEUSCHRECKEN IN IHREN BRUTPLÄTZEN. Anz. f. Schädling. 2 (9): 127-131, illus. Sept. 15, 1926. 421 An9
Discusses breeding places of *Locusta migratoria* in southern U. S. S. R. Reviews control measures, including airplane dusting.
- PRELL, H. (156)
DIE CHEMISCHE BEKÄMPFUNG DER FORSTSCHÄDLINGE VOM FLUGZEUG AUS. Deut. Forstwirt 8 (14): 136. Jan. 27, 1926; (66): 658-659. May 29 1926. Duke Univ. Libr.
Contents: [1.] Ein geschichtlicher Beitrag. 2. Ein biologischer Beitrag. Historical account and discussion of effect on bees of chemical control of forest pests from airplanes. States that the operations in the Sorau Forest district seriously damaged or destroyed about 150 colonies. Author has no objection to the method, but questions suitability of calcium arsenate as a material.
- PUSTET, and SELL. (157)
VERSPRICHT DIE BEKÄMPFUNG DER MAIKÄFER MIT GIFTHALTIGEN VERSTÄUBUNGSMITTELEN VOM FLUGZEUG AUS ERFLOG? Prakt. Bl. f. Pflanzenbau u. Pflanzenschutz 4 (2): 25-30. May 1926. 464.8 P88
Airplane dusting of forests for control of cockchafer (*Melolontha* spp.) is unsatisfactory because the insects emerge over a period of from 4 to 6 weeks and at a time when rain is frequent and new leaves are continually forming. These conditions would call for repeated applications.
- S———Y. (158)
WIE DEUTSCHLAND DIE NONNE [LYMANTRIA MONACHA] VOM FLUGZEUG AUS BEKÄMPFT. Wien. Allg. Forst- u. Jagd-Ztg. 44 (10): 61. Mar. 5, 1926. 99.8 Oe82
Discusses use of calcium arsenate and nicotine preparations, and refers to work of Wolff, Escherich, and Ebert.
- SNAPP, O. I. (159)
AIRPLANE DUSTING OF PEACH ORCHARDS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 19 (3): 450-459. June 1926. 421 J822
When the agitation in the hopper was doubled and the rate of discharge of dust reduced one-half, planes equipped for dusting cotton with calcium arsenate proved satisfactory for the heavier sulfur-lead arsenate-lime mixture. One thousand acres of Georgia orchards were dusted by planes, which flew 10 to 20 ft. above the ground at about 85 miles per hr., and dusted about 5,000 trees per hour. Airplane dusting proved to be as effective against *Conotrachelus nenuphar* as ground-machine dusting, and the lead arsenate was better distributed over the foliage. Further experiments are needed under varying conditions of weather and infestation.
- (160)
PEACH PEST INVESTIGATIONS DURING THE YEAR. Ga. State Hort. Soc. Proc. (1926) 50: 52-56. 81 G29
Four peach orchards were selected for experimental dusting (two by ground machine, two by airplane). The plane used was a commercial duster which flew at a speed of approximately 85 miles per hr., laying a swath of about 40 ft. in width for 0-5-95 dust and of 60 ft. for 80-5-15 dust. About 5,000 trees were treated per hr. Results from the two types of machines were obtained from "drops" and from harvested fruit. Under the conditions existing in middle Georgia, airplane dusting was found as effective against curculios as ground work, but further experiments were needed to fully establish their relative merits. A better distribution of lead arsenate was noted in airplane-treated orchards.

- SOUTH AFRICA. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (161)
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES. ENTOMOLOGY. So. Africa Dept. Agr. Jour. 12 (3):
195-201. March 1926. 24 Un3

Includes report on experiments made in airplane dusting with calcium arsenate against the eucalyptus-snout beetle, *Goniapterus scutellatus*. Although successful, the method was not thought practical.

- SVIRIDENKO, P. A. (162)
O RABOTAKH SEVERO-KAVKAZSKOĖ AVIATSIONNOĖ ÉKSPEDITSIĖ PO BOR'BE S
SARANCHEĖ [THE WORK OF THE NORTH CAUCASIAN AVIATION EXPEDITION
FOR THE CONTROL OF LOCUSTS]. Sev. Kavkaz. Kraev. Sta. Zashch. Rast.
Izv. 1, pp. 81-99. 1926. [In Russian.] 423.92 Se8

A preliminary account of the first dusting campaign in which locusts were successfully destroyed in the reed beds of the North Caucasus. The best results were obtained with paris green and sodium arsenite when applied at the rate of 10 to 12 lb. to 3 acres if broadcast, or 4 to 5 lb. if applied in strips. The dust penetrated dense reeds up to 16 ft. high and adhered well to leaves and even the stems.

- WALTER, G. (163)
DIE BEKÄMPFUNG DER FORLEULE UND DER NONNE IN DEN OBERFÖRSTEREIEEN
BIESENTHAL UND SORAU IM JAHRE 1925. 86 pp., illus. Neudamm, J.
Neumann, 1926. 430 W172

Detailed account of work against *Lymantria monacha* and *Panolis flammea*, including airplane dusting with calcium arsenate. Dusts must contain at least 20 percent pure arsenic, and at least 4½ to 5 lb. per acre must be used. Best results are obtained in the evening and in still air. This method was more effective than fumigation with clouds of nicotine smoke. A supplement gives tables showing the effect of calcium arsenate on the larvae.

- WILSON, G. F. (164)
SPRAYING CROPS FROM AEROPLANES. Nature [London] 118 (2968): 412.
Sept. 18, 1926. 472 N21

Corrects statement made in an unsigned article in Nature [London] 118 (2963): 239. Aug. 14, 1926.

Airplane dusting was first tried in Great Britain in 1922 on the farm of Major Bartlett and not in 1926 by W. J. Craven & Co.

- WILSON, R. J. (165)
[BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL BY AIRPLANE.] Cong. Rec. 67 (3): 3062-3063. Jan.
30, 1926. 148.2 R24

Reprinted with above title in Agr. Insecticide and Fungicide Assoc. Bul. 4, pp. 9-11. March 1926. 423 Ag8

Reviews history and development of airplane dusting in the United States. Remarks made before the Committee of the Whole House on Agricultural Appropriation Bill H. R. 8264.

- WISCONSIN. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. (166)
AIRPLANE DUSTING OF HEMLOCKS TO CONTROL SPANWORMS [LAMBDA FISCE-
LARIA]. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 388 (Ann. Rpt. 1924/26), pp. 65-67,
illus. Madison, 1926. 100 W75

A light Curtiss plane was used to distribute about 15,000 lb. of calcium arsenate dust over 1,000 acres of forest in the Peninsula State Park, Door County, Wis. A count of larvae on cheesecloth squares placed on the ground showed a mortality of 98 dead specimens per sq. yd. In the hemlock forest the mortality was 90 percent and in mixed forest areas more than 80 percent.

- WITHYCOMBE, C. L. (167)
FROGHOPPER BLIGHT. Trop. Agr. [Trinidad] 3 (5): 96-97. May 1926;
3 (6): 120-121. June 1926. 26 T754

Airplane distribution of a contact dust only control method likely to be effective or economical against *Tomaspis saccharina*.

- (168)
THE SUGAR CANE FROGHOPPER [TOMASPIS SACCHARINA]. Trinidad and To-
bago Agr. Soc. Proc. 25 (6): 294-301. June 1926. 8 T73
Recommends trial of airplane dusting.

- *WOLFF, M., and KRAUSSE, A. (169)
FRÜHDIAGNOSE UND KONTROLLE VON FRASSKALAMITÄTEN IM WALDE SOWIE
VORSICHTSMASSENREGELN BEIM ARSENBEFLUG. Prussia. Min. f. Landw.
Domänen u. Forsten. Flugbl. 7, 4 pp., illus. Neudamm, J. Neumann, 1926.
Cites need for early diagnosis and observation of forest insect outbreaks
and recommends precautionary measures needed when airplane dusting is
employed.—Abstract in Allg. Forst- u. Jagd-Ztg. 102: 379. 1926; Rev.
Appl. Ent. A 14 (8): 414. 1926.
- ZARZAR, V. (170)
LETNĬĬĬĬĬ RABOTA AVIAKHIMA [SUMMER WORK OF THE AVIAKHIM]. Samolet
4 (6): [8]–9. June 1926. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Discusses work and plans of the Aviakhim Society in general, with special
reference to the work of the expedition in Dagestan in locust control.
- ZRIAKOVSKIĬ, V. N. (171)
AZIATSKAĬĬ SARANCHĬĬ V TERSKOM OKRUGE ZA PERIOD 1922–1925 G. [ASIATIC
LOCUST IN THE TEREK REGION DURING THE PERIOD 1922–25]. Terek.
OkruzhnaĬĬ Sta. Zashch. Rast. Izv. 1 (2): 35–60, maps. April 1926.
[In Russian.] 464.9 T27
Discusses the locusts of the region and the various unsuccessful methods
of control used against them. Expresses hope for effective control by the
aviochemical method.
References. pp. 56–57.
- 1927
- ANONYMOUS. (172)
AN AERIAL ATTACK ON INSECT ARMIES. Illus. Canad. Forest and Outdoors
23 (10): 555, illus. October 1927. 99.8 C16
Short account of the dusting on Cape Breton Island against the spruce
budworm (*Archips fumiferana*).
- (173)
- AIRPLANE TO BE USED AGAINST SUGAR CANE INSECTS. Indus. and Engin.
Chem. 19 (8): 953. Aug. 1, 1927. 381 J825
The expenditure of \$50,000 to conduct large-scale experiments in airplane
dusting against the sugarcane moth borer (*Diatraea saccharalis*) has been
authorized. Approximately 5,000 acres of sugarcane in Louisiana will be
dusted with sodium fluosilicate.
- (174)
- AIRPLANES FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL. PARIS GREEN APPLIED WEEKLY TO
SWAMPY AREAS AT THE RATE OF ONE POUND PER ACRE FOUND EFFECTIVE
AGAINST ANOPHELES BUT NOT AGAINST OTHER MOSQUITO GENERA. Pub.
Works 58 (4): 148–149. April 1927. Pub. Roads Libr.
Reviews work at Quantico, Va.
- (175)
- BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL BY USE OF AIRPLANES. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ann.
Rpt. (1926) 39: 30–31. College Station, 1927. 100 Oh38
In tests to determine efficiency of method against *Anthonomus grandis*,
11,200 lb. of calcium arsenate were distributed. Although cotton yields
were not yet complete, they indicated that the poison effectively reduced
weevil damage.
- (176)
- COLLECTING INSECTS BY AIRPLANE. BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY DEVELOPS
METHOD OF USING AIRPLANES FOR COLLECTING INSECTS AT ALTITUDES.
Aviation 22 (22): 1173–1174, illus. May 30, 1927. Libr. Cong.
Illustrations show JN–4 airplane, equipped with trap, and a close-up of the
trap.
- (177)
- COMBATING THE WEEVIL BY PLANE. Aviation 22 (14): 678. Apr. 4, 1927.
Libr. Cong.
Reviews dusting operations in Utah against the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera
postica*.)

(178)
DUSTING PLANE DEVELOPMENT IN 1926. Aviation 22 (22): 1174. May 30, 1927. Libr. Cong.

All-metal fuselage has made possible hoppers of larger capacity and has facilitated their installation. Changes mentioned include: funnel placed under fuselage and shape improved; power agitators installed; new type of rotary valve and electrically operated automatic valve developed for large planes.

(179)
HUFF DALAND DUSTERS GO TO PERU. Aviation 22 (12): 568, 569, illus. Mar. 21, 1927. Libr. Cong.

Five planes arrive in Peru to dust cotton with calcium arsenate against leaf worm (*Alabama argillacea*), aphids (*Aphis gossypii*), and the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*).

(180)
METHODS FOR CONTROLLING INSECT PESTS. Science 66 (1718, sup.): XII. Dec. 2, 1927. 470 Sci2

Refers to an account given by Dr. L. O. Howard of airplane dusting over a forest in Czechoslovakia.

(181)
MOSQUITO [ANOPHELES] CONTROL BY AIRPLANE. Water Works 66 (11): 444 November 1927. 292.8 W292

Demonstration by U. S. Public Health Service near Bamberg, S. C.

(182)
EIN NEUES FLUGZEUG FÜR DIE FORSTSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG. Deut. Forstwirt 9 (38): 215. Mar. 9, 1927. Duke Univ. Libr.

Quoted under same title in Anz. f. Schädlingssk. 3 (5): 58-59. May 15, 1927. 421 An9

Describes new planes especially designed for insecticidal dusting. They take off in limited space, land at low speed, turn readily, have large storage capacity, and are stable.

BARBEY, A. (183)
LA FIDONIE DU PIN [BUPALUS PINIARIUS] À L'AIDE DE L'AVION. Rev. des Eaux et Forêts (sér. 6) 65 (3): [109]-111, illus. March 1927. 99.8 R322

Also issued as a reprint: Paris, 1927, 3 pp.

Reviewed in U. S. Forest Serv. Forest Worker 3 (4): 17. July 1927. 1 F76Fw

About 123 acres of forests in Alsace and Lorraine were covered with 1¼ tons of calcium arsenate. The larvae showed signs of paralysis 3 days after the application and died on the 5th day. A heavy rain fell for 48 consecutive hours after the 2d dusting and seriously affected the results of the test. Only about 33 percent of the insects were killed.

BARNES, D. F., and POTTS, S. F. (184)
AIRPLANE DUSTING EXPERIMENT FOR GIPSY MOTH [PORTHETRIA DISPAR] CONTROL. Jour. Econ. Ent. 20 (1): 213-222, illus. February 1927. 421 J822

Forest areas in Massachusetts were dusted with lead arsenate at the rate of 40 lb. per acre over six selected plots of 25 acres each. Dust covered individual trees uniformly. After the second application larval mortality ranged from 85 to 95 percent. Differing heights of trees make flying conditions more difficult over forest areas than over low-growing crops. In order to keep close to tops, a course which produces best results, the pilots must fly at varying altitudes. Difficulty was found in treating hillsides unless wind was toward the slope. Cost for season was from \$15.03 to \$29.12 per acre.

BLAKE, A. E. (185)
PEST DESTRUCTION BY AEROPLANE. Sci. Prog. 21 (84): 688-691. April 1927. 472 Sci22

A general note citing the dusting of a catalpa grove at Dayton, Ohio, and the experiments in cotton dusting at Tallulah, La. Mentions the electrical

charge in dust sprayed from an airplane and its effect. Refers to forest dusting in Germany and at Haguenau, France. Discusses possible new fields for this type of control.

- BRASSLER, K. (186)
AUSBAU DER FLUGZEUGE FÜR DEN DIENST IN DER SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG.
Forstarchiv 3 (16): 282-283. Aug. 15, 1927. 99.8 F7723

Successful airplane dusting requires a plane specially equipped for this purpose. Lists the six points outlined by Dr. G. A. Kienitz as desirable and states that the Caspar plane C 32 answers these requirements.

- CHAMBERLIN, W. J. (187)
THE ARMY OF SILENT TREE-KILLERS. III. CONTROLLING DESTRUCTIVE FOREST INSECTS. Amer. Forests and Forest Life 33 (400): 219-222, 254, illus. April 1927. 99.8 F762
Airplane dusting discussed on p. 254.

- CURTISS-WRIGHT FLYING SERVICE. (188)
CONTROL OF CROP INFESTATION BY AIRPLANE DUSTING. 23 pp., illus. [Houston, 1927?] 423 C942

- ESCHERICH, K. (189)
SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG VOM FLUGZEUG AUS. Deut. Landw. Gesell. Mitt. 42 (22): 589-593. May 28, 1927. 18 D48M

Discussed under the same title by Erwin Schimitschek in Centbl. f. das Gesam. Forstw. 54 (1): 30-31. 1928. 99.8 C33

Reviews work done in the United States and Germany on pest control from the airplane.

- FRACKER, S. B., and GRANOVSKY, A. A. (190)
AIRPLANE DUSTING IN A STATE PARK. Wis. Hort. 17 (9): 138-139, 141, illus. May 1927. 80 W752

Account of work done during July 1927 in Peninsula State Park, Door County, Wis., against *Lambdina fiscellaria*. In most cases mortality varied from 80 to 95 percent. The average total cost was \$7.04 per acre.

- and GRANOVSKY, A. A. (191)
THE CONTROL OF THE HEMLOCK SPANWORM BY AIRPLANE DUSTING. Jour. Econ. Ent. 20 (2): 287-294. April 1927. 421 J822

Describes work over forests in Peninsula State Park, Wis. Calcium arsenate was successfully used against larvae of *Lambdina fiscellaria* at the rate of 20 lb. per acre.

- and GRANOVSKY, A. A. (192)
SKY DUSTING THE HEMLOCKS. Amer. Forests and Forest Life 33 (406): 587-588, 640, illus. October 1927. 99.8 F762

Account of airplane dusting against *Lambdina fiscellaria* over the Peninsula State Park, Wis. The territory was divided into 12-acre blocks, and one load of 250 lb. of calcium arsenate was used on each. About 14 min. was required for each round trip, including loading, and a total of 63 flights were made.

- FRIEDRICI, K. (193)
ARSENMITTEL UND FLUGZEUGBEKÄMPFUNG. ZU DEN AUSFÜHRUNGEN DES HERRN DR. GADEMANN. Ztschr. f. Angew. Chem. 40 (17): 487-488. Apr. 28, 1927. 384 Z33

Erwiderung auf die vorstehenden Ausführungen, by Dr. Gademann, p. 488.

Friedrici agrees with Gademann that the ingredients in arsenical compounds should be listed, but does not consider paris green the best chemical. Lead arsenate, sodium arsenate, and calcium arsenate have driven paris green from the market. A reply by Dr. Gademann follows in which he states that he is well acquainted with the advantages and disadvantages of paris green and other arsenicals. He still considers that its color makes paris green the safest to use. Cites criticisms in American and English papers of lead arsenate residues.

GADEMANN.

(194)

MASSENVERGIFTUNG VON TIEREN DURCH ARSENBESTÄUBUNG VOM FLUGZEUG.
ZU DEN GLEICHLAUTENDEN ARTIKEL VON P. W. DANCKWORTT UND E. PFAU.
Ztschr. f. Angew. Chem. 40 (7): 202-203. Feb. 17, 1927. 384 Z33

The use of dust and spray materials in Germany is comparatively recent. Before the war paris green was exported because the Government Board of Health forbade its sale in Germany. Entomologists and other interested organizations succeeded in getting the ban removed. The resultant demand created a boom in arsenicals until the supply exceeded the demand and prices fell. The author agrees to a certain extent with Danckwortt and Pfau. Gives arguments for and against the use of arsenicals. Paris green, because of its color, is less dangerous to use than the others. The important question is whether airplane dusting is the most effective control method. If so, safer materials and technique can be found.

*GUSSONE, H.

(195)

VORBEREITUNG UND DURCHFÜHRUNG EINER INSECTENBEKÄMPFUNG DURCH
ARSENBESTÄUBUNG. Prussia. Min. f. Landw. Domänen u. Forsten.
Forstl. Flugbl. 20, 9 pp. Neudamm, J. Neumann, 1927.

Review of various problems in the planning and execution of arsenical airplane dusting operations.—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent. A 15: 468. 1927.

HICKEL, R.

(196)

L'EMPLOI DES AVIONS POUR LA DESTRUCTION DES INSECTES NUISIBLES. Acad.
d'Agr. de France. Compt. Rend. 13 (3): 90-95. Jan. 19, 1927. 14 P215Bc

Account of the first use of airplane dusting in France, over pines infested with *Bupalus piniarius* in the Forest of Haguenau. Work was unfortunately delayed until end of October. A modified biplane, Salmson 2 A2 1918 model, was used to distribute calcium arsenate over about 130 acres, 22 lb. to the acre. Plane flew 32 to 48 ft. above tops of trees. Larval kill was 35 percent. It was concluded that if airplane were used at the beginning of an outbreak, in conjunction with feeding of pigs in the forest and removal of litter, the moth could be effectively controlled.

HINDS, W. E., and SPENCER, H.

(197)

AIRPLANE DUSTING FOR SUGAR-CANE BORER CONTROL IN LOUISIANA. Jour.
Econ. Ent. 20 (2): 352-358. April 1927. 421 J822

Reprinted in Planter and Sugar Mfr. 78 (20): [381]-382. May 14, 1927.
65.8 L93

Diatraea saccharalis destroys 20 percent of Louisiana sugarcane crop annually. Ground machinery cannot penetrate the cane fields. Experimental dusting with airplanes, a cooperative project between the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and Huff Daland Dusters, Inc., reduced the infestation about 60 percent. Sodium fluosilicate was used, and 15 to 20 lb. per acre were required. A higher degree of control may be expected with improved methods and materials.

— and SPENCER, H.

(198)

INSECTICIDAL CONTROL FOR SUGAR CANE BORER [DIATRAEA SACCHARALIS]. La.
Planter & Sugar Mfr. Co., Inc. Ref. Bk. of Sugar Indus. of World 5 (5):
42-43, illus. July 1927. 65.8 L932

Favorable results in 1925 from preliminary tests with sodium fluosilicate led to more extensive work in 1926. Over 1,300 acres were treated by airplane with a standard dust consisting of a commercial sodium fluosilicate to which was added 10 percent of hydrated lime. Untreated fields showed more than twice the amount of borer damage to joints of cane.

— and SPENCER, H.

(199)

INSECTICIDAL CONTROL OF SUGARCANE BORER [DIATRAEA SACCHARALIS]. A
REPORT OF PROGRESS. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 201, 56 pp., illus. Baton
Rouge, 1927. 100 L93

First airplane dusting work on sugarcane: successful use of sodium fluosilicate, pp. 6-7.

- HOOGH, J. DE. (200)
INSECTENBESTRIJDING UIT VliegTUGEN [WORK AGAINST INSECTS FROM AIRPLANES]. Wageningen Plantenziektenkund. Dienst, Verslag. en Meded. 49, 56 pp., illus. Wageningen, H. Veenman & Zonen, 1927. 464.9 W122
Surveys the development of airplane dusting in Europe and America and describes experiments against *Lymantria monacha* in Pommern, June 1927. Concludes that, in case of forest insect outbreaks in Holland, this method could be used by an association of forest owners aided by the Government. It might also be of value in the Dutch colonies. Illustrations show various types of planes used.
References, pp. [54]-56.
- HUBAULT, E. (201)
UNE INVASION DE FIDONIE [BUPALUS PINIARIUS] DANS LES PINERAIES DE HAGUENAU. ÉPANDAGE D'INSECTICIDES AU MOYEN D'UN AVION. Nature [Paris] 55 (2753): 77-80, illus. Jan. 15, 1927. Bur. Standards Libr.
This experiment has been reported under R. Hickel, item 196.
- JUNKERS FLUGZEUGWERK A.-G., DESSAU. (202)
BESCHREIBUNG DER WICHTIGSTEN SCHAEDELINGSBEKAEMPFUNGS-GERAETE DER FIRMA: JUNKERS FLUGZEUGWERK A.-G. 5 pp. [1927. Typewritten.] Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.
Describes a dusting device, a device for spraying liquids from an airplane, a method of dropping liquid bombs, and a suspension device, made by the Junkers Airplane Co.
- KIENITZ, G. A. (203)
DAS FLUGZEUG IM DIENST DER FORSTWIRTSCHAFT (ENTWICKLUNG, GEGENWÄRTIGER STAND UND ZUKUNFTS AUSSICHTEN). Luftmacht, No. 3, pp. 139-144. March 1927; No. 4, pp. 201-207. April 1927. Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.
Gives historical review of airplane dusting in the United States and Germany and reports specific cases of insect-control work in various German localities in 1925. Discusses the advantages of the new method, the insecticides used, and the improvements in technique. Refers to forestry particularly.
- KOLSTER. (204)
BEKÄMPFUNG DES KIEFERNSPANNERS IN DER OBERFÖRSTEREI HERSFELD-OST VOM FLUGZEUG AUS. Ztschr. f. Forst. u. Jagdw. 59 (4): 237-251. April 1927. 99.8 Z3
In the experiments described, calcium arsenate, Silesia, was used against *Bupalus piniarius*. The cost was about \$5.00 per acre, and the results were satisfactory; but this material is not recommended, as it proved highly toxic to mammals, birds, and bees.
- KOROTKIKH, G. I. (205)
PERVAĬAĬ AVIATSIONNAĬA ĖKSPEDITSIĬA PO BOR'BE S SARANCHEĬ [THE FIRST EXPEDITION FOR THE CONTROL OF LOCUSTS BY AIRPLANES]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trudy, pt. I, pp. 33-72, illus. Leningrad, 1927. [In Russian. English summary, p. 72.] 391.9 R92
Also in Défense des Plantes 3 (6): 479-518, illus. December 1926, published 1927. 421 D36
Detailed account of the work and organization of expedition in North Caucasus. In experiments with the Asiatic locust, *Locusta migratoria*, on river islands a load of 270 lb. was sufficient to cover 500 acres when using either paris green or sodium arsenite. Illustrations show types of planes employed, details of hopper construction, and views of the airplanes in actual operation.
- KRIEG, H. (206)
MASSENVERGIFTUNG VON TIEREN DURCH ARSENBESTÄUBUNG VOM FLUGZEUG. ENTGEGNUNG AUF DEN GLEICHLAUTENDEN ARTIKEL VON P. W. DANCKWORTT UND E. PFAU. Ztschr. f. Angew. Chem. 40 (7): 201-202. Feb. 17, 1927. 384 Z33
Reply to an article by P. W. Danckwortt and E. Pfau on mass poisoning of animals by airplane dusting with arsenic.

Dr. Krieg fears that the conclusions of Danckwörtt and Pfau will arouse prejudice against the use of arsenicals for plant protection. He cites their use in airplane dusting in other countries, and their role in saving German viticulture. Admits the possibility of arsenical poisoning but points out that safety regulations and precautions can be applied.

(207)

ZUR FLUGZEUGBEKÄMPFUNG DES EICHENWICKLERS (TORTRIX VIRIDANA L.) MIT KALZIUMARSENIAT. Anz. f. Schädlingk. 3 (1): 5-7. Jan. 15, 1927. 421 An9

Experiments with airplanes and calcium arsenate against *T. viridana* over about 4,700 acres of oak forest in Westfalen and adjoining regions. Calcium arsenate (24 percent arsenic) was used at 18 lb. per acre. With low temperatures a mortality of 80 percent was obtained, but later, with higher temperatures, it rose to 100 percent. Dusting is most successful at 59° or over because the larvae are then feeding most actively. *Erannis defoliaria* larvae were also present and proved highly susceptible.

KUNKEL, F. E.

(208)

GETTING AFTER THE GYPSY MOTH [PORTHETRIA DISPAR] BY AIRPLANE. Florists' Exch. 64 (2): 110. January 1927. 80 F666

Dusting by the Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., using a standard J-1 plane (Curtiss C-6, 160-hp. motor) equipped with a Morse hopper.

LE PRINCE, J. A., LEGARE, A. E., McLEAN, N. T., GRIFFITTS, T. H. D., (209) WILLIAMS, L. L., JR., and COOK, S. S.

MOSQUITO CONTROL BY AIRPLANE. MEMORANDUM ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PARIS GREEN BY AIRPLANE IN THE CONTROL OF ANOPHELES PRODUCTION IN UNCLEARED POND NEAR BAMBERG, S. C., SEPTEMBER 1927. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 42 (38): 2337-2338. Sept. 23, 1927. 151.65 P96

Anopheles quadrimaculatus. Equal parts of paris green and soapstone were used at the rate of 2 lb. per acre. The airplane flew 50 ft. above the tree tops in lines 660 ft. apart, and crossed this area again with lines at right angles to the first trips.

LORGE.

(210)

BEKÄMPFUNG DES EICHENWICKLER (TORTRIX VIRIDANA) DURCH BESTÄUBUNG VOM FLUGZEUG AUS IN DER PREUSSISCHEN OBERFÖRSTEREI HASTE. Ztschr. f. Forst- u. Jagdw. 59 (3): 168-178. March 1927. 99.8 Z3

In May 1926 about 1,390 ha. of forest land were dusted with calcium arsenate. The cost was 60 M. per ha., and practically all insects were killed in 4 days. Calm, fair weather is essential. Bees were destroyed in large numbers.

MACANDREWS, A. H.

(211)

DUSTING FOR INSECTS BY AEROPLANE. N. Y. State Col. Forestry. Syracuse Univ. News Letter 27 (5): 1-2. October 1927. 99.8 N48

Lists 11 problems to be considered in airplane dusting. Describes plans for dusting against the spruce budworm, *Archips fumiferana*, on Cape Breton and states problems to be faced, as: (1) The wind from the ocean rises at sunrise, and any successful dusting must be done before that time; (2) fogs are frequent in the valleys; (3) it is difficult to time dusting with bud and larval development; (4) conifer leaves do not present broad surfaces for dust to settle on; (5) habits of spruce budworm must be considered. Tests will be made with lead arsenate, John Cowan calcium arsenate, and Doloro calcium arsenate.

MEGALOV, V., and BAZHENOV, G.

(212)

MATERIALY K POZNANIŮ VREDNYKH LESNYKH NASEKOMYKH SARATOVSKOI GUB. [CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF INJURIOUS FOREST INSECTS OF THE SARATOV PROVINCE]. [Pts. 1-2], 29 pp., illus. Saratov, 1927. [In Russian.] 423 M47

At head of title: Saratovskii gubernskii lesnoi otdel.

Lymantria monacha is discussed in pt. 2. Owing to the scattered nature of the infestation, it was not considered advisable to use airplane dusting as a control measure.

MIKHAYLOV-SENKEVICH, I. A. M. (213)

O ZNACHENII I VLIYANIИ BOKOVOGO VETRA I RAZNORODNOSTI STROENIЯ INSEKTI TSIDOV NA SHIRINU RASPYLA LADA S SAMOLETOV [THE INFLUENCE OF LATERAL WINDS AND THE COMPOSITION OF THE INSECTICIDES ON THE WIDTH OF THE STRIP OF POISON APPLIED FROM AIRPLANES]. Zashch. Rast. 4 (1): 163-166, illus. April 1927. [In Russian.] 421 D36

With a lateral wind the swath is widened. The coarser particles of the dust settle most directly and the finer particles are carried farther by the wind. As these largest and smallest particles have least insecticidal value, the edges of the strips should be made to overlap.

MISSIROLI, A. (214)

LA PREVENZIONE DELLA MALARIA NEL CAMPO PRATICO. I-II. Riv. di Malariol. 6 (3): 501-572, illus. May/June 1927; 7 (4): [413]-455, illus. July/August 1928. 448.8 R523

Includes a brief account of airplane-dusting tests over a large marshy area, using paris green diluted with an equal part of road dust. From a height of 60 to 90 ft. all larvae in a 160-yd.-wide strip can be destroyed. This method is considered of great value in reaching inaccessible places and also where the cost prevents use of other types of treatment.

MORRILL, A. W. (215)

LA DESINFECCIÓN DE LOS CAMPOS DE HORTALIZAS AYUDA DEL AEROPLANO. Hacienda 22 (12): 368-369, illus. December 1927. 6 H11

Refers to experiments on the west coast of Mexico. Deals largely with tomato pests.

(216)

PEST CONTROL PROBLEMS ON THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO. Calif. Dept. Agr. Spec. Pub. 73, pp. 70-82. Sacramento, 1927. 2 C121S

Includes discussion of airplane dusting with calcium arsenate against *Heliothis armigera*, and of experimental work with various cyanide dusts against *Halticus citri*.

MORRIS, H. (217)

DUSTING SUGAR CANE FOR BORER [DIATRAEA SACCHARALIS] CONTROL NOT LIKELY TO POISON FORAGE IN ADJACENT FIELDS. Sugar Bul. 5 (24): 3. Sept. 15, 1927. 65.9 Am32

The sodium fluosilicate used is much less toxic to livestock than calcium arsenate and is not apt to drift from the cane fields in injurious quantities. However, livestock should not be pastured on adjacent fields until rains have followed the dusting. Extreme care should be used in handling the poison where mule pastures are used as landing fields.

PARFENT'EV, I. (218)

OTCHET O RABOTAKH V AVIA-KHIMICHESKOЙ ÉKSPEDI TSII NARKOMZEMA I SOYUZA AVIAKHIM SSSR [REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE AVIOCHEMICAL EXPEDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE AVIAKHIM]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 1: 72-86. Leningrad, 1927. [In Russian. English summary, p. 86.] 391.9 R92

Also in Défense des Plantes 3 (6): 518-532. December 1926, published 1927. 421 D36

Preliminary tests to determine insecticide most suitable for use against locusts in North Caucasus. Both ground and airplane methods used. Calcium arsenate containing 40 percent arsenic pentoxide did not give satisfactory results. To get a 90 percent kill required the use of paris green or sodium arsenite at the rate of 3 to 4 lb. per acre. Addition of a carrier did not permit decrease in dosage and by increasing bulk made dust less suited for airplane use.

POST, G. B. (219)

DUSTING BY AIRPLANE. Agr. Insecticide and Fungicide Assoc. Bul. 6, pp. 29-32. May 1927. 423 Ag8

Discussion, pp. 32-33.

Refers to work of B. R. Coad of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Tallulah, La. (1921-24) and to commercial work by the Keystone Aircraft Corporation.

- REEVES, G. I. (220)
THE CONTROL OF THE ALFALFA WEEVIL [HYPERA POSTICA]. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bul. 1528, 22 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1927. 1 Ag84F
Airplane dusting with calcium arsenate not recommended until more uniform results have been obtained.
- REISSIG. (221)
EIN BEITRAG ZUR FLUGZEUGBEKÄMPFUNG VON FORSTSCHÄDLINGEN. Deut. Forstwirt 9 (34): 193-194. Mar. 2, 1927. Duke Univ. Libr.
Discusses dusting against *Bupalus piniarius* in Oberpfalz in 1926. Agrees with Dr. Wolff that the use of small airships instead of planes would give a more uniform deposit of the insecticide.
- (222)
BEOBACHTUNGEN UND ERFAHRUNGEN BEI DER SPANNERBEKÄMPFUNG MITTELS FLUGZEUGS IM JAHRE 1926. Forstwiss. Centbl. 71 (3): 81-89, illus. Feb. 1, 1927. 99.8 F775
The use of airplanes in combating *Bupalus piniarius* in 1926.
About 2,500 acres of forest in Oberpfalz were dusted. The better of two proprietary arsenicals used killed the larvae within 24 hr. Dusting from the ground is preferable under some conditions. A small airship might prove more satisfactory than the airplane.
- RUSSKĀĬA SOVETSKĀĬA FEDERATIVNĀĬA SOTSIALISTICHESKĀĬA RESPUB- (223)
LIKA. OTDEL ZASHCHITY RASTENĬĬ OT VREDITELEĬ. NAUCHNOISLEDOVATEL'-SKĀĬA LABORATORIĀĬA OTRAVLĀĬĬUSHCHIKH VESHCHESTV.
TRUDY [REPORT]. Pts. i, iii, ed. by A. P. Adrianov, I. A. Parfent'ev, and G. D. Ugrumov. 106 pp., 112 pp. Leningrad, 1927, 1928. [In Russian.] 391.9 R92
Research at the Laboratory for the Study of Poison Substances of the Plant Protection Department of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, R. S. F. S. R.
For contents see items 205, 218, 228, 229, 255, 256, 257, 262, 263, 267, 275, 276, 277, 278.
- SCHIMITSCHEK, E. (224)
DIE VERWENDUNG DES FLUGZEUGES ZUR INSEKTENBEKÄMPFUNG. Wien. Allg. Forst- u. Jagd. Ztg. 45 (16): [93]-94. Apr. 22, 1927. 99.8 Oe82
Reviews German work in dusting from airplanes against forest pests. Discusses difficulties, such as poor adherence of dust, unfavorable weather conditions, irregular terrain over which planes must fly at low altitudes, and the danger of destroying beneficial parasites.
- TAYLOR, E. H. (225)
FARMING FROM THE AIR. Country Gent. 92 (11): 3-5, 41, illus. November 1927. 6 C833
A popular, well-illustrated article dealing with protection from forest fires and airplane dusting against various crop pests.
- TRAPPMANN, W. (226)
SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG. GRUNDLAGEN UND METHODEN IN PFLANZEN-SCHUTZ. 440 pp., illus. Leipzig, S. Hirzel, 1927. (Chemie und Technik der Gegenwart, herausgegeben von Professor Dr. Walther Roth in Coethen, v. 7.) 423 T682
Airplane dusting, pp. 267-270.
- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (227)
DEPARTMENT COMPLETES EMERGENCY EXPERIMENT. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Rec. 6 (50): 3, 8. Dec. 14, 1927. 1 Ag840r
One of the emergency needs following the Mississippi River flood of 1927 was the providing of borer-free seed cane for the flooded area. The attempt to secure this through the dusting of 5,000 acres of sugarcane with sodium fluosilicate distributed by airplane could not be considered a success.

- VYSHELESSKAIĀ, N. S. (228)
 OB OTNOSHENII SARANCHI K OPLYIVAEMOIĬ ĀDAMI RASTITEL'NOSTI [ON THE BEHAVIOR OF LOCUSTS AMONG THE DUSTED PLANTS]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trudy, pt. I, p. 87. Leningrad, 1927. [In Russian. English summary, p. 87.] 391.9 R92
 Also in Zashch. Rast. 3 (6): 533. December 1926, published 1927. 421 D36
 Locusts avoid plants dusted with sodium arsenite and paris green. Leaves dusted with chalk, lime, sulfur, and calcium arsenate are eaten readily.
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- (229)
 OPYTY S PRILIPAEMOST'ĬU INSEKTITSIDOV I PRIMESEĬ [EXPERIMENTS ON THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF INSECTICIDES AND THEIR ADMIXTURES]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trudy, pt. I, pp. 88-90. Leningrad, 1927. [In Russian. English summary, p. 90.] 391.9 R92
 Also in Zashch. Rast. 3 (6): 534-536. December 1926, published 1927. 421 D36
 Experiments made by the aviochemical expedition show that, if plants are dusted when dew is present, the insecticide adheres well even under adverse weather conditions, such as wind or rain.
- WILLIAMS, L. L., JR., and COOK, S. S. (230)
 PARIS GREEN APPLIED BY AIRPLANE IN THE CONTROL OF ANOPHELES PRODUCTION. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 62 (7): 459-480, illus. Feb. 18, 1927. 151.65 P96
 In 1926 paris green was applied by airplane over marshes around Quantico, Va. Hydrated lime and powdered soapstone were used as carriers. With wind velocities not over 4 miles per hr. and from a height of 100 ft. or less, a mixture of 1 lb. of paris green and 3 lb. of carrier was effective. With stronger winds and from a height of over 100 ft., a 50/50 mixture was satisfactory. Only the genus *Anopheles* was affected. One pound of paris green per acre was found an effective dose. When breeding was heavy, it was necessary to dust at weekly intervals. The materials used cost \$0.724 per acre.
- References.
- *WOLFF, M. (231)
 BEMERKUNGEN ZUR THEORIE UND PRAXIS DES ARSENBEFLUGES. Märkischer Forstver. Jahresber. (1927) 49: 38-51.
- WOOLMAN, C. E. (232)
 DUSTING CROPS BY AIRPLANE FOR CONTROL OF INSECTS. Internatl. Soc. Sugar Cane Technol. Conf. 2, Havana, 1927. Proc., pp. 63-66. 65.9 In84
 Reviews the history of airplane dusting and cites results with cotton, sugarcane, pecan groves, and forest trees. Qualifications of a satisfactory airplane are: It must be fast and yet have a slow landing speed; it must be easily maneuvered but able to carry a heavy load; it must be light yet strong. An ample power reserve is desirable when approaching trees 100 ft. high at 100 miles per hr. The hopper feed must permit application of the dust in a ratio in proportion to the speed of the plane.
- WRIGHT, D. (233)
 THE APPLICATION OF INSECTICIDES BY AEROPLANE. Inst. Aeronaut. Engin. [London]. Jour. 1 (8): 45-56. August 1927. Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.
 Discussion by Mr. Raynham and Major Hemming, with a reply by Mr. Wright, pp. 56-58.
 Reviews control of *Alabama argillacea*, locusts, forest insects, and mosquitoes. Discusses various types of dusting hoppers, insecticides, types of planes used, and technical problems of application. Considers possibilities for use of the airplane in the British Empire. Acknowledges the assistance of J. L. Webb of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ZAKHAROV, L. Z.

(234)

K VOPROSU O KONTAKTNOM DEĬSTVII PREPARATOV MYSH'ĀKA NA PERELETNUŬ SARANCHU [CONCERNING THE CONTACT ACTION OF ARSENICAL PREPARATIONS ON LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA]. Sev. Kavkaz. Kraev. Sta. Zashch. Rast. Izv. 3: 197-203. 1927. [In Russian. German summary, p. 203.] 423.92 Se8

Describes experiments in testing sodium arsenite, calcium arsenate, and paris green, conducted in the summer of 1925 at the Prikumsk reed beds at the suggestion of P. A. Sviridenko, leader of the first aviochemical expedition. Results were not to be considered as final, but should serve as a basis for future investigations.

1928

ANONYMOUS.

(235)

AEROPLAN OCH INSEKTSHÄRJNINGAR [THE AIRPLANE AND INSECT INJURY]. Skogen 15 (15): 409. Aug. 1, 1928. [In Swedish.] 99.8 Sk51

General article with especial reference to German experiments with Esturmit.

(236)

INSECTICIDE DUSTING BY AIRPLANES. Aircraft Year Book 1928: 107-110, illus. 333.8 Ai72

(237)

STRANGE USES FOR THE AIRPLANE. Lit. Digest 96 (7): 56, 58. Feb. 18, 1928. Libr. Cong.

Quotes from Associated Press dispatch from Croyden, England.

BALLOU, B.

(238)

SULPHURING THE VINEYARD BY AIRPLANE. Calif. Grape Grower 9 (8): 14. Aug. 1, 1928. 95.8 C122

A letter describing operation and equipment used.

BLANK-WEISSBERG, S.

(239)

DIE BEKÄMPFUNG DES ANOPHELIISMUS IN POLEN IM JAHRE 1927. Polski Pismo Ent. 6 (3/4): 237-248, illus. May 15, 1928. 421 P76

Tests were made in the use of a hydroplane to distribute paris green. The difficulty encountered in adapting a suitable distributor to the plane has been overcome, and it is recommended that the work be continued.

BOX, H. E.

(240)

OBSERVATIONS UPON LIXOPHAGA DIATRAEAE, TOWNSEND, A TACHINID PARASITE OF DIATRAEA SACCHARALIS, FABR., IN PORTO RICO. Bul. Ent. Res. 19 (1): 1-6, illus. August 1928. 421 B87

Recommends transportation of the parasites from Cuba by airplane and believes that this would probably raise the survival rate from 33 percent to 100 percent.

BÜLOW, U. VON.

(241)

DER KAMPF MIT DER NONNE IN DEN OBERFÖRSTEREIEIEN STRELITZ UND LANGHAGEN IN DEN JAHREN 1926 UND 1927. Deut. Forstwirt 10 (48): 265-267. Mar. 31, 1928. Duke Univ. Libr.

Describes experiments in arsenical dusting from airplanes carried out by the firms Merck-Darmstadt and Junkers against *Lymantria monacha*. In one test a Junkers-Flugzeug D82 distributed 11,355 kg. of Esturmit over 227.1 ha. in 39 flights. In another experiment a Junkers Ganzmetallflugzeug D1125 was used to cover 200 ha. of woods with Forstesturmit. Both operations were successful, and neither preparation caused damage to man, cattle, or game.

COMBS, O. B.

(242)

THE AIRPLANE IN INSECT CONTROL. Purdue Agr. 23 (3): 64, 74, illus. December 1928. 6 P97

Outlines briefly the work already done, equipment required, and future possibilities.

- COOK, S. S., and WILLIAMS, L. L., JR. (243)
 AIRPLANES AND PARIS GREEN IN CONTROL OF ANOPHELES PRODUCTION.
 South. Med. Jour. 21 (9): 754-759, illus. September 1928. U. S.
 Natl. Inst. Health Libr.
 Discussion, pp. 759-760.
 Work done at Quantico, Va., using paris green diluted 25, 28, 33, and 50
 percent (by weight) with powdered soapstone. The 33 percent dilution,
 applied at the rate of 1 lb. of paris green per acre, was the most satisfactory.
 Good distribution was obtained in a dead calm from a height of 150 to 200
 ft. above the surface, and also in 10- or 12-mile breezes from a height of 25
 to 40 ft. Comparative charts show conditions in treated and untreated
 areas. Paris green requires no agitator and can be distributed in a simple
 hopper from almost any type of plane. The mixture penetrated all types
 of vegetation. The cost of material was about 70c per acre per season.
- EIDMANN, H., and BERWIG, W. (244)
 UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER PHYSIKALISCHE EIGENSCHAFTEN, INSBESONDERE
 DIE HAFTFÄHIGKEIT, VON ARSENBESTÄUBUNGSMITTELN. Fortwiss. Centbl.
 50 (16): 529-542. Aug. 15, 1928; 50 (17): 575-586, illus. Sept. 1,
 1928. 99.8 F775
 Investigations on the physical properties of arsenical dust insecticides
 showed that a satisfactory dust must have: (1) toxicity for insects at low
 strengths, (2) great adhesive power, (3) small particle size, (4) nonsepara-
 bility of components. The cost must also be reasonable. Gives detailed
 description of tests with seven commercial products, French chalk, and
 sulfur. Before dusting, tests must be made with each insect to be con-
 trolled, paying attention to time of molting or pupation.
- ESCHERICH, K. (245)
 DER HEUTIGE STAND DER ARSENBEKÄMPFUNG DER FORSTSCHÄDLICHE MITTELS
 FLUGZEUG. Forstwiss. Centbl. 50(13): 421-436. July 1, 1928. 99.8 F775
 Gives summary of airplane work in various countries and details of use in
 Germany against defoliating insects. Different insects and also different
 stages of the same species react differently to arsenic. The best results have
 been obtained against *Lymantria monacha* and the poorest against *Melolontha*
melolontha. The distribution of the insecticide varies with the physical
 structure of the dust and the type of hopper carried. The great practical
 value of the method could be further increased by improved techniques.
- FELT, E. P. (246)
 DISPERSAL OF INSECTS BY AIR CURRENTS. N. Y. State Mus. Bul. 274: 59-129.
 April 1928. 500 N48B
 Summarizes data on aerial insect populations and reports airplane trap
 collection of *Mesogramma*, *Hylemya ciliicrura*, and *Chrysotus* at 3,000- to 1,000-
 ft. heights. References, pp. 125-129.
- FRACKER, S. B., and GRANOVSKY, A. A. (247)
 AIRPLANE DUSTING TO CONTROL THE HEMLOCK SPAN WORM. Jour. Forestry
 26 (1): 12-33, illus. January 1928. 99.8 F768
 Detailed account of airplane dusting against *Lambdina fiscellaria* Guenée
 over 715 acres of hemlock and balsam forest in Peninsula State Park, Wis.
 The plane, a Special Standard adapted for dusting, was supplied on contract
 by the Decatur Aircraft Co. The engine was a Curtiss OXX6, 100 hp. With
 a hopper opening of 7 by 27 in., dust was released at the rate of 250 lb. in
 4 miles and satisfactorily covered a strip 1½ rods wide. No evidence of
 electrification was found. Pure calcium arsenate, used at the rate of 20 lb.
 per acre, gave an apparent mortality of from 60 to 90 percent. This per-
 centage was obtained by comparison of branches before and after dusting and
 by catching poisoned larvae below infested trees. The average total cost was
 \$7.04 per acre for labor and material.
 References.

GOESCH.

(248)

ZUR KIEFERNSPANNERBEKÄMPFUNG. ERWIDERUNG AUF DEN ARTIKEL VON PROFESSOR DR. WOLFF. Deut. Forstwirt 10 (111): 709-711. Nov. 6, 1928. Duke Univ. Libr.

Declares, in reply to Dr. Wolff's article, that he never opposed the avio-chemical method in general, but only as used against *Bupalus piniarius* because it has never resulted in more effective control of this pest than less expensive measures. If complete control could be assured by use of the airplane, he would be the first to support it.

(249)

ZUR "LETZEN WARNUNG" VON PROFESSOR DR. WOLFF. Deut. Forstwirt 10 (85): 512. Aug. 7, 1928. Duke Univ. Libr.

Criticizes Dr. Wolff's article, and points out that the airplane method has not yet been completely successful. The cost is too great to justify partial success. Cites difficulties caused by poor weather and imperfect technique.

HINDS, W. E.

(250)

IMPORTANT COTTON INSECTS OF CENTRAL PERU. Jour. Econ. Ent. 21 (4): 545-551. August 1928. 421 J822

In 1926 the Peruvian cotton planters arranged with Huff Daland Dusters, Inc., of Louisiana to start airplane dusting operations against cotton leaf worms, *Anomis* spp. Climatic conditions were favorable for this type of work.

— and SPENCER, H.

(251)

PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1927. WORK ON CONTROL OF SUGAR CANE BORER [DIATRAEA SACCHARALIS] BY SILICOFLUORIDE DUSTS. La. Planter & Sugar Mfr. Co., Inc. Ref. Bk. of Sugar Indus. of World 6 (6): 63-64. July 1928. 65.8L932

A large number of dusts were tested, and many gave a higher percentage of borer mortality than the standard dust used in 1926 and with less burning. Authors believe that the sodium fluosilicate type of burning does not permanently injure the cane. Better results were obtained with a dust ground to pass through a 500-mesh screen than with the coarser commercial forms. In general, the addition of a diluent decreases percentage of mortality in direct proportion to amount of diluent added.

HOLLOWAY, T. E., HALEY, W. E., and INGRAM, J. W.

(252)

THE APPLICATION OF SODIUM FLUOSILICATE BY AIRPLANE IN AN ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THE SUGAR-CANE MOTH BORER [DIATRAEA SACCHARALIS]. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 45, 7 pp. Washington, D. C., 1928. 1 Ag84C

Five thousand acres of sugarcane in Louisiana were dusted from one to three times with two different brands of sodium fluosilicate. The rate of application was 16 lb. per acre. Taking into account a natural mortality of 8.6 percent, the net mortality due to the insecticide was 19.6 percent of larvae in the stalks. The net kill of small larvae outside the stalks was 35.6 percent. Thirteen experiments at various places failed to indicate control, presumably on account of the low percentage of the kill and the high reproduction rate of the insect. The sodium fluosilicate caused serious burning, resulting in a loss of from 1 to 2.5 tons per acre. Cost of materials of application was about \$7.80 per acre.

KAZANSKIĬ, K. A.

(253)

KEDROVYĬ SHELKOPRĠAD (DENDROLIMUS SIBIRICUS TSHTV.) KAK VREDITEL' LESOV BURIĠATO-MONGOL'SKOĬ RESPUBLIKI [DENDROLIMUS SIBIRICUS, TSHTV., AS A FOREST PEST IN THE BURYAT-MONGOL REPUBLIC]. Zashch. Rast. 4 (6): 861-915, illus. December 1927, published 1928. [In Russian.] 421 D36

Also published separately with a summary in English.

Deals largely with life history of the insect and damage done. Author considers airplane dusting the only possible method of control. Tests with sodium arsenite gave satisfactory results. All larvae were killed and there was no injury to trees.

KOLSTER.

(254)

SIND DIE KOSTEN FÜR ARSENBESTÄUBUNGEN WIRTSCHAFTLICH GERECHTFERTIGT? Deut. Forstwirt 10 (97): 601-602. Sept. 18, 1928. Duke Univ. Libr.

Airplane dusting is justifiable when experts declare an emergency exists. Cost is no excuse for neglect, since provision will be made to extend financial aid to forest owners who undertake to dust their property.

KOROTKIKH, G. I.

(255)

K VOPROSU O SHIRINE VOLNY INSEKTI^{TS} IDOV PRI AVIAT^SIONNO-KHIMICHESKOM METODE [ON THE WIDTH OF THE INSECTICIDE CLOUD OBTAINED BY THE AVIOCHEMICAL METHOD]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3: 67-76. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian. English summary, pp. 111-112.] 391.9 R92

Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): [213]-222. July 1928. 421 D36

The entire width of the dust strip does not depend on the amount of dust released from the plane in a unit of time, but the effective width may be dependent on the quantity released. The amount of poison shown by analysis to fall on a dusted leaf is consistently less than should theoretically be present. Recommends further study of physical qualities of poisons and amounts released in order to reduce this discrepancy.

(256)

LETNAÏA SARANCHA I AVIO-KHIMICHESKIÏ METOD BOR'BY [THE MIGRATORY LOCUST AND THE AVIOCHEMICAL METHOD IN ITS CONTROL] R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3: 89-94. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian. English summary, p. 112.] 391.9 R92

Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): [235]-240. July 1928. 421 D36

Airplane dusting with sodium arsenite was used as an emergency measure in the control of adults of *Locusta migratoria* in the North Caucasus. Results were poor, and the author states that no more practical work should be tried until further experimental work has been done with types of insecticides and methods of application.

(257)

TEKHNICHESKIE ITOGI RABOT AVIO-KHIMICHESKOÏ ÉKSPEDITSII V DAGESTANE 1926 GODA [TECHNICAL RESULTS OF THE AVIOCHEMICAL EXPEDITION IN DAGESTAN IN 1926]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3: 23-40. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian. English summary, p. 110.] 391.9 R92

Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): [169]-186. July 1928. 421 D36

Tables outline technical points in handling planes and equipment as developed by the expedition.

KRIEG, H.

(258)

IMKEREI UND ARSENBKÄMPFUNG VON SCHAD-INSEKTEN. Bad. Bl. f. Angew. Ent. 2 (6): 326. December 1928. 421 B14

Refers to articles on the same subject by B. Geinitz (item 128) and gives additional information.

LEEDER, K.

(259)

DIE INSEKTENBÄMPFUNG DURCH GIFT. Wien. Allg. Forst. u. Jagd. Ztg. 46 (43): [253]-254. Oct. 26, 1938. 99.8 Oe82

Popular account which emphasizes the damage to forest birds and animals as a result of airplane dusting with calcium arsenate.

MENZEL, R.

(260)

BESTUIVINGSPROEF VANUIT EEN Vliegtuig op de Theeonderneming Malabar [AN EXPERIMENT IN DUSTING FROM AN AIRPLANE IN THE MALABAR TEA ESTATE]. Arch. v. Theecult. Nederland. Indië 2 (4): [276]-[284], illus. December 1928. [In Dutch. English summary, p. [284].] 68.18 Ea72

Tests were made in June 1928 of airplane dusting on an estate in Java. About 132 lb. of sulfur were dusted over 5 acres and resulted in a satisfactory coating of the tea bushes. This method is considered practicable over open ground which is not too hilly.

MIKHAILOV-SENKEVICH, IĀ. M.

(261)

OTCHET O RABOTAKH TEKHNICHESKOĬ CHASTI AVIO-KHIMICHESKOĬ ĖKSPE-DITSII PO BOR'BE S SHELKOPRIĀDOM-MONASHENKOĬ V ICHALKOVSKOM LESNICHESTVE NIZHEGORODSKOĬ GUBERNII V 1926 GODU [THE REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE TECHNICAL SECTION OF THE AVIOCHEMICAL EXPEDITION FOR THE CONTROL OF THE NUN MOTH IN THE ICHALKOVSKY FORESTRY DIVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIZHNI NOVGOROD IN 1926]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3:99-108. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian. English summary, p. 112.] 391.9 R92

Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): [245]-254. July 1928. 421 D36

Gives a detailed account of the work and of the difficulties encountered in controlling *Lymantria monacha* under local conditions. The movement of the dust cloud is influenced first by the rotation of the propeller, but later depends more on the wind or air currents. Most favorable conditions were found in the early morning, when a descending air current carried the poison toward the ground. Later in the day the cloud hung in the air or was driven by the wind. Evening hours were less satisfactory as the air was too hot and the dust could not settle evenly.

PARFENT'EV, I. A.

(262)

OTCHET OB OPYTNYKH RABOTAKH AVIO-KHIMICHESKOĬ ĖKSPEDITSII 1926 GODA [REPORT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL WORK OF THE AVIOCHEMICAL EXPEDITION OF 1926]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3:15-22. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian. English summary, p. 109.] 391.9 R92

Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): 161-168. July 1928. 421 D36

Outlines technical problems studied by the expedition in regard to toxicity of arsenates and arsenites of calcium and sodium, dusting vs. spraying, width of dust cloud, etc.

PUKHOV, B. A.

(263)

AVIO-KHIMICHESKAĬA OPYTNAĬA ĖKSPEDITSIIĬA PO BOR'BE S PERELETHOĬ SARANCHEĬ V DAGESTANE V 1926 GODU [THE AVIOCHEMICAL EXPERIMENTAL EXPEDITION FOR THE CONTROL OF THE MIGRATORY LOCUST IN DAGESTAN IN 1926]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3:5-13. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian. English summary, p. 109.] 391.9 R92

Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): [151]-159. July 1928. 421 D36

Account of the organization, technical equipment, and results of the expedition against *Locusta migratoria*. The value of the airplane has been demonstrated in locust control, especially in flooded areas where no other means are practicable.

RETTICH.

(264)

DAS AUFTRETEN DER KIEFERNBUSCHHORNBLATTWESPE (LOPHYRUS PINI) IN BADEN 1927. Anz. f. Schädling. 4 (2): 15-17, illus. Feb. 15, 1928. 421 An9

Excellent results were obtained by airplane with a proprietary arsenical dust against *Diprion pini* in the pine forests of Baden. The method was costly and required favorable weather. No injury was observed to bees, birds, or game.

(265)

DAS AUFTRETEN VON SCHÄDLICHEN FORSTINSEKTEN IN DEN KIEFERNBESTÄNDEN DES BADISCHEN UNTEREN RHEINTALS, IM BESONDEREN DER KIEFERNBUSCHHORNBLATTWESPE (LOPHYRUS PINI L.) IM JAHRE 1927. Bad. Bl. f. Angew. Ent. 2 (5): 249-261, illus. March 1928. 421 B14

Same work is reported in the paper cited above (item 264).

ROUBAUD, E.

(266)

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES ON PYRAUSTA NUBILALIS HB. Internatl. Livestock Exposition, Internatl. Corn Borer Invest. Sci. Rpts. 1927/28: 1-40, illus. 1928. 430 In8Sc

Suggests the use of the airplane to distribute light mineral dusts.

- SABIN-GUS, B. I. (267)
 METEOROLICHESKIE NABLŪDENĬĀ V DAGESTANSKIKH PLAVNĬĀKH VO VREMĬĀ AVIO-KHIMICHESKOĬ ĖKSPEDITSĬI LETOM 1926 GODA [METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN DAGESTAN DURING THE AVIOCHEMICAL EXPEDITION IN THE SUMMER OF 1926.] R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.—Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3:77–88. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian.] 391.9 R92
 Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): [223]–243. July 1928. 421 D36
 Weather conditions prevailing during the work of the expedition are discussed in detail.
- SCHIMITSHEK, E. (268)
 FICHTENGESPINSTWESPE. Wien. Allg. Forst. u. Jagd.-Ztg. 46 (17): 100. Apr. 27, 1928. 99.8 Oe82
 Refers to damage done in Moravia by *Cephalcia abietis* and advises airplane dusting with arsenicals where its parasites are not numerous.
- SOKOLOV, P. T. (269)
 K VOPROSU O KHIMICHESKOĬ BOR'BE S SARANCHEĬ [IN REGARD TO THE CHEMICAL CONTROL OF LOCUSTS]. Sev. Kavkaz. Kraev. Sta. Zashch. Rast. Izv. 4, pp. 122–126. 1928. [In Russian, German summary, p. 126.] 423.92 Se8
 The chemist of the 1st Aviochemical Expedition for the Control of *Locusta migratoria* in North Caucasus, 1925, discusses the effectiveness of sodium arsenite, calcium arsenate, and paris green, and the minimum dosage of poison required for locust mortality. Also urges careful usage of chemical terminology in naming insecticides.
- SWAINE, J. M. (270)
 FOREST ENTOMOLOGY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA. Canada Dept. Agr. Pam. 97, 20 pp. Ottawa, 1928. 7 C16Pa
 Reports on an experiment in airplane dusting carried out near Westree in the Province of Ontario for control of *Archips fumiferana*. Unfavorable weather and an accident to the plane hampered the test, but valuable data were obtained for future work. Also states that plans have been made for dusting against the hemlock looper, *Lambdina fiscellaria*, using calcium arsenate 20 to 30 lb. per acre.
- PROGRESS IN FOREST INSECT CONTROL IN CANADA. Pulp and Paper Mag. (271)
 Canada 26 (15): 500–502. Apr. 12, 1928. 302.8 P96
 Also in Forestry Chron. 4 (1): [35–40]. February 1928. [Processed.] 99.8 F7623
 Tests were made with airplane dusting against *Archips fumiferana* on Cape Breton Island in 1927, a cooperative project between the Entomological Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Air Service. Difficulties encountered were: (1) difference in the time at which spruce and balsam buds open; (2) unfavorable weather; (3) difficulty in distinguishing boundary markers; (4) uneven liberation of dust from the hopper. These defects were overcome too late in the season to finish treating the plots, but the experience gained should make future work practicable.
- TEMPEL, W. (272)
 UEBER EINE ARSENBKÄMPFUNG DER NONNENRAUPEN MITTELS FLUGZEUGEN. Kranke Pflanze 5 (9): 144–147, illus. September 1928. 464.8 K86
 Control of the caterpillars of *Lymantria monacha* with arsenic by means of airplanes.
 Between June 13 and July 20, 1928 about 4,000 acres in the forestry division of Tiergarten, Prussia, were dusted with a preparation containing 18 percent of arsenic pentoxide. Results were checked by observation of dead caterpillars and excreta collected on sheets of paper about 20 ft. square. Since the dust was very fine and adhered well, the heaviest deposit was on the crowns of the trees and very little fell to the ground. No injury to animals or birds was reported.

- TRAUT, I. I. (273)
 ITOGI MEROPRIĀTĪŲ PO BOR'BE S SARANCHEĪ (LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA L.) V NIZHNEM POVOLZH'Ī V 1926/27 G. [RESULTS OF CONTROL MEASURES AGAINST LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA L. IN THE LOWER VOLGA REGION IN 1926/27]. Astrakhan (Prov.) Sta. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Zap. v. 2, No. 2, 16 pp. Astrakhan', 1928. [In Russian. English summary, p. 16.] 464.9 As8
 The airplane method proved to be very expensive here since plans had been made by the Narkomzem for the dusting of 10 to 12 thousand ha., whereas only 3,631 ha. were actually dusted with sodium arsenite, at 2.7 kg. per ha.
- UGRŪMOV, G. D. (274)
 K RABOTE OSOAVIAKHIMA NA SEL'SKOKHOZĀĪSTVENNOM FRONTE [CONCERNING THE WORK OF OSOAVIAKHIM IN THE AGRICULTURAL FIELD]. Aviatsiia i Khimiia 1928, No. 8, pp. [23]-24. August 1928. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Refers to aviochemical expeditions for the control of locusts in Kazakhstan and Dagestan. The value of calcium arsenite (the production of which was just beginning in U. S. S. R.) was also tested during these operations. Mentions the work of the Chuvash expedition against *Tortrix viridana* and the experimental work on arsenical compounds.
- (275)
 RABOTA NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKOĪ LABORATORII OTRAVLĀĪUSHCHIKH VESHCHESTV V OBLASTI IZUCHENIĀ KHIMICHESKOGO METODA BOR'BY S AZIATSKOĪ SARANCHEĪ V 1926 GODU [WORKS OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR THE STUDY OF POISONOUS SUBSTANCES WITH REGARD TO CHEMICAL METHODS OF CONTROL OF THE ASIATIC LOCUST IN 1926]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3: 1-4. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian.] 391.9 R92.
 Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): 147-150. July 1928. 421 D36
 Brief general account of objectives of the experimental work with arsenical dusts carried out by expedition against *Locusta migratoria*.
- VITKEVICH, V. I. (276)
 O SKOROSTI VYPADENIĀ MELKIKH CHASTITS [ON THE VELOCITY OF FALLING OF SMALL PARTICLES]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3: 53-58. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian.] 391.9 R92.
 Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): [199]-204. July 1928. 421 D36
 Comparative tests with various dusts. Owing to evenness of particles, paris green remains most compact, and large particles fall more slowly than similar particles of other materials. Because of their crystalline structure, all particles of sulfur fall more rapidly than those of chalk, lime, or gypsum. Damp dusts fall at a faster rate of speed than dry powders, paris green less evenly. Paris green and sodium arsenate do not combine when dropped together. Particles of paris green and calcium arsenate, however, unite and fall at the average rate for the two substances.
- VYSHELESSKAĪ, N. S., GALAKHOV, P. N., ZARRING, I. I., and PARFENT'EV, I. A. (277)
 OPREDELENIE SHIRINY I KHARAKTERA PYLEVOĪ VOLNY PRI AVIO-METODE [THE DETERMINATION OF THE WIDTH AND CHARACTER OF THE DUST CLOUD IN AIRPLANE DUSTING]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3: 59-66. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian. English summary, p. 111.] 391.9 R92.
 Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): [205]-212. July 1928. 421 D36.
 The poison is unequally distributed throughout the dust cloud, the bulk falling along the line of flight. Slight precipitation does not wash the dust off the leaves. The planes flew at heights varying from 10 to 82 ft. Further studies are needed to determine the cause of the narrowness of the effective strip (about 110 yd.). A deposit of 0.0075 to 0.0333 mg. per cm.² of sodium arsenite killed from 95 to 100 percent of the locusts.

- GALAKHOV, P. N., ZARRING, I. I., and PARFENT'EV, I. A. (278)
 IZUCHENIE TOKSICHNOSTI DLIĀ SARANCHI RAZLICHNYKH PREPARATOV MYSH'ĀKA [THE STUDY OF THE TOXICITY OF DIFFERENT ARSENIC PREPARATIONS FOR THE LOCUST]. R. S. F. S. R. Otd. Zashch. Rast. ot Vred. Nauch.-Issled. Lab. Otravl. Veshch. Trud. 3: 41-50. Leningrad, 1928. [In Russian. English summary, pp. 110-111.] 391.9 R92
 Also in Zashch. Rast. 5 (2): [187]-196. July 1928. 421 D36
 Detailed account of work done in 1926 by the Dagestan aviochemical expedition to determine lethal dose of arsenic per unit of leaf surface and amount of poisoned leaf eaten by locusts. Field tests showed that at least 1½ lb. of sodium arsenite were required to an acre of leaf surface to produce 100 percent mortality in the 4th instar. Amount must be doubled for 5th instar. Gives results of laboratory experiments with baits containing arsenites and arsenates of sodium and calcium. Describes symptoms shown by poisoned locusts and gives a table of poison content of dead specimens.
- WILLIAMS, R. H. (279)
 SUGGESTED METHODS OF CONTROL OF LOCUSTS IN IRAQ. 20 pp. Baghdad, Times press, 1928. 429 W67
 Includes brief discussion of the use of airplanes.
- WOLFF, M. (280)
 EINE ANTWORT AUF DEN ANGRIFF VON LANDFORSTMEISTER GOESCH GEGEN DEN ARSENBEFLUG. Deut. Forstwirt 10 (105): 666-669. Oct. 16, 1928. Duke Univ. Libr.
 Refutes the arguments of Goesch against airplane dusting and states that both scientific principles and practical experiments confirm his support of this control method.
- (281)
 EINE LETZTE WARNUNG! DIE KIEFERNSPANNERGEFAHR IN POMMERN. Deut. Forstwirt 10 (71): 397-398. June 19, 1928. Duke Univ. Libr.
 Points out the serious situation resulting from damage caused by *Bupalus piniarius*, and urges the use of airplane dusting, irrespective of the cost.
- (282)
 DIE NEUEN JUNKERS-GANZMETALL-STREUFLUGZEUGE, TYP W.33. Forstl. Wehnschr. Silva 16 (31): [241]-244, illus. Aug. 3, 1928. Harvard Univ. Arnold Arboretum Libr.
 Description of plane D 1125 used for dusting forest insects with Forstesturmit. Photographs show details of special attachments.
- (283)
 TREFFT RECHTZEITIG VORKEHRUNGEN FÜR DIE KIEFERNBLATTWESPENBEKÄMPFUNG IM SEPTEMBER! Deut. Forstwirt 10 (88): 535. Aug. 17, 1928. Duke Univ. Libr.
 Urges the owners of forest property to make contracts with the aviochemical dusting companies regardless of cost in order to control the pine sawfly, *Diprion pini*.
- 1929
- ANONYMOUS. (284)
 AIRPLANE USED TO FIGHT HEMLOCK LOOPER [LAMBDA FISCELLARIA]. West Coast Lumberman 56 (10): 10-11, illus. September 1929. 99.81 W52
 Calcium arsenate, at the rate of 26 lb. per acre, was used to dust about 45 acres in British Columbia. The operation was very satisfactory and cost \$472.23.
- (285)
 AIRPLANES IN ENTOMOLOGY. Science 69 (1782, sup.): XII. Feb. 22, 1929. 470 Sci2
 Aerial trap collection.

COMMAND-AIRE DUSTER. Aero Digest 15 (3): 160, illus. September 1929. (286)
Libr. Cong.

Detailed description of revised model of Command-Aire biplane (5-C-3), including tables of specifications, weights, and performances.

DEALING DEATH TO MOSQUITOES. U. S. Aviation Quart. 1: 19, 68. (287)
June/August 1929. Libr. Cong.

Gives text of a consular report by S. W. Honaker (released by the U. S. Department of Commerce, July 2, 1929) on airplane dusting experiments of U. S. Marine Corps in Haiti.

In St. Louis du Sud a mixture of 33½ percent of paris green and 66½ percent lime was used at an average rate of 1 lb. per acre. In a second test over rice fields near Bailey's Beach, 5 miles west of Port au Prince, the same mixture was also used. Both were successful, but the expense involved will make it necessary to use the method in conjunction with hand sprays.

DUSTING FOR CITRUS THRIPS [SCIRTOTHRIPS CITRI]. Calif. Cult. 72 (22): 639, (288)
643, illus. June 1, 1929. 6 C12

Deals with airplane dusting of orchards in the San Joaquin Valley, using sulfur at the rate of 75 to 100 lb. per acre. Three applications gave the best control. Describes action of hopper, agitator, and Ventura tube.

DIE FLUGZEUGBESTÄUBUNG VOM INDUSTRIELEN STANDPUNKT. Deut. Forst- (289)
wirt 11 (48): 260-261. Apr. 5, 1929. Duke Univ. Libr.

Deals with types of planes, weather conditions, and methods of application.

ANDERS, A. [K.] (290)
NA FRONTE BOR'BY S VREDITEL'AMI SEL'SKOGO KHOZ'IASTVA I LESOV [ON THE
PEST CONTROL FRONT IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY]. Aviaĭsiâ i
Khimia 4(9): 8. September 1929. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

The accomplishments of the 1929 aviochemical expeditions are of special interest because new regions were treated for the first time and control measures were applied to forest pests as well as locusts. The Junker planes, J-13, gave excellent results in the control of *Dendrolimus sibiricus* in Irkutsk where 1,515 ha. were treated between May 8 and June 20. Mortality of the larvae reached 98 percent. In the Kuban region, from June 3 to July 7, dusting operations against locusts gave a mortality of almost 100 percent. The indifference of the peasants in Irkutsk had resulted in cases of insecticidal poisoning of cattle. In Kuban, an educational program preceded the dusting and there was no damage at all to livestock.

BODKIN, G. E. (291)

A NOTE ON THE UTILITY OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN ENTOMOLOGICAL FIELD
WORK. Bul. Ent. Res. 20 (4): 431, illus. December 1929. 421 B87

Planning operations for the control of *Chrysomphalus ficus* in northern Palestine was made difficult because of trouble encountered in locating the citrus gardens. Airplane photography was resorted to, and the 6 fumigation outfits were coordinated entirely from the map produced.

BOND, E. J. (292)

THE AIRPLANE WARS AGAINST THE BOLL WEEVIL [ANTHONOMUS GRANDIS].
South. Aviation 1 (2): 15-16, illus. Oct. 15, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Gives general review and a description of work of Curtiss Flying Service of Texas, Inc.

BORCHERS, F. (293)

SOLL IN ZUKUNFT DER KIEFERNSPANNER NOCH MITTELS ARSEN BEKÄMPFT
WERDEN? Deut. Forstwirt 11 (87): [581]-583. Aug. 20, 1929. Duke
Univ. Libr.

A general discussion of airplane dusting with arsenicals against *Bupalus piniarius*. Chief difficulties result from unfavorable weather conditions and from uneven development of the caterpillars. Recommends preventive dust-

ing before the larvae are too far developed, to be followed by several later applications. Refers to results of work in the district of Lauenburg and in Poland.

BORCHERS, GEBRÜDER, AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, GOSLAR. (294)

DIE BEKÄMPFUNG VON FORSTCHÄDLINGEN MIT BORCHERS "HERCYNIA"—KALKARSENAT. 16 pp., illus. Goslar, 1929. 423 B643

Treats of the factors influencing the use of a proprietary calcium arsenate in airplane dusting, and discusses results of successful experiments made in different parts of Germany against *Lymantria monacha*.

BRUMSHTEIN, V. I., and DUKEL'SKAIĀ, O. G. (295)

SANITARNO-GIGIENICHESKOE OBSLEDOVANIE AVIAKHIMEKSPEDITSII NARKOMZEMA V KAZAKSTANE V 1928 G. [SANITARY-HYGIENIC INVESTIGATION OF THE AVIOCHEMICAL EXPEDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF AGRICULTURE OF KAZAKHSTAN IN 1928]. Gigiena, Bezopasnost' i Patologičeskaja Truda 7 (10): 102-109, illus. 1929. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes research work of expedition in the delta of Syr-Dar'fa River where dusting of locusts was in progress. Expedition tried to determine how arsenicals and methods of application affected various workers and to set up certain safety regulations for crew. Gives diagram of hopper and distributor.

BRUNN, G. (296)

DIE ERFOLGSKONTROLLE BEI ARSENBEFLÜGEN. Deut. Forstwirt 11 (112): 779-781. Nov. 15, 1929. Duke Univ. Libr.

Over 2,700 acres of forest in the district of Lüneburg were dusted by airplane with the arsenical product Hercynia FF. To check results, a count was made of excrement and dead caterpillars collected on paper placed beneath certain trees in both treated and untreated plots.

COAD, B. R. (297)

AIRPLANE DUSTING OF COTTON FIELDS PROVES EFFECTIVE, ECONOMICAL. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1928: 117-120, illus. 1929. 1 Ag84Y

Historical summary of airplane dusting, including a discussion of the limitations and advantages.

(298)

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF PINK BOLLWORM [PECTINOPHORA GOSSYPIELLA] RESEARCH INVESTIGATIONS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 22 (5): 743-750. October 1929. 421 J822

Collection by means of airplanes equipped with traps showed that the moths are present at considerable altitudes and indicated that wind transportation may be an important factor in spread.

D., A. (299)

BOR'BA S KEDROVYM SHELKOPRĀDOM V KULATUKSKOM L-VE IRKUTSKOGO OKRUGA SIBKRAĖA [THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CEDAR MOTH IN THE FOREST DISTRICT OF KULTUK, IRKUTSK REGION, SIBERIA]. Lesn. Khoz. i Lesn. Promysh. 7 (7): 73-74. July 1929. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

German abstract in Ztschr. f. Angew. Ent. 18 (1): 201. June 1931. 421 Z36

Outbreak of *Dendrolimus sibiricus* in eastern Siberia in 1921. Special attention is given to the airplane dusting method.

DEMUTH, W. (300)

DIE RATIO BEI DER BEKÄMPFUNG VON KIEFERNSPANNER UND GEN. Deut. Forstwirt 11 (107): 741-743. Oct. 29, 1929. Duke Univ. Libr.

Chiefly a discussion of the article by Dr. Wolff (item 344) on control of *Bupalus piniarius*. Stresses difficulties caused by weather conditions and recommends night flying.

ESCHERICH, K. (301)

FLUGZEUG UND MOTORVERSTÄUBER IM DIENSTE DER FORSTSCHÄDLINGS-BEKÄMPFUNG. Deut. Forst. Ztg. 44 (4): 90-94. Jan. 25, 1929. 99.8 D48

The effectiveness of airplane dusting with arsenical compounds varies with the species of insect, and the cost is high.

(302)
DIE FLUGZEUGBESTÄUBUNG GEGEN FORSTSCHÄDLINGE. Deut. Gesell. f. Angew. Ent. Flugschr. 12, 60 pp., illus. Berlin, 1929. 420 D48

A detailed review of airplane dusting carried out in Germany. Successfully used against *Lymantria monacha*, *Diprion pini*, and *Tortrix viridana* but less satisfactory against *Bupalus piniarius*. The method is recommended only over large areas severely infested. Lists the proprietary forms of calcium arsenate used and the qualities to be looked for. Discusses apparatus, adhesiveness of dust, relation of weather conditions to dust behavior, and effect of the poison on bees and wildlife. Directions are given for observing and checking results. Gives a maximum day's work as about 150 ha. at an approximate cost of 70 M. per ha. References, pp. [58]-60.

FLOS. (303)
WAS KÖNNEN WIR GEGEN DEN KIEFERNSPANNER TUN? Deut. Forstwirt 11 (50): [273]-277. Apr. 16, 1929; 11 (51): [281]-285. Apr. 21, 1929. Duke Univ. Libr.

A review of literature with a report on the author's own observations and work in Dessau on *Bupalus piniarius*. Includes an account of airplane dusting, but does not recommend either airplane or power dusting except as a last resort.

References.

GIBSON, A. (304)
FIGHTING THE INSECTS. Civ. Serv. Rev. [Ottawa] 1 (4): [282]-287, illus. March 1929. 423 G35
Airplane dusting, p. 286.

(305)
MOSQUITO SUPPRESSION IN CANADA IN 1928. N. J. Mosquito Extermin. Assoc. Proc. (1929) 16: 102-107. 1929. 420 N46

Discussion, p. 107.

Includes a report on experiments with pyrethrum and derris dusts applied by a small hand gun to test their value as larvicides for airplane application. Both dusts have the disadvantage of being easily carried away by the wind. Conflicting results were obtained with pyrethrum and the derris was even less efficient. To be at all effective both dusts should be used against immature larvae.

HARRISON, E. (306)
HISTORY AND ACTIVITIES OF LOCUSTS IN KENYA AND RELATIVE COSTS OF DESTRUCTION. Kenya Colony Dept. Agr. Bul. 9, 26 pp. Nairobi, 1929. 24 Ea72

Considers airplanes the only promising way of dealing with hoppers in inaccessible places. Military planes are not of great value, but the development of helicopters may make it possible to scout or drop poisoned bait or arsenite dusts. A good ground organization is essential. Refers to the possibility of developing a "destructive vibration" to be applied from a powerful airplane for use against flying and resting swarms.

KIENITZ. (307)
EIN NEUARTIGER VERSTÄUBUNGSAPPARAT FÜR DIE SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG MITTELS FLUGZEUGS. (VORLÄUFIGE MITTEILUNG.) Nachrichtenbl. f. den Deut. Pflanzenschutzdienst 9 (6): 47-48, illus. 1929. 464.9 N11

Detailed description, with diagram, of a container for obtaining a fine, even distribution of dust from an airplane.

KISLIUK, M., JR. (308)
AIR ROUTES, GERMAN DIRIGIBLE "GRAF ZEPPELIN" AND PLANT QUARANTINES. Ent. News 40 (6): 196-197. June 1929. 421 En88

Cites danger of pest introduction by aircraft and gives a list of insects and plant diseases intercepted on material from the Graf Zeppelin at Lakehurst, N. J.

(309)
PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTION OF THE DIRIGIBLE "GRAF ZEPPELIN."
(Scientific note) Jour. Econ. Ent. 22 (3): 594-595. June 1929.
421 J822

Points out danger of plant pest introduction, and lists insects and fungi intercepted on the Graf Zeppelin.

KNEEN, O. H. (310)
POISON FROM THE AIR; CROP DUSTING ONE OF THE BIG JOBS OF MODERN AVIATION. Airway Age 10 (8): 1218-1220, illus. August 1929. Libr. Cong.

Quotes Quick Aeroplane Dusters, Inc., Houston, on cost (25¢ to 60¢ per acre, depending on amount of poison used and size of tract). Three to five applications are normal in cotton fields. J-1 airplanes used with 150 to 180-hp. Hispano motors. The cost of installing dust hoppers (including bearings, gear box, tank, and all connections) was \$700 for each plane. Reviews various dusting cases and cites advantages of the method.

KOMÁREK, J. (311)
DIE BEKÄMPFUNG DER NONNE VON FLUGZEUGEN MITTELS CALCIUM-ARSENAT. Cong. Internatl. de Zool., 10, Budapest, 1927 [Pub.] 1: 223-225. 1929. 410.9 In8

Control of *Lymantria monacha* by airplane dusting with calcium arsenate.

(312)
NONNENBEKÄMPFUNG MIT FLUGZEUGEN IM GEBIRGSTERRAIN VON SCHLESSEN. Deut. Gesell. f. Angew. Ent. Verhandl. (1928) 7: 81-86. 1929. 420 D48V

The difficult terrain forced selection of two small machines capable of taking off and landing on small areas. Only about 450 lb. of dust could be carried on one trip. Calcium arsenate, used 30 lb. per acre, is insufficient but will act as a check on ravages of *Lymantria monacha* until the polyhedral disease is far enough advanced. In view of the almost continuous winds, it was found best to use a heavy dust which would settle quickly. Early application is recommended. A repetition of the treatment the following year (1927), plus the effects of the polyhedral disease, produced a 100-percent mortality of larvae. The total cost was 19s. an acre.

KOROTKIKH, G. I. (313)
AVIATSIĀ V BOR'BE S VREDITEL'AMI [AVIATION IN PEST CONTROL]. Nashi DostizheniĀ, 1929, No. 2, pp. 51-55. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Outlines development in the U. S. S. R., where its use was first suggested in locust control. Discusses general principles involved in dusting with calcium arsenate and lists advantages of the airplane method. Predicts future use against plant diseases and malarial mosquitoes.

(314)
AVIATSIONNO-KHIMICHESKIE ĖKSPEDITSIĖ 1929 GODA [AVIOCHEMICAL EXPEDITIONS OF 1929]. Aviat'siĀ i KhimiĀ 4 (5): [6]. May 1929. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Refers to the four aviation units organized by Narkomzem and Osoaviakhim for the control of locusts and *Dendrolimus sibiricus*. The old type planes Konek Gorbunok were to be used, and the new planes, Y-2 and J-13, were to be tested; 25,000 ha. were to be treated against locusts and 3,000 ha. against the cedar moth. Airplane experiments to be carried out in the Moscow region for the control of mosquito larvae are also mentioned.

(315)
BOR'BA S OTRAVLENIĀMI PRI RABOTE ISTREBITEL'NYKH AVIAKHIMEKSPEDITSIĖ [THE FIGHT AGAINST POISONING IN THE CONTROL WORK OF THE AVIOCHEMICAL EXPEDITIONS]. Aviat'siĀ i KhimiĀ [4] (2): [3]-5, illus. February 1929. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes the dangers resulting from work with chemicals in pest control and refers to the special precautions used in the handling of arsenicals by the aviation crews.

- KOROTKOV, G. (316)
VOĬNA S SARANCHEĬ. KAZAKSTANSKAĬ AVIAKHIMEKSPEDITSĬIA 1929 G. [THE WAR WITH THE LOCUST. KAZAKHSTAN AVIOCHEMICAL EXPEDITION IN 1929]. Aviafsiia i Khimiia 4 (10): 11-12, illus. October 1929. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
- The need for control work in the Dzhangaliiskii region was underestimated because of a telegraphic error, and the expedition was late in reaching this area. In spite of difficulties, 4,095 ha. were dusted, and a mortality of from 6,000 to 7,000 locusts per m.² was obtained. This achievement proves the importance of the airplane in locust control.
- KRÜGER. (317)
SPANNER-BESTÄUBUNG IM STADTFORST WAREN-MECKLENBURG. Deut. Forst-
Ztg. 44 (39): 1005-1008, illus. Sept. 27, 1929. 99.8 D48
- Dusting from the ground against *Bupalus piniarius* is stated to be more effective than dusting from an airplane as the dust is first blown up through the trees and then falls again through them.
- MARTIN, H. (318)
FLYGMASKINEN OCH SKADEINSKTERNA [THE AIRPLANE AND INJURIOUS INSECTS]. Skogen 16 (1): 7-9, illus. Jan. 1, 1929. [In Swedish.] 99.8 Sk51
- Describes German work in the control of the pine moth, *Bupalus piniarius*, and the nun moth, *Lymantria monacha*. Merck's Esturmit was dusted from a Junkers F 13 at a height of 8 m. above the tops of the trees. Coverage was practically complete and infestations were promptly wiped out.
- [MERINO, G.] (319)
[REPORT OF] PLANT PESTS CONTROL DIVISION. Philippine Dept. Agr. and Nat. Resources. Bur. Agr. Ann. Rpt. (1928) 28: 67-78, illus. 1929. 25 P54
- Locust control campaign, pp. 67-69. An Aviation Unit was organized Mar. 15, 1928, and scouting and dusting work began at the end of June against *Locusta migratoria migratorioides*. In previously inaccessible areas a mortality of 70 percent was reached with calcium arsenate at the rate of 5½ lb. per acre.
- METHNER. (320)
BEKÄMPFUNG DES KIEFERNSPANNERS MITTELS FLUGZEUG IN PRIVATFORSTEN DES KREISES LAUENBURG IN POMMERN. Deut. Forstwirt 11 (33): [173]-175. Feb. 27, 1929; 11 (34): [177]-179. Mar. 2, 1929. Duke Univ. Libr.
- Airplane dusting with calcium arsenate against *Bupalus piniarius* was only a partial success because of unfavorable weather conditions and the uneven development of the caterpillars.
- MIKAÏLOV-SENKEVICH, IĬA. [M.] (321)
NA ZASHCHITUSOVETSKIKH LESOV; PERVAĬ AVIA-KHIMICHESKAĬ ĖKSPEDITSĬIA PO BOR'BE S KEDROVYM SHELKOPRIĬADOM [FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOVIET FORESTS; FIRST AVIOCHEMICAL EXPEDITION ON THE CONTROL OF THE CEDAR SILKWORM]. Aviafsiia i Khimiia 4 (10): 9-10, illus. October 1929. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
- Describes *Dendrolimus sibiricus* and its destructive work in the Siberian forest. Dusting operations of the expedition were carried out from its headquarters in the village of Kultuk on the shores of Lake Baikal. Calcium arsenite was used, at the rate of 10 kg. per ha., over about 1,500 ha. During the course of the work, excursions were made to Kultuk by various organizations to study the aviochemical method.
- MONTGOMERY, J. M. (322)
AIRSHIPS PRESENT HUGE PLANT QUARANTINE PROBLEM. Citrus Indus. 10 (3): 14, illus. March 1929. 80 C49
- Urges more adequate inspection work at the Miami airport of the Pan American Airways. In February 1929 there were 623 parcels of contraband material taken from 152 planes.

- MOZNETTE, G. F. (323)
 AIRPLANE DUSTING EXPERIMENT AND RESULTS SECURED FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PECAN LEAF CASE-BEARER [*ACROBASIS JUGLANDIS*]. Natl. Pecan Exch. News 6 (1/2): 5-13, illus. January/February 1929. 92.69 N212
 Five tests were made over a 26-acre grove near Putney, Ga., during the summer and early fall of 1928. In three tests the regular scab dust (20 percent monohydrated copper sulfate and 80 percent hydrated lime) was used, and in the other two tests a combination dust (20 percent monohydrated copper sulfate, 10 percent lead arsenate, and 70 percent hydrated lime). The results were not satisfactory, and the author recommends further study of the effects of meteorological conditions on the behavior of the dust cloud.
- (324)
 POOR RESULTS SECURED IN SOME PRELIMINARY AIRPLANE DUSTING OF PECANS FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PECAN LEAF CASE-BEARER *ACROBASIS JUGLANDIS*. Jour. Econ. Ent. 22 (5): 781-782. October 1929. 421 J822
 A machine especially designed for dusting cotton was used and proved too light to discharge the larger doses needed for dusting trees. The effect of meteorological conditions on the behavior of the dust cloud should be studied. The dust lifted and then settled irregularly beyond the swath width. The extreme dispersion of the dust cloud over pecan trees 30 ft. high, even when lead arsenate was used at the rate of 80 lb. per acre, might possibly be overcome by further increasing the percentage of the poison in the mixture.
- NEWELL, W., and MONTGOMERY, J. H. (325)
 A NEW ANGLE TO PLANT QUARANTINE ACTIVITIES. Fla. State Hort. Soc. Proc. (1929) 42: 145-150. 81 F66
 Discussion, pp. 150-151.
 Development of air transportation has greatly increased the danger of pest introduction from the Tropics and South America. Plant quarantine agencies must organize to save Florida horticulture.
- PACKARD, C. M. (326)
 HESSIAN FLY (PHYTOPHAGA DESTRUCTOR) CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES. Internatl. Ent. Cong., 4, Ithaca, N. Y., 1928, 2: [181]-190. 1929. 422 C76
 Suggests the possibility of developing a cheap and efficient insecticide for airplane distribution over the wheat fields.
 References.
- PATTERSON, J. E. (327)
 THE PANDORA MOTH [*COLORADIA PANDORA*], A PERIODIC PEST OF WESTERN PINE FORESTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 137, 19 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1929. 1 Ag84Te
 Includes suggestion that airplane dusting might be effective and reasonable in cost.
- RHUMBLER, L. (328)
 ZUR BEGIFTUNG DES KIEFERNSPANNERS (*BUPALUS PINIARIUS* L.) IN DER OBERFÖRSTEREI HERSFELD-OST 1926. Ztschr. f. Angew. Ent. 15 (1): [137]-158, illus. May 1929. 421 Z36
 A detailed account of experimental airplane dusting with calcium arsenate against *Bupalus piniarius*. A study of larval feeding habits was made in order to determine the correct time to apply the dust to avoid its removal by wind or rain before consumption. Feeding was found to occur between 1 and 6 p. m., and to precede the main deposit of excreta by about 6 hr.
- RITTMAYER. (329)
 DIE BEKÄMPFUNG DER FORSTSCHÄDLINGE MITTELS FLUGZEUG. Wien. Allg. Forst- u. Jagd-Ztg. 47 (29): 170-171. July 19, 1929. 99.8 Oe82
 Hercynia, a new calcium arsenate dust containing 10 to 12 percent arsenious acid, has proved superior to similar dusts for use against *Lymantria monacha*, *Bupalus piniarius*, and *Panolis flammea*. It is very fine, adheres well to foliage, is not easily washed off by rain, and is not poisonous to warm-blooded animals. Fifty kg. per ha. is recommended, and a small plane can treat 250 ha. per day in good weather.

- RUKAVISHNIKOV, B. [I.] (330)
 ORGANIZUEM AVIAKHIMBOR'BU S MALĀRIĬNYM KOMAROM [WE ARE ORGANIZING AVIOCHEMICAL CONTROL OF THE MALARIA MOSQUITO]. *Aviatsiia i Khimiia* 4 (11): 10. November 1929. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Cites experiments of the Laboratory of Poisonous Substances and the Entomological Division of the Tropical Institute in dusting malaria mosquito larvae with paris green. Work was carried out on the Khrapunsk peat farm, 46 km. from Moscow. Results proved the superiority of the aviochemical method against malarial mosquitoes, and that nothing can take its place in the treatment of large, inaccessible areas.
- SACHTLEBEN, H. (331)
 DIE FORLEULE, PANOLIS FLAMMEA SCHIFF. Monog. zum Pflanzenschutz 3, ed. by H. Morstatt. 160 pp., illus. Berlin. J. Springer, 1929. 430 Sa12
 Historical account of outbreaks and description of life history of the insect in Germany, including its parasites. Airplane dusting might prove successful, but further work with parasites and a study of control by forestry practices are advised.
 References, pp. [150]-160.
- SCHOTTE, H. (332)
 FORSTSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG MITTELS FLUGZEUGEN. *Ztschr. f. Angew. Chem.* 42 (22): 635. June 1, 1929. 384 Z33
 Summarizes briefly the history of airplane dusting and the factors necessary to its success.
- SERGIEV, P. G. (333)
 OTCHET O KOMANDIROVKE NA MALĀRIĬNYE KURSY, ORGANIZOVANNYE GIGIENICHESKOĬ SEKTŚIEĬ LIGI NARŚIĬ [A REPORT ON THE MALARIAL PROJECTS ORGANIZED BY THE HYGIENIC SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS]. *Russ. Zhur. Trop. Med.* 7 (6): 384-389. 1929; 7 (7): 439-448. 1929. [In Russian.] 448.8 R92
 The second part of this paper discusses Italian antimalarial work. During the breeding season marshy places were dusted with paris green diluted 50 percent with dust. One lb. of paris green was used to 2¼ acres of water surface. In calm weather the plane flew at a height of about 65 to 90 ft. and in windy weather from about 49 to 65 ft.
- STALLINGS, J. H. (334)
 BOLL WEEVIL [ANTHONOMUS GRANDIS] control by airplane dusting. *Mfrs. Rec.* 96 (14): 79. Oct. 3, 1929. 297.8 M31
- STOBROVSKIĬ, N. (335)
 DIRIZHABL' PROTIV SARANCHI [A DIRIGIBLE AGAINST LOCUST]. *Aviatsiia i Khimiia* [4] (2): 9. February 1929. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Points out advantages of using dirigibles in pest control, and suggests that research and experiments be undertaken to continue the uncompleted work started by Dobrolet in 1925. Also refers to the effective use of dirigibles in New England against the "midges" (*Porthetria dispar*?).
- THOMANN, H. (336)
 DER GRAUE LÄRCHENWICKLER (SEMASIA DINIANA GN.). *Naturf. Gesell. Graubündens. Jahresber.* (1928/29) (n. s.) 67: 3-[45], illus. 1929. Natl. Mus. Libr.
 As a supplementary measure, recommends airplane dusting with lead arsenate.
 References.
- THOMAS, F. L., OWEN, W. L., JR., GAINES, J. C., JR., and SHERMAN, F., 3D. (337)
 BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL BY AIRPLANE DUSTING. *Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul.* 394, 40 pp., illus. College Station, 1929. 100 T31S
 A complete discussion of experimental operations in Texas against *Anthonomus grandis*. Three to five applications of calcium arsenate were made, using from 5 to 8½ lb. per acre. The number of punctured squares was reduced by 50 percent 10 days after dusting. The cost was from 75¢ to \$1 per acre. The method is justified when the infestation averages 15 percent early in the season or 20 percent later on, or when the price of cotton is high.

Small, detached areas are not as profitably treated as larger ones. It is particularly useful when wet ground hampers the ground machinery to such an extent that the required 5-day interval cannot be maintained between dustings. Gives detailed information on nozzles and types of machines.

VOELKEL, H. (338)

METHODEN ZUR PRÜFUNG VON PFLANZSCHUTZMITTELN. II. MITTEILUNG. DIE BESTIMMUNG DER HAFTFÄHIGKEIT VON STÄUBEMITTELN. Biol. Reichsanst. f. Land- u. Forstw. Arb. 17 (3): 253-272, illus. June 1929. 410.9 G31

Reviews the various methods of applying insecticidal dusts, including discussion of the qualities required for airplane use. Gives results of a series of tests on the adhesive properties of 78 materials to be used in cloud form. Confirms Borchers' statement that the carrier may form the bulk of the adhesive material. To what extent adhesiveness can be increased is doubtful.

(339)

ZUR METHODE DER BEKÄMPFUNG DER FORSTSCHÄDLINGE DURCH BESTÄUBUNG VOM FLUGZEUG AUS. Forstwiss. Centbl. 73 (11): 414-419. June 1, 1929. 99.8 F775

When airplane dusting is used against *Bupalus piniarius* a thin coating of arsenical dust should be applied, 16 to 24 lb. per acre, over the entire forest as soon as the first larvae are discovered. Larvae in the early stages are more susceptible to arsenic and therefore less poison is required. About 34,120 acres of forest were dusted in Germany in 1928 against various insects.

WILLIAMS, L. L., JR. (340)

CURRENT MALARIA STUDIES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONTROL MEASURES. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 44 (33): 2001-2004. 1929. 151.65 P96

Large sums of money are spent on clearing land before impounding water for hydroelectric purposes. Author suggests that such reservoirs be filled without clearing. Vegetation would die in a few years and during that time *Anopheles* breeding could be prevented by airplane dusting with paris green. The annual cost would be less than the interest on the capital spent in clearing.

WINTERS, S. R. (341)

AIR RAIDS ON MOSQUITOES. Aeronautics 4 (6): 26-27. June 1929. Libr. Cong.

Quoted in part in Lit. Digest 101 (13): 20, illus. June 29, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Reviews previous work briefly and describes successful test made by the South Carolina State Board of Health in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service, using a Ford transport monoplane lent by the Bureau of Aeronautics. A 500-acre pond was covered in two flights by the gridiron method, and 500 lb. of paris green were applied each trip.

(342)

PLANT PROTECTION BY AIRPLANE. Pop. Aviation and Aeronaut. 4 (2): 11-14, illus. February 1929. Libr. Cong.

Quoted in part in Lit. Digest 101 (4): 60, illus. Apr. 27, 1929. Libr. Cong.

Outlines history of airplane dusting. Reviews work of U. S. Bureau of Entomology against cotton boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis*, at the Tallulah, La., Laboratory, and in control of mosquito breeding at Quantico, Va. Lists advantages and disadvantages; describes briefly the hoppers and the technique of dusting.

WOLCOTT, G. N. (343)

THE STATUS OF ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY IN PERU. Bul. Ent. Res. 20 (2): 225-231. August 1929. 421 B87

Includes mention of airplane dusting with calcium arsenate against *Anomis texana* and *Alabama argillacea*. In 1927/28 dust was applied to 80,000 acres. A proprietary insecticide, "polvos violeta," Merck's Si 26, is used against *Dysdercus ruficollis*.

- WOLFF, M. (344)
DER ERFOLG DER BEKÄMPFUNG DES KIEFERNSPANNERS MITTELS FLUGZEUG IN PRIVATFORSTEN DES KREISES LAUENBURG IN POMMERN NACH DEM DERZEITIGEN STANDE DER BEOBACHTUNGEN. Deut. Forstwirt 11 (96): [653]-655. Sept. 20, 1929; 11 (97): 663-665. Sept. 24, 1929. Duke Univ. Libr.
A general discussion of airplane dusting with arsenicals against *Bupalus piniarius* is followed by a detailed analysis of the results in the district of Lauenburg, Pomerania. Concludes that it is the only rational method of controlling infestations over large areas.
- ZANDER, E. (345)
NAHRUNGSERWERB DER BIENEN UND SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG. Biene 67 (6): 172-174. June 1929. 424.8 B476
Distribution of crop poisons by airplanes probable cause of mortality among bees. Describes methods of testing bees for evidence of arsenical poisoning.
- 1930
- ANONYMOUS. (346)
AIRPLANE DUSTING PROVES SUCCESSFUL IN CANADA AS METHOD OF CONTROLLING HEMLOCK LOOPER [LAMBDA FISCCELLARIA.]. U. S. Forest Serv. Forest Worker 6 (2): 21. March 1930. 1 F76Fw
- (347)
AIRPLANES GIVE FOREIGN INSECT PESTS NEW WAY OF ENTERING U. S. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Rec. 9 (45): 8. Nov. 6, 1930. 1 Ag840r
Refers to statement of E. R. Sasscer following an inspection trip to Florida Coast.
- (348)
LES PROGRÈS DE LA PULVÉRISATION D'INSECTICIDE PAR AVION. Aeronautique 12 (137): 383-384, illus. October 1930. Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.
Refers to the dusting operations carried out in Germany in 1925 by the firm, Junkers, which resulted in improvements to the hopper. Photographs show both original and improved hoppers.
- (349)
UTILIZING THE AIRPLANE TO CONTROL PESTS. Citrus Leaves 10 (5): 8, illus. May 1930. 80 C492
Outlines dusting methods and states that the use of airplanes against citrus pests has not yet been proved economically sound.
- AVVAKUMOV, N. V. (350)
AÉROPLANY V BOR'BE S LUGOVYIM MOTYL'KOM [AIRPLANES IN THE CONTROL OF THE MEADOW MOTH (LOXOSTEGE STICTICALIS)]. Sovet. Sakhar 1930, No. 19, pp. 1042-1045, illus. Oct. 28, 1930. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
In 1929, great losses to the sugar industry were caused by an infestation of *Loxostege sticticalis*. The Sofizsakhar sugar authority included airplane dusting in its control plans for 1930. A delay in the appearance of the moth afforded an opportunity for experimental work together with the control operations. Two airplanes made 71 flights with a total flight time of 26 hr., 8 min. (control work, 13 hr., 47 min.; experimental work, 6 hr., 41 min.; auxiliary flights, 5 hr., 40 min.). In 10 days' work, carried out between July 3 and 23, 452 ha. of sugar beets were dusted (37 on collective farms, 415 on state farms) and 1,909 kg. of calcium arsenate were used. Discusses productivity of the airplane, cost of operations, and defects in the dusting apparatus. Calcium arsenite should be supplanted by materials which do not burn the plants. Calcium arsenite, used 3 to 4 kg. per ha. gives a 40-percent mortality. An increase in dosage does not increase mortality rate but does increase injury to plants. The dosage of 3 to 4 kg. per ha. permits dusting of 40 to 50 ha. per hr. Only 20 to 25 ha. can be covered, at the same dosage, when lime is added in the proportion of 1:1.
- BOOTH, L. (351)
THE DEVELOPMENT OF AERIAL COTTON DUSTING. South. Aviation 1 (9): 25-26, illus. May 15, 1930. Libr. Cong.
Refers to work of Wings, Inc., and gives list of commercial companies.

- BÜLOW, A. VON. (352)
 FLUGZEUGBEKÄMPFUNG DES KIEFERNSPANNERS 1929. Deut. Forstwirt
 12 (37): [221]-224. Mar. 25, 1930. Duke Univ. Libr.
 Control of *Bupalus piniarius* in the Mecklenberg-Strelitz State Forest
 between Aug. 9 and Aug. 30, 1929. A Junker D. 1642, type W33 with special
 dusting equipment, was used in 73 flights over about 1,627 acres. The Merck
 calcium-arsenate preparation Forstesturmit was used on about 1,560 acres at
 the rate of approximately 44½ lb. per acre. Results were good. The non-
 arsenical contact preparation Forestit, for which Merck charged the same
 price, was tried on about 67 acres at the rate of 53 lb. per acre. It appeared to
 be more effective than arsenicals against the larvae.
- BURT, B. C., and DUTT, G. R. (353)
 THE DESERT LOCUST [SCHISTOCERCA GREGARIA] IN INDIA, 1929-1930. Agr. Jour.
 India. 25 (5): 417-425, illus., map. September 1930. 22 Ag83
 It is not believed that the use of airplanes for either scouting or dusting is
 economical or practical.
- COMMINS, M. J. (354)
 COULD PUMPS SPRAY POISON BETTER THAN AIRPLANES? Canad. Woodlands
 Rev. 1 (11): 18. March 1930. 99.8 C163
 Reply to article by J. M. Swaine (item 374). Author believes that airplane
 dusting is too dangerous and too costly.
- COOK, S. S. (355)
 MALARIA CONTROL IN HAITI. South. Med. Jour. 23 (5): 454-459. May
 1930. U. S. Natl. Inst. Health Libr.
 Mentions successful use of airplane dusting with paris green diluted 33
 percent with slaked lime, and applied at the rate of 1 lb. of paris green per
 acre.
- GALLIGAN, F. A. (356)
 COAST TAKES THE LEAD IN CROP DUSTING. BIG PRODUCERS ARE USING PLANES
 EXCLUSIVELY FOR PEST WARS; MANY SHIPS TO BE EMPLOYED IN 1931. Pacific
 Flyer 5 (5): 12, 17, illus. November 1930. Libr. Cong.
- HOERNER, G. R. (357)
 AERODUSTING ACTIVITIES IN ORCHARDS OF THE NORTHWEST. BETTER FRUIT
 25 (3): 5-6. September 1930. 80 B46
 Outlines the history of orchard dusting, and discusses its future and the
 problems involved.
- HUBAULT, E. (358)
 INVASIONS DE MACROLÉPIDOPTÈRES DANS L'EST DE LA FRANCE. MICROORGAN-
 ISMES PARASITES DES INSECTES. Internatl. Cong. Forestry Expt. Stas.
 Proc. 1929: 631-642, illus. 1930. 99.9 In 807
 Includes an account of airplane dusting against *Bupalus piniarius* over
 the Haguenau Forest.
 References.
- KAZANSKIĬ, K. A. (359)
 SOVETSKAĬA ĖKSPEDITSĬA PO ZASHCHITE RASTENĬĬ OT VREDITELEĬ SEL.
 KHOZĬAĬSTVA V MONGOLII [THE SOVIET EXPEDITION FOR CONTROLLING
 PESTS INJURIOUS TO AGRICULTURE IN MONGOLIA . . . (REPORT 1929)].
 51 pp. Izdanie Burnarkomzema Verkhneudinsk, 1930. [In Russian.
 English summary, pp. 49-51.] 79 K18
 At head of title: Narodnyĭ Komissariat Zemledeliĭa Burĭat-Mongol'skoĭ
 A. S. S. R. Stantsiĭa Zashchity Rastenĭĭ [People's Commissariat of Agricul-
 ture of the Burĭat-Mongol Republic. Station of Plant Protection].
 Includes discussion on control of *Porthetria dispar* in larch woodlands.
 The aviochemical method is not advised since the pest does not kill the
 trees, which put out new shoots the following spring, and because of the
 difficulty in organizing such a service under conditions in Mongolia.
- KLEIN, J. (360)
 AIRPLANES PROVIDE SPEEDY AND EFFICIENT PEST CONTROL. Calif. Cult.
 74 (15): 434. Apr. 12, 1930. 6 C12
 A brief explanation of equipment and methods. Various insects are men-
 tioned, particularly *Erythroneura* sp.

KNEEN, O. H.

(361)

WAR IN THE AIR—ON MOSQUITOES—USE OF PLANES MORE EFFICIENT—AFFORDS OPERATORS NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE. *Airway Age* 11 (7): 931-933, illus. July 1930. Libr. Cong.

Reviews successful tests at Quantico, Va., Bamberg, S. C., Haiti, etc. Quotes C. E. Woolman of the Delta Air Service, Inc., Monroe, La.

LASHTOVICHEV, V.

(362)

AEROPLANY V BOR'BE S LUGOVYIM MOTYL'KOM [AIRPLANES IN THE CONTROL OF *LOXOSTEGE STICTICALIS*]. *Sovet. Sakhar* 1930, No. 19, pp. 1040-1041. Oct. 28, 1930. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Reports on experimental work on the sugar plantations of the Novo-Pokrovskii Kombinat to determine the distribution and deposit of insecticidal dusts applied from airplanes. Graphs show the type of dust cloud resulting from flights against the wind, with the wind, across the wind, and in calm weather. Recommends dusting with the wind, although this does not solve the problem of even distribution. The latter can only be achieved by changes in the apparatus. Advocates the construction of additional dust vents in the wings of the plane, which would increase the width of the cloud and result in a more even distribution of the insecticide.

LATHROP, F. H., and NICKELS, C. B.

(363)

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DUSTING BY MEANS OF AIRPLANE AND GROUND MACHINE FOR THE CONTROL OF THE BLUEBERRY MAGGOT [*RHAGOLETIS POMONELLA*]. U. S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 123, 14 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1930. 1 Ag84C

Results of airplane dusting in 1927 and 1928 in Washington County, Maine. Calcium arsenate was used, with the following specifications: (1) It must contain not less than 40 percent total arsenic pentoxide; (2) it should not contain more than 0.75 percent water-soluble arsenic; (3) it should have a density of between 80 and 100 cu. in. per lb. Application should be at the rate of 6 to 7 lb. per acre. Under ideal conditions results were as good as with ground machines, but under conditions usually prevailing the ground machines showed a better record. Heavy morning fogs cut down the time suitable for dusting to such an extent that the greater speed of airplane work did not compensate. Authors consider that the results of the experiments warrant tentative recommendation of this method.

NASH, A. H.

(364)

"AEROPLANOS-POLVOREADOROS." LA UTILIZACIÓN DEL AEROPLANO EN LA DESINFECCIÓN DE LAS PLANTAS DE CULTIVO Y EN EL EXTERMINIO DE LOS MOSQUITOS CAUSANTES DE LA FIEBRE PALÚDICA. *Hacienda* 25 (10): 454-455, illus. October 1930. 6 H11

*NIKOLAEVSKIĬ.

(365)

AVIAMETOD V BOR'BE S VREDITELĬAMI S.-KH. KUL'TUR V UZBEKSKOĬ SSR [AIRPLANE METHOD IN THE CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL PESTS IN THE UZBEK SSR]. *Za Rekonstruktsiĭu Sel'sk. Khoz.* 2 (8/9): 38-40. August/September 1930. [In Russian.]

Experiments in airplane broadcasting of bait for the control of locusts and grasshoppers were made in 1930 in Uzbekistan. The width of the swath laid averaged about 81 ft. With a side wind it was 261 ft. for dry bait and 135 ft. for moist bait. From a height of 330 ft. the swath was 330 ft. wide which would be a useful factor in treating infestations over large areas. Discusses the saving in time and labor.—Abstract in *Rev. Appl. Ent.* A 19: 371. June 1932.

NOLA, A. DI.

(366)

LA LOTTA CONTRO LA MALARIA IN AVIAZIONE. *Riv. Aeronautica* 6 (7): 21-65, illus. July 1930. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the malarial situation at Italian airfields and includes a report on airplane dusting with paris green against *Anopheles* spp. The great extent of malarial areas in Italy makes the method feasible. The first experiments were made in the Monfalcone region. Equipment is described and illustrated. The dust was spread rapidly and very evenly. Malaria cases diminished in the treated areas.

- RICHTER, P. E., JR. (367)
DUSTING. West. Flying 8 (6): 36-38, illus. December 1930. Libr. Cong.

Summarizes uses to which the airplane is put in pest control. Outlines pilot's job, qualities of a good pilot, and care of the plane. Pilots should carry insurance. Cites the ability of the airplane to cover large areas in a short space of time.

- RINGNALDA, M. (368)
DUSTING—AN ENLARGED MARKET FOR AIRPLANES. West. Flying 7 (2): 53, 152, illus. February 1930. Libr. Cong.

Refers to efforts of Stearman Aircraft Co., Wichita, Kans., to widen markets. Describes Stearman dusting plane, with illustrations of hopper and agitator.

- ROOKE, H. G. D. (369)
NOTE ON LOCUSTS IN IRAQ AND THE CONTROL MEASURES ADOPTED. Iraq Dept. Agr. Mem. 13, 13 pp., illus., map. Baghdad, Govt. Press, 1930. 22.5 M562M

Airplanes were found most useful in patrol work, especially in the desert areas.

- RUKAVISHNIKOV, B. I. (370)
OPYTY PRIMENENIYA AVIO-METODA V BOR'BE S MALYARIYNYM KOMAROM [EXPERIMENTS WITH AIRPLANE CONTROL OF ANOPHELES MACULIPENNIS]. Zashch. Rast. 6 (5/6): 775-776. March 1930. [In Russian]. 421 D36

Report on dusting experiments near Moscow in September 1929 using a mixture of paris green (As_2O_3) and talc. The planes flew at a height of about 23 ft., laying an effective strip 110 to 137 yd. wide. Results were checked by means of dishes of water containing larvae of *Anopheles maculipennis* and *Culex pipiens*, which were placed at intervals on a line 110 yd. long at right angles to the line of flight. A 1:5 mixture, at the rate of 1 lb. of pure paris green per acre, killed all anopheline larvae in from 12 to 15 hr., and all *Culex* larvae in 24 hr. The 1:20 mixture, at the rate of 2.2 oz. of pure paris green per acre, gave 100-percent mortality of *Anopheles* and 22 percent of *Culex* larvae in 24 hr. Paris green and talc are more efficient than either sodium or calcium arsenite.

- SCHOTTE, H. (371)
FORSTSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG MITTELS FLUGZEUG UND MOTORPULVERVERSTÄUBER DURCH "MERITOL." Ergeb. der Agr. Chem. . . von F. Honcamp 2: 172-196, illus. 1930. 384 Er3

Discusses work against *Bupalus piniarius* with Meritol, a commercial product containing 20 percent calcium arsenate. The minimum dosage required is 50 kg. per ha., but the lethal dosage varies with the type of trees, age of caterpillars, and weather conditions encountered. Describes equipment and methods of application. Since airplane dusting is not suited to small forest areas, experiments were also made with ground dusters.

- SENIOR-WHITE, R. A. (372)
MALARIA AT DELHI: ITS INCIDENCE AND CAUSATION. Rec. Malaria Survey India 1 (3): 291-335, illus. October 1930. 448.9 In2

Recommends flooding the Bela area and then dusting with paris green by means of airplanes.
References.

- SHERMAN, F. (373)
RESULTS OF AIRPLANE DUSTING IN THE CONTROL OF COTTON BOLL WORM (HELIOTHIS OBSOLETA FAB.). Jour. Econ. Ent. 23 (5): 810-813, illus. October 1930. 421 J822

Calcium arsenate was used at the rate of 5 to 6 lb. per acre. The operation was not successful, and bollworms continued to increase on the dusted area throughout the season.

SWAINE, J. M.

(374)

AIRPLANE DUSTING FOR THE CONTROL OF FOREST INSECTS IN CANADA. Canad.

Woodlands Rev. 1 (9): 11-12, 30, 32, illus. January 1930. 99.8 C163

Partial reprint in Pulp and Paper Mag. Canada 29 (5): [123]-125, illus. Jan. 30, 1930. 302.8 P96

Covers the development of airplane control of forest pests with special mention of operations in Cape Breton Island and at Westree against the spruce budworm, *Archips fumiferana*, and on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence against the hemlock looper, *Lambdina fiscellaria*. In the last operation from 10 to 20 lb. of calcium arsenate were used per acre. Discusses costs of dusting and gives approximate total cost as \$6.00 per acre, or \$38.40 per sq. mile.

(375)

AIRPLANE DUSTING OPERATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF DEFOLIATING INSECTS,

CONDUCTED IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE DOMINION AIR SERVICE IN 1929.

Canada. Dept. Natl. Defence. Rpt. on Civ. Aviation and Civ. Govt. Air Oper. 1929: 72-87. 1930. Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Library has reprint, 16 pp., illus. Ottawa, 1930. 423 Sw1

Extensive report on work done in Ontario. Forty pounds of calcium arsenate used against *Archips fumiferana* caused a larval reduction of 90 percent as against 66 percent from natural causes. The dust was continuously effective for about 2 weeks. Against *Lambdina fiscellaria* 18 lb. per acre gave 95 percent control. Dusting should begin as soon as the young larvae become abundant since smaller amounts of the poison are then sufficient. It is probable that 10 to 15 lb. per acre would control the first three instars. When calcium arsenate containing 40 percent As_2O_5 was used at the rate of 30 to 40 lb. per acre, burning of foliage occurred. It is probable that with a more adhesive mixed dust 20 percent As_2O_5 might be effective. The plane flying at 90 miles per hr. delivered about 350 lb. to the mile and laid down a strip 200 to 300 ft. wide on the ground (150 ft. in the tree tops). The strips should overlap to produce an even distribution. High humidity is essential to successful dusting, and the poison should be applied when dew is on the foliage. The approximate cost under commercial conditions is estimated at \$6 per acre.

(376)

FIGHTING FOREST INSECTS FROM THE AIR. HOW THE BATTLE AGAINST THAT

DREAD FOE OF THE FOREST—INSECT INFESTATIONS—IS BEING WAGED.

Illus. Canad. Forest and Outdoors 26 (2): 71-72, illus. February 1930.

99.8 C16

Insects in Canadian forests cause an annual loss of many millions of dollars. Reviews development of airplane dusting with special reference to tests against *Archips fumiferana* and *Lambdina fiscellaria*.

(377)

FIGHTING INSECT PESTS FROM THE AIR. Canada; an Illus. Weekly Jour.

96 (1257): 203, illus. Feb. 15, 1930. Libr. Cong.

Cites pulpwood and timber losses caused by Canadian forest insects prior to 1927, when the first experiments in airplane dusting were started as a cooperative project between the Division of Forest Insects of the Dominion Entomological Service, the Dominion Air Service, and the Provincial Forestry Services of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario. Refers to successful dusting operations carried out in 1929 against the spruce budworm, *Archips fumiferana*, and the hemlock looper, *Lambdina fiscellaria*. Calcium arsenate, at the rate of 10 to 20 lb. per acre, gave 90-percent control. Concludes that airplane dusting can be profitably used in Canadian forests against insects which spread rapidly over large areas and feed in an exposed condition.

(378)

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON AIRPLANE DUSTING. Canad. Woodlands Rev.

2 (1): 28-29, illus. May 1930. 99.8 C163

Author replies to M. J. Commins (item 354). Defends cost of \$6.00 per acre when contrasted with insect damage to valuable woodlands, and points out limitations of ground spraying.

- SYTIN, V. A. (379)
 NA FRONTE BOR'BY S VREDITEL'AMI [ON THE BATTLEFRONT WITH PESTS].
 Aviatsiia i Khimiia 1930, No. 8/9, pp. 10-11, illus. August/September
 1930. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Popular article discussing the accomplishments of the 15 planes detailed to various sections of the U. S. S. R.

- TSYGANKOV [S. N.], ORLOV [P.], and GOLOVIZ[N]IN, [D.] (380)
 PREDVARITEL'NOE SOOBSHCHENIE K PRIMENENIŪ SAMOLETOV V BOR'BE S
 SARANCHEVYMI V USLOVIĖKH SR. AZII [PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE USE
 OF AIRPLANES IN THE CONTROL OF LOCUSTS UNDER CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL
 ASIA]. Khlopkovoe Delo 9(12): 1366-1370. December 1930. [In Rus-
 sian.] 72.8 K52

Broadcasting poison baits by airplane saves both time and labor and makes it possible to reach breeding places not otherwise accessible. Either moist or dry bait can be used. It is spread in swaths averaging 160 ft. in width while flying at a height of 160 ft. Six tons of dry bait can be evenly distributed over 900 acres in 6 hr.

- WOLFF, M. (381)
 FÜNF JAHRE ARSENKAMPF GEGEN FORSTSCHÄDLINGE. Ztschr. f. Forst- u.
 Jagdw. 62 (7/8): 465-497, illus. July/August 1930. 99.8 Z3

Reviews control work with arsenicals in Prussia, 1925 to 1929, against *Panolis flammea*, *Diprion pini*, *Lymantria monacha*, *Bupalus piniarius*, and *Tortrix viridana*. Both ground and airplane dusting were used. Forty-one out of seventy-one operations were successful. Complete extermination is not required, merely restoration of the natural balance of nature. There was no damage to game animals or birds, and useful parasitic insects were not destroyed. Airplanes are preferable where the area exceeds 100 ha. The Junkers type-W33 plane, 1929 dusting model, proved most satisfactory.

- (382)
 ZUR BEURTEILUNG DES ERFOLGES DER KIEFERNSPANNERBEKÄMPFUNG MIT
 ARSENFLUGZEUGEN IN POMMERN. Deut. Forstwirt 12(4): 20-21. Jan. 8,
 1930. Duke Univ. Libr.

In reply to an article by Puttkamer-Barnow (Deut. Forstwirt 11(114): 798-799, Nov. 22, 1929) Dr. Wolff states that it is necessary to know the biology of insects in order to judge the effectiveness of control methods, and warns forest owners that dusting must be complete and correctly timed.

1931

- ANONYMOUS. (383)
 AERIAL WAR AGAINST LOOPER [LAMBDA FISCELLARIA]. Timberman 32(9):
 96. July 1931. 99.81 T484

Deals with work in progress in Nasel River District, Pacific County, Wash. Gives brief description of equipment, and states that the cost may be reduced to about \$2.80 per acre.

- (384)
 AIRPLANE INSPECTION PRESENTS A PROBLEM. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bul.
 20(2): [163]. February 1931. 2 C12M

Points out danger from inadequate inspection and difficulty of handling privately owned air traffic.

- (385)
 WHITE SPRUCE SAWFLY [NEODIPRION SP.] WREAKS HEAVY DAMAGE. Canad.
 Lumberman 51 (21): 22. Nov. 1, 1931. 99.81 C16
 Aerial surveys were made of damage in the Gaspé Peninsula.

- ALEKSANDROV, A. (386)
 UDARIT' PO MALOVERAM I SABOTAZHNIKAM [TO CHECK THE SKEPTICS AND
 SABOTEURS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1931, No. 10, p. 33. Octo-
 ber 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

In spite of local opposition, the Transcaucasian aviation base successfully dusted 96,846 ha. in the month of September.

The value of the method was most evident in the locust control work where mortalities of from 90 to 100 percent were achieved.

ALFEROV, A.

(387)

AVIOBOR'BA S SARANCHEĬ [AVIOCHEMICAL CONTROL OF LOCUSTS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1931, No. 12, p. 8. December 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes difficulties under which the aviation crew worked near Lake Kara-Kul' (150 km. west of Kzyl-orda), and the working plan for the next year.

BOWEN, J. W.

(388)

FOREST INSECT PEST CONTROL BY AEROPLANE. A DESCRIPTION OF THE REMEDIAL MEASURES ADOPTED TO ERADICATE CASE MOTHS (CRYPTOTHELEA TENUIS) AT YARROWEE STATE PLANTATION, BALLARAT. 19 pp., illus. Melbourne, Victoria, H. J. Green, Govt. Printer, [1931?]. 423 B67

The height of the pine trees and the broken nature of the ground surface made the use of power dusters impracticable. Calcium arsenate (40 percent As_2O_5) was applied by airplane. In $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 800 lb. were distributed over 200 acres from a hopper with a load capacity of 200 lb. Mortality varied from 90 to 99 percent. The cost of the operation was 13s. per acre. Diagrams with detailed explanations of the dusting apparatus are given.

BRUNN, G., and SCHWERTDFEGER, F.

(389)

DIE BESTÄUBUNG DER NONNE IN DER PREUSSISCHEN STAATSOBERFÖRSTEREI FUHRBERG. Forstwiss. Centbl. 53 (21): 741-753, illus. Nov. 1, 1931. 99.8 F775

Airplane dusting with a 20 percent calcium arsenate mixture was successfully employed to control outbreak of *Lymantria monacha* in a 1,000-ha. pine forest in Prussia. Caterpillars are more susceptible after the 1st or 2d molt than immediately after hatching.

References, p. 731.

COAD, B. R.

(390)

INSECTS CAPTURED BY AIRPLANE ARE FOUND AT SURPRISING HEIGHTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1931: 320-323, illus. 1 Ag84Y

Short report on several hundred collections using a specially designed airplane trap. Over 1 square mile of ground near Talluah, La., there are about 25,000,000 insects in the upper air at all seasons of the year and under all conditions. Air dispersal of insects is an important factor in control.

DINGLER, M.

(391)

DIE FORLEULE IN BAYERN. Deut. Forst-Ztg. 46 (27): [655]-656. July 3, 1931. 99.8 D48

Preferring not to rely on control of the larva of *Panolis flammea* by the fungus *Empusa* the Government of Middle Franconia announced a dusting program in May 1931. Calcium arsenate was to be applied by both ground and airplane equipment.

DUNN, M. B.

(392)

THE JACK PINE SAWFLY [NEODIPRION SP.]. 3 pp., illus. Ottawa, 1931. (Canada Dept. Agr. Ent. Branch. Div. Forest Insects. Spec. Cir.) 423 C165

No practical method available for checking outbreaks. Suggests use of airplane dusting.

EIDMANN, H.

(393)

ERFAHRUNGEN ÜBER DIE ARSENBEKÄMPFUNG VON FORSTSCHÄDLINGEN MITTELS MOTORVERSTÄUBER. Deut. Gesell. f. Angew. Ent. Verhandl. (1930) 8: 37-38. 1931. 420 D48V

Contentends that, although large areas require airplane distribution, it is possible to treat small areas successfully from the ground.

ESCHERICH, K.

(394)

DIE FORSTINSEKTEN MITTELEUROPAS, EIN LEHR- UND HANDBUCH. BD. 3. SPEZIELLER TEIL. ABT. 2. LEPIDOPTEROIDEA . . . 825 pp., illus. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1931. 423 Es2

Die chemische Bekämpfung mittels Flugzeug oder Motorverstäuber, pp. 82-100.

- (395)
EIN NEUER FORTSCHRITT IN DER FORSTSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG. Forst. Wehnschr. Silva 19 (33): [257]-259. August 1931. Harvard Mus. Arnold Arboretum Libr.

Discusses advantages of Forestit over arsenicals, with especial reference to its effectiveness in dusting against the looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*) and owl (*Panolis flammea*) moths.

- (396)
EIN NEUES BEKÄMPFUNGSMITTEL GEGEN FORSTSCHÄDLINGE. Wien. Allg. Forst- u. Jagd-Ztg. 49 (40): 241-242. Oct. 2, 1931. 99.8 Oe82

Cites disadvantages of airplane dusting with calcium arsenate compounds as follows: (1) Rain within 3 or 4 days of dusting destroys value; (2) calcium arsenate is poisonous to warm-blooded animals; (3) it is very poisonous to bees. Refers to a new contact insecticide, Forestit, containing ingredients similar to Dalmation insect powder, which has proved satisfactory on smooth-skinned caterpillars. The precise effect on bees has not been determined.

- FOLSOM, J. W. (397)
DAMAGE TO COTTON BY CRICKETS [*GRYLLUS ASSIMILIS*]. Jour. Econ. Ent. 24 (4): 807-815, illus. August 1931. 421 J822

Includes report on airplane-dusting tests. Both calcium arsenate and a calcium arsenate - paris green mixture (3:1), applied at the rate of 8 lb. per acre, produced a decrease in the number of crickets. The best time for dusting proved to be before sunrise when the air was calm and dew was on the plants.

- GINSBURG, J. M. (398)
AIRPLANE APPLICATION OF LARVICIDE ON MOSQUITO BREEDING PLACES INACCESSIBLE FROM LAND. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ann. Rpt. (1930/31) 52: 173-176, illus. 100 N46S

The plane, furnished by the Unger Aircraft Corporation, was equipped with two 50-gal. tanks and the necessary discharge tubes. Both pyrethrum larvicide and a light fuel oil were tested. After installation of a removable hopper and Venturi tube, dusts consisting of peat, sawdust, kaolin, and similar inert carriers were used with light fuel oil, pyrethrum extract, and cresylic acid. Lack of an adequate stirring device caused an uneven discharge of dust from the hopper. Dusting was therefore discontinued because the liquid larvicides were believed to be more adaptable.

- GRIFFITTS, T. H. D., and GRIFFITTS, J. J. (399)
MOSQUITOES TRANSPORTED BY AIRPLANES. STAINING METHOD USED IN DETERMINING THEIR IMPORTATION. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 46 (47): 2775-2782, illus. Nov. 20, 1931. 151.65 P96

Between July 23 and Sept. 12, 1931, 102 inspections were made of planes arriving at Miami, Fla., from South and Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies. Mosquitoes found on 21 planes totaled 29 (28 *Culex quinquefasciatus*, one *Aedes aegypti*). A 3-percent solution of yellowish eosin was used to stain, by means of an atomizer, adults of *Aedes argenteus* and *Culex quinquefasciatus*, and 100 were liberated in planes leaving San Juan, P. R. for Miami. At the end of the 1,250-mile trip, 22 of the specimens were recovered. Although only 11 mosquitoes showed a strongly positive reaction to a solvent (4 parts glycerine, 4 parts absolute alcohol, 1 part ether) used to show presence of the stain, it is reasonably certain that the other specimens were not picked up en route. The insects were collected from the planes by means of a suction apparatus.

- HOLDEN, O. M. (400)
SOME DIFFICULTIES IN MEDICAL SUPERVISION AT AIR PORTS. Jour. State Med. [London] 39 (8): 457-466. August 1931. 449.9 R81

It is possible for disease-bearing insects to be carried in airplanes. Discusses the inspection and fumigation of aircraft, and the necessary quarantine measures. Hydrocyanic acid gas is the most useful fumigant. Airdromes located in yellow-fever zones must use special precautions against mosquitoes.

- HOPPING, G. R. (401)
DUSTING BY AIRPLANE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Timberman 32 (3): 24, 48, 50, illus. January 1931. 99.81 T484

In the spring of 1930 operations were carried out in Stanley Park against *Lambdina fiscellaria* and *Rhyacionia frustrana*. Lack of a suitable plane made it necessary to equip with dusting hoppers 3 Boeing flying boats (425-hp. Wasp motors).

Describes hoppers and method of dust delivery. The coverage of calcium arsenate was 18 to 20 lb. per acre; larval mortality was 75 to 80 percent; and the cost for the entire area treated was \$6.40 per acre. Dusting of the Seymour watershed on June 19 gave 80 to 85 percent mortality. To avoid destruction of its tachinid parasite, the hemlock looper should be treated in the 1st or 2d stages.

- HOWARD, L. O. (402)
THE INSECT MENACE. 347 pp., illus. New York, Century Co., 1931. 423 H83In

Discusses the airplane as pest carrier and quotes letter from B. R. Coad, p. 149-152.

- [JOHANSSON, F.] (403)
FLYGPLAN OCH INSEKTSHÄRJNINGAR. OM DEN TEKNISKA UTVECKLINGEN AV FLYGPLANET SOM MEDEL ATT BEKÄMPA SKADEINSEKTER [AIRPLANE AND INSECT RAVAGES. ON THE TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AIRPLANE AS A MEANS OF CONTROLLING INJURIOUS INSECTS]. Skogen 18 (1): 8-10, illus. Jan. 1, 1931. [In Swedish.] 99.8 Sk51
Signed: Sec.

Refers to dusting operations from 1925 to 1929. Equipment is described and illustrated, and tests with *Esturmit* discussed.

- K., G. (404)
RAVNĀITES' PO EGOROVU, ARTAMONOVU ZAGOROD'KO [COMPARE YOURSELF WITH EGOROV, ARTAMANOV, AND ZAGOROD'KO]. Na Zash. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1931, No. 10, pp. 31-32. October 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes outstanding records of these pilots in pest control. Portraits.

- KEEN, F. P. (405)
THE CONTROL OF HEMLOCK LOOPERS BY AIRPLANE DUSTING. U. S. Forest Serv. Pacific Northwest Forest Expt. Sta. Forest Res. Notes No. 8, pp. 3-4. Dec. 11, 1931. 1.9 F7629F

Reprinted in Jour. Forestry 30 (4): 506-507. April 1932. 99.8 F768

This method was used for the first time in western United States from July 3 to 16, 1931, to control an outbreak of the hemlock looper (*Lambdina fiscellaria*) in Pacific County, Wash. It was financed jointly by the State of Washington and the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. The plane, a 300-hp. Ryan monoplane with a load capacity of 1,000 lb., was supplied by the Northwest Air Service. Fifty-four tons of calcium arsenate dust were applied at the rate of 20 lb. per acre in 140-ft. strips. The plane flew about 40 ft. above the tree tops. Some difficulty was experienced in getting an even distribution of dust, and the rough topography of certain areas made it impossible for the plane to fly less than 140 ft. above the trees. The cost averaged \$2.75 per acre. The main objective—to break up a concentrated infestation—was achieved.

- KOMÁREK, J. (406)
MNIŠKOVA KALAMITA V LÉTECH 1917-1927. PT. XIX. LETECKÉ ROZPRAŠOVÁNÍ ARSENOVÝCH JEDŮ VE SLEZSKU V LÉTECH 1926 A 1927 [THE NUN MOTH OUTBREAKS IN THE YEARS 1926-1927. PT. XIX. CONTROL OF LYMANTRIA MONACHA IN SILESIA IN 1926 AND 1927]. Czechoslovakia Min. Zeměděl. Sborn. Výzkumn. Ust. Zeměděl. 78: [164]-185, illus. 1931. [In Czech. German summary, pp. 234-235.] 19.5 C99S

Detailed account of dusting operations with calcium arsenate. About 925 acres were treated in 1926 and 2,500 in 1927. Unexpected rains which washed off the dust caused failure of the 1927 work.

KONOVALOVA, M. (407)

SAMOLET ZAVOEVAL PROCHNOE MESTO V BOR'BE S VREDITEL'AMI KHLOPKA [AIRPLANE HAS MADE A FIRM PLACE FOR ITSELF IN THE CONTROL OF COTTON PESTS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1931, No. 11, p. 9. November 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Dusting by airplane in Tadzhikistan has proved the supremacy of the aviochemical method in large-scale socialist economy.

KOROTKIKH, G. I. (408)

NUZHEN NOVYĬ AERO-OPYLIVATEL' [THE NEED FOR A NEW TYPE OF DUSTER]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1931, No. 9, p. 30. September 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

PLAN RABOTY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKOGO INSTITUTA SEL'SKOKHOZ'IAISTVENNOĬ AVIAT'SII OBV (NIISKHA) NA 1932 GOD [WORK PLAN OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL AVIATION FOR 1932]. Vsesoĭuzn. Aviokonf. po Bor'be s Vred. v Sel'sk. i Lesn. Khoz., 2, Moskva, 1931, Tezisy Dok., pp. 24-30. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

In the field of pest control, the Institute will devote itself to research on efficiency in organization and operation, mechanization of certain work processes, increase of production, time schedules, and cost studies.

SAMOLET NA ZASHCHITU UROZHAIÂ [AIRPLANE FOR CROP PROTECTION]. Aviaĭsiâ i Khimiâ 6 (2): 4-5. February 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Refers to the decision of the 1st All-Union Aviochemical Conference to make maximum use of the airplane in the control of agricultural and forest pests in the Soviet Union.

KOROTKOV, V. M. (411)

ITOGI OPTYNYKH RABOT VIZR I NIISKHA PO PRIMENENIĬ SAMOLETA V SEL'SKOM I LESNOM KHOZ'IAISTVE V 1931 G. [RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL WORK OF THE ALL-UNION PLANT PROTECTION INSTITUTE AND THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURAL AVIATION ON THE USE OF THE AIRPLANE IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY IN 1931]. Vsesoĭuzn. Aviokonf. po Bor'be s Vred. v Sel'sk. i Lesn. Khoz., 2, Moskva, 1931, Tezisy Dok., pp. 16-23. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

The rapid development of the aviochemical method in pest control caused OBV to establish, in the spring of 1931, an Aviochemical Section in the All-Union Institute of Plant Protection. This section was charged with carrying on experimental work, such as tests against different pests on various crops, insecticidal studies, distribution and adherence of the dusts, etc.

OPTYNYE AVIOKHIMICHESKIE RABOTY I PROGRAMMNYE USTANOVKI IKH NA 1931 GOD [PROGRAMS FOR EXPERIMENTAL AVIOCHEMICAL WORK IN 1931] Zashch. Rast. 8 (1): 21-24. May 1931. [In Russian.] 421 D36

OSNOVNYE METODICHESKIE POLOZHENIÂ V POSTANOVKE AVIOKHIMOPYTA [THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES OF AVIOCHEMICAL FIELD EXPERIMENTATION]. Zashch. Rast. 8 (2): 149-153. July 1931. [In Russian.] 421 D36

Information on technical points in airplane dusting. For experimental records the dust should be released on six parallel lines which are allowed to overlap. Width of the toxic strip was determined by means of test cages placed at intervals in the treated area. Dust distribution was checked by placing pans of distilled water 16 ft. apart across the line of flight; the adhesiveness was checked by removing all the leaves from the plants in a certain area and comparing the quantity of poison on them with that collected from a flat surface of equal size. Damage to plants was determined by samples taken 5 to 10 days after dusting.

- (414)
 PROFIL' SPETSIALISTA S.-KH. AVIATSHI I PUTI EGO PODGOTOVKI [QUALIFICATIONS OF A SPECIALIST IN AGRICULTURAL AVIATION AND METHODS OF HIS TRAINING]. Vsesoiuzn. Aviokonf. po Bor'be s Vred. v Sel'sk. i Lesn. Khoz., 2, Moskva, 1931, Tezisy Dok., pp. 33-35. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Discusses the lack of a trained technical force and the urgent need for an educational program. Lists specific requirements for each type of worker.
- KÜFFNER. (415)
 FORSTSCHÄDLINGE IN BAYERN. Deut. Forst-Ztg. 27 (46): 656-657. July 3, 1931. 99.8 D48
 Refers to airplane dusting in Bayern and lists the Government regulations by which the public may avoid injurious results.
- LEDNEV, M. (416)
 AVIOMETOD V BOR'BE S VREDITEL'AMI VINOGRADA [AVIO-METHOD IN CONTROL OF GRAPE PESTS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1931, No. 12, p. 32. December 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Describes work of first expedition in Azerbaidzhan.
- LOCKWOOD, S. (417)
 THE CONTROL OF INSECTS AND MITES BY AIRPLANE. Calif. Cult. 76 (19): 501, 512-513. May 9, 1931. 6 C12
 In 1930 about 140,000 acres of growing crops had been dusted by airplane in California. Reviews the history of pest control by airplane in the United States, Canada, and Europe.
- MACKIE, D. B. (418)
 ENTOMOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bul. 19 (12): 831-848. December 1930, published 1931. 2 C12M
 A brief discussion of airplane control of insects is included in the 11th annual report of the California Department of Agriculture. In 1930 about 140,000 acres of growing crops were treated.
- and JONES, M. L. (419)
 SOME BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE 1931 PEACH SITUATION. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bul. 20 (10/11): 661-665, illus. October/November 1931. 2 C12M
 Airplane dusting, resorted to as an emergency measure against *Anarsia lineatella*, proved inadequate and was abandoned.
- MAKUNIN, F. (420)
 BOL'SHE VNIMANIÂ PODGOTOVKE AVIO-RABOT V 1932 G. [MORE ATTENTION TO THE PREPARATION FOR AIRPLANE WORK IN 1932]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1931, No. 11, pp. 8-9. November 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Use of the airplane is hampered by insufficient data on dosages and the toxic effect of the insecticides, but success in the 1932 work can still be insured by careful organization.
- MASSEY, A. (421)
 PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS ATTENDANT ON AIR TRAVEL. Brit. Med. Jour. 1931, 1 (3684): 296-297. Aug. 15, 1931. 448.8 B77
 Includes discussion of typhus fever, yellow fever, *Aedes aegypti*, etc. Tables show infected countries trading with Great Britain, incubation periods of diseases, and time periods of air journeys.
- MEYER, R. (422)
 ERFAHRUNGEN BEI DER KIEFERNSPANNERBEKÄMPFUNG. Deut. Gesell. f. Angew. Ent. Verhandl. (1930) 8: 40-44. 1931. 420 D48V
 Account of airplane dusting against *Bupalus piniarius* over two severely infested pine forests in northern Germany. A proprietary contact dust was used at the rate of about 55 lb. to the acre. The larvae began to die within 2 hr., and the number killed rapidly increased on the 2 following days.

- MIKHAYLOV-SENKEVICH, IĀ. M. (423)
 OPYT PRIMENENIĀ AVIATŚII V BOR'BE S DUBOVOĬ LISTOVERTKOĬ V CHUVASH-SKOĬ ASS RESPUBLIKE V 1928 GODU [AIRPLANE DUSTING IN CONTROLLING THE OAK LEAF ROLLER, *TORTRIX VIRIDANA*, IN THE CHUVASH REPUBLIC, 1928]. Inst. Zashch. Rast. Trud. po Zashch. Rast. 3 (1) [i. e. ser. 3, No. 2]: 61-77. 1931. [In Russian. English summary, p. 77.] 423.92 L54C
 One hundred and forty-four flights were made between May 27 and June 24, 1927, over an area of 3,800 acres. The plane used was a Konek Gorbunok, and work was done between 2:30 and 7 or 8 a.m. After 8 o'clock, the effect of air currents made trips inadvisable. Ten tons of arsenicals (calcium arsenate, calcium arsenite, lead arsenate, and lead arsenite) were distributed. The highest average mortality, 80 percent, was obtained with lead arsenite applied at 7 to 8 lb. per acre. Lead arsenate proved much less effective. The dusts adhered better when dew was on the plants. The author concludes that airplane dusting is feasible and reasonably satisfactory.
- NABOKOV, V. A. (424)
 ISPOL'ZOVAT' SAMOLET DLĀ BOR'BY S MALĀRIEI [USE OF AIRPLANE IN CONTROL OF MALARIA]. Aviatśiā i Khimiā 6 (7): 2-4, illus. July 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Refers to the work done in the Soviet Union in malaria control, and points out advantages of the airplane in reaching inaccessible places.
- NOVOE DOSTIZHENIE SOVETSKOĬ AVIATŚII [NEW ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOVIET AVIATION]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1931, No. 3, pp. 11-14, illus. March 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (425)
 Advantages of the airplane in control of crop pests and mosquitoes. Refers to 1930 work of Moscow Tropical Institute and the OBV in Azerbaidzhan.
- PRIMENENIE SAMOLETOV V BOR'BE S LICHINKAMI KOMAROV [THE USE OF AIRPLANES IN THE CONTROL OF MOSQUITO LARVAE]. Trop. Med. Vet. 9 (7/8): 395-397. 1931. [In Russian. French summary.] Army Med. Libr. (426)
 In the Moscow region in 1929 paris green and talc in ratios of 1:5 (where water basins were not too deep) and 1:20 resulted in larval kills of 100 percent. Planes flying at a height of 33 to 50 ft. gave a dust cloud of about 400 ft. in width. The minimum dose toxic to larvae is 0.0002 mg.
- BOGDANOVA, A. A., and UTKIN, B. G. (427)
 PRIMENENIE SAMOLETOV V BOR'BE S LICHINKAMI MALĀRIĬNYKH KOMAROV [USE OF AIRPLANES IN THE CONTROL OF THE LARVAE OF MALARIA MOSQUITOES]. Trop. Med. Vet. 9 (6): [279]-288. 1931. [In Russian. French summary.] Army Med. Libr.
 Detailed account of tests made in 1929 near Moscow against the larvae of *Anopheles maculipennis*. A more rapid kill was noticed among 3d or 4th instar larvae than among 1st or 2d instars because the mouth brushes of the latter cannot catch the paris green particles easily. Laboratory tests showed the minimum lethal dose to be 0.0002 mg. Paris green used at the rate of 1 lb. per acre caused no damage to fish, birds, or mammals. It is recommended that paris green mixed with a carrier in a ratio not exceeding 1:1 be used for airplane dusting.
- POETEREN, N. VAN. (428)
 BESTUIVING VAN DENNENBOSSCHEN MET BEHULP VAN MOTORVERSTUIVERS [THE DUSTING OF PINE WOODS BY MEANS OF POWER DUSTERS]. Tijdschr. over Plantenziekten 37 (10): 200-200c, illus. October 1931. [In Dutch.] 464.8 T44
 Results demonstrated the advantages of this method over airplane dusting for small woodlands.
- POTAPOV, A. N. (429)
 AĖROPYL KONSTRUKTŚII 1931 GODA NADO SMENIT' [DUSTING APPARATUS OF 1931 MODEL MUST BE CHANGED]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1931, No. 12, pp. 34-35. December 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Describes the defects in the dusting apparatus furnished in 1931 and states that the equipment of 1930 was more efficient. Satisfactory modifications should be worked out before the next dusting season.

(430)
 AVIOKHMICHESKIĬ METOD V BOR'BE S AZIATSKOĬ SARANCHEĬ [THE AVIO-CHEMICAL METHOD IN THE CONTROL OF ASIATIC LOCUST]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1931, No. 9, pp. 25-29. September 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Use of the airplane in locust control in Dagestan dates back to 1926, but there are still many infested regions. Cites difficulties of the 1931 campaign, during which 18,982 ha. were dusted in 413 flights with sodium arsenite or calcium arsenite, with an average dose of 2.9 kg. Recommendations for 1932 include improvements in the duster, use of radios for signaling, use of meteorological apparatus, and an insurance plan for ground workers exposed to insecticides.

(431)
 BOR'BA S AZIATSKOĬ SARANCHEĬ V DAGESTANSKOĬ SSR AVIAKHMIMETODOM V 1930 GODU [CONTROL OF ASIATIC LOCUST BY AIRPLANE DUSTING IN DAGESTAN IN 1930]. Inst. Bor'by s Vred. i Bolezn. Sel'sk. i Lesn. Khoz. Izv. 1, pp. [9]-24, illus. Leningrad, 1931. [In Russian.] 423.92 L543

Reviews operations against *Locusta migratoria*; points out errors made and lessons to be learned from them for future organization of airplane control work. Three aviation details with 6 planes dusted about 33,429 ha. with 84,829 kg. of insecticides. Approximately 2.53 kg. of dust were applied per acre. In an actual flying time of 177½ hr. during 56 working days, the planes made 533 flights. Both calcium arsenite and paris green were tested alone, but a mixture of the two proved more effective.

(432)
 RADIO—NA SLUZHBU S.-KH. AVIATSII [RADIO—IN THE SERVICE OF AGRICULTURAL AVIATION]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1931, No. 9, pp. 30-31. September 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

PUKHOV, B. [A.]

(433)
 NA BOR'BU S SARANCHEĬ [LOCUST CONTROL]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1931, No. 4, pp. 18-20, illus. April 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Since 1926 airplane dusting has been successfully employed over large areas. In 1930, 30,000 ha. were dusted in Dagestan and 10,000 ha. in North Caucasus. In 1931, 230,000 ha. were dusted. Lists advantages of airplane dusting over other methods. Ground work can be used as a supplementary measure.

RAFES, P. M.

(434)
 AVIOBOR'BA S VREDITEL'AMI I BOLEZN'AMI VINOGRADNIKA [AVIATION CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES OF THE VINEYARD]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1931, No. 10, pp. 36-37. October 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes operations in the North Caucasus. Work began on the state farm Dzhemeté where over 1,000 ha. had been dusted with sulfur or calcium arsenate.

(435)
 O MEROPRIĀTIĀKH PO ULUCHSHENIŪ ORGANIZATSII I POSTANOVKI AVIAKHMIRABOT [CONCERNING METHODS OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION AND SET-UP OF AVIOCHEMICAL WORK]. Vsesoiūzn. Aviokonf. po Bor'be s Vred. v Sel'sk. i Lesn. Khoz., 2, Moskva, 1931, Tezisy Dok., pp. 31-32. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Discusses cooperative duties and responsibilities of the airplane bases and MIS (mechanized extermination stations), payment of workers based on individual accomplishment (piece work), and stimulation of socialist competition among the crews.

(436)
 SAMOLET NA ZASHCHITE UROZHAIĀ SPETS. I TEKHNIKH. KUL'TUR [AIRPLANE FOR THE PROTECTION OF SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL CROPS]. Sotsialist. Pereostroĭstvo 1931, No. 5/6, pp. 112-114. [In Russian.] 281.8 So7

In 1931 the airplane was used for the first time in the world to dust vineyards. On the Anapskii state farm Dzhemeté and on the adjacent collective

farms, 1,224 ha. were treated with sulfur, 1,599 ha. with calcium arsenate, and 10 ha. with blue vitriol to test the effect upon mildew. Also 1,484 ha. of cotton were dusted with calcium arsenate. The airplane has the advantage of saving labor in the cultivation of special crops in the North Caucasus.

(437)
TAKTIKA I STRATEGIĀ V BOR'BE S SARANCHEĬ [TACTICS AND STRATEGY OF LOCUST CONTROL]. Zashch. Rast. 8 (2): 161-166. July 1931. [In Russian.] 421 D36

The first stage of an antilocust campaign, during which there are many large bands of hoppers not widely separated, is most suitable for the use of airplanes since the poison can be profitably distributed over large continuous areas.

(438)
TEKHNIČESKIE PRIEMY I ORGANIZAȚIONNYE FORMY BOR'BY S SARANCHEĬ [TECHNICAL METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE CONTROL OF THE MIGRATORY OR ASIATIC LOCUST (LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA)]. Sev.-Kavkaz. Kraev. Otd. Gosud. Vsesoĭuzn. Ob'ed. Bor'be Vred. Selsk. Lesn. Khoz. [Bul.] Ser. A, No. 4, 73 pp., illus. Rostov-on-Don, 1931. [In Russian.]

Gives detailed instructions for usual control measures and for airplane dusting. One airplane can dust more than 12,000 acres in a single campaign. From 1½ to 4 lb. of calcium arsenate or 2 to 3½ lb. of sodium arsenite will cover about one acre. Airplane dusting should only be used over large areas.—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent. A 20: 196. 1932.

RUEDIGER, E. (439)
SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG MIT ARSEN. Ent. Rundschau 48 (1): 11-12. Jan. 1, 1931; (2): 13-14. Jan. 15, 1931. 421 In72

Danger to bees and to wildlife makes airplane dusting with arsenicals undesirable.

RUKAVISHNIKOV, B. [I.] (440)
OPYTNYE AVIOKHIMICHESKIE RABOTY V 1931 G. [EXPERIMENTAL AVIOCHEMICAL WORK IN 1931]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1931, No. 8, pp. 18-19. August 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

In spite of unfavorable conditions, the expedition against the Moroccan locust, *Dociostaurus maroccanus*, carried out the following investigations: (1) correct dosages of poison; (2) effect of dry bait scattered by airplane; (3) use of calcium arsenate against the apple moth, *Hyponomeuta padella*, in Azerbaidzhan; (4) testing of insecticides and development of new dusts. The correct dosage of sodium arsenate for locusts was found to be from 3 to 3.5 kg. per hectare. The poison acts as both a stomach and a contact insecticide.

SERGEEV, A. (441)
AVIATSIĀ OBV PEREVYPOLNĀET PĀTILETKU [AVIATION IN PEST CONTROL EXCEEDS ITS FIVE-YEAR PLAN]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1931, No. 8, pp. 14-15. August 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Gives comparative data on areas dusted from 1928 to 1931; discusses enlarged plans for 1932/33 and how they may be efficiently carried out.

SERGEEV, A. I. (442)
ITOGI RABOT AVIATSIĬ OBV V SEL'SKOM I LESNOM KHOZĀISTVE V 1931 G. I PLAN RABOT NA 1932 GOD [RESULTS OF OBV AVIATION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY FOR 1931, AND PLAN FOR 1932]. Vsesoĭuzn. Aviokonf. po Bor'be s Vred. v Sel'sk. i Lesn. Khoz., 2, Moskva, 1931, Tezisy Dok., pp. 7-15. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes difficulties OBV had to contend with in its application of the aviochemical method in 1931. However, operations planned for 5 yr. have been completed in 3 yr. The 1932 plan is more extensive and will require many improvements in management and organization. Includes eight comparative tables of various phases of the work.

- and MLADKOVSKIĬ [MLODKOVSKIĬ, B. L.] (443)
 SOSTOĖANIE TEKHNIČESKOĬ ĖKSPLUATATSII AVIAPARKA OBV I MEROPRIĖ-
 TIĖ PO EE ULUCHSHENIŨ [THE STATUS OF TECHNICAL UTILIZATION OF
 OBV'S AVIATION PARK AND MEASURES FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT]. Vsesoiŭzn.
 Aviokonf. po Bor'be s Vred. v Sel'sk. i Lesn. Khoz., 2, Moskva, 1931,
 Tezisy Dok., pp. 36-39. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Points out factors responsible for the inefficient use of airplanes in 1931,
 and outlines methods for perfecting the care and operation of planes in 1932.
- SHMATKOV, V. (444)
 DOSTIGNUTA STOPROTSENTNAĖ SMERTNOST' MALĖARIĖNOGO KOMARA [A HUN-
 DRED PERCENT MORTALITY OF THE MALARIA MOSQUITO WAS ACHIEVED].
 Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1931, No. 10, p. 35. October 1931. [In
 Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 In the Central Volga region the aviation crew concentrated on malaria
 control only. Working conditions were most difficult since there were no
 maps or plans of the locality and because the swamps prevented use of
 guiding signals. Planes carried an observer to watch the terrain and to
 agitate the dust in the hopper to assure even mixing of paris green and tripoli
 dust.
- (445)
 SAMOLET POBEZHDAET [THE AIRPLANE WINS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai
 1931, No. 11, p. 10. November 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Refers to mosquito control in the Samara region. The first attempt was
 unsuccessful, only 35 percent mortality resulting. In the second test a
 plane carrying the pilot alone gave 50 percent mortality. A plane carrying
 an "observer in addition" raised the percentage to 85. On a third attempt
 larval mortality was complete.
- (446)
 USILIT' SNABZHENIE AVIO-OTRĖADOV [ON IMPROVING THE SUPPLIES FOR
 AVIATION CREWS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1931, No. 10,
 pp. 17-18. October 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Describes the difficult working conditions of the Central Volga aviation
 crew on malaria control at the Samara airplane station.
- SHKhanov. (447)
 SAMOLET—POD ZASHCHITU [THE AIRPLANE—ON THE DEFENSIVE]. Na Zashch.
 Sotsialist. Urozhai 1931, No. 10, p. 34. October 1931. [In Russian.]
 Libr. Cong.
 Describes the local prejudices that had to be overcome before dusting
 2,121 ha. of orchards in the Kubinskiĭ region. A commission was appointed
 to make a study and report to the community.
- SYTIN, V. (448)
 BOĬ SAMOLETA S SARANCHEĬ [THE BATTLE OF THE AIRPLANE WITH LOCUSTS].
 Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1931, No. 4, pp. 30-33, illus. April
 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 In spite of unfavorable rainy weather, the author was agreeably surprised
 at the mortality among locusts in treated areas.
- (449)
 NA VYSSHUŨ STUPEN' SOTSOREVNOVANIE V AVIOOTRĖADAKH [THE HIGHEST
 DEGREE OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION IN THE AVIATION CREWS]. Na Zashch.
 Sotsialist. Urozhai 1931, No. 5, pp. 36-37. May 1931. [In Russian.]
 Libr. Cong.
 To carry out the plan for dusting a half million hectares competition must
 be stimulated among the crews. Lists important points to observe in order
 to achieve increased efficiency.
- THOMAS, R. (450)
 EXTINCTION OF LOCUSTS BY AEROPLANE. Empire Cotton Growing Rev.
 8 (2): 121-123. April 1931. 72.8 Em7
 Reviews work done in the Philippine Islands in 1923 by the U. S. Army
 Air Service. Dusting with calcium arsenate was found effective and econom-

ical. The points for dusting were marked out about sundown after the locusts had settled, and the dusting was done immediately. A strip in advance of the line of movement of the locusts was also dusted to catch any that might survive and begin to feed in the morning. Both breeding places and swarms can be located from the air. Pilots should be acquainted with the life history of the locust.

*TSIOPKALO, V. L. (451)

AVIAKHMICHESKIĬ METOD V BOR'BE S VREDITELĬAMI LESA [THE AVIOCHEMICAL METHOD IN THE CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS]. Ser. Nauch. Izd. Ukr. Zonal'n. Nauch. Issled. Inst. Lesn. Khoz. i Lesn. Promysh., Tekh. Izd., No. 21, 50 pp. Khar'kov, 1931. [In Russian.]

The Korotkikh and Rafes bibliography (p. iv) cites this on p. 56.

Reviews history of airplane dusting against forest pests in various countries, and cites insects which can be controlled economically by this method. Describes physical properties of various insecticides and their effects on insects, domestic animals, and vegetation; discusses technical problems involved in airplane work; states that cost compares favorably with other methods.—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent., A 21: 9. 1933.

TWINN, C. R. (452)

ANIMAL AND PLANT ENEMIES OF MOSQUITOES. N. J. Extermin. Assoc. Proc. (1931) 18: 35-39. 420 N46

This article forms the concluding part of a paper by Arthur Gibson.

Reports on experiments to determine the feasibility of applying by airplane a dust composed of a kerosene-pyrethrum extract and a filler (kaolin, hydrated lime, or powdered gypsum).

VOELKEL, H., and others. (453)

BERICHTE UND VERSUCHE ÜBER ENTWICKLUNG UND BAU EINES STREUAPPARATES FÜR DAS REICHSEIGENE FLUGZEUG TYPE CASPAR C32. Biol. Reichsanst. f. Land- u. Forstw. Mitt., No. 42, 20 pp., illus. Berlin, 1931. 410.9 G31M

Contains sections by Hoffmann, Kienitz, and H. E. Dechert.

Laboratory work to develop a suitable dust distributor and wind shield to protect dust at point of delivery, together with a report on practical tests with the assembled equipment.

VORONTSOVSKIĬ, P. A. (454)

ĖKOLOGICHESKIĬA USLOVĬA OBITANIĬA SARANCHI LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA V NIZHNEĬ DEL'TE AMU-DAR'I (ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN THE HABITAT OF LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA IN THE LOWER DELTA OF AMU-DARYA). Turtkul'. Kompleks. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Sekts. Biol., Razrĭad Ėnt. Trud. No. 1, 34 pp. Turtkul'? 1931. [In Russian.] Univ. Ill. Libr.

In 1930 the author and Ĭ. A. Shumilin toured the region to investigate the locust foci and to study the possibilities for airplane dusting. *Phragmites communis* was found to be the favorite food plant, and also to offer a suitable environment for breeding. The effects of temperature and soil moisture on hatching were also studied. The investigation showed that the inaccessibility and shifting nature of the breeding places made airplane dusting the only possible control method. The island of Muĭnak would be a satisfactory base for the aviation detail.

VSESOIŪZNAĬ AVIOKONFERENTSIĬA PO BOR'BE S VREDITELĬAMI V SEL'SKOM I LESNOM KHOZAIŖTVE. 2d, Moscow, 1931. (455)

TEZISY DOKLADOV. 39 pp. [Moskva], Sel'kholkhozgiz, 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

All-Union Airplane Conference on Pest Control in Agriculture and Forestry. For contents see items 409, 411, 414, 435, 442, 443, 458.

ZAKHAROV, P. (456)

ITOGI I PERSPEKTIVY BOR'BY S LESNYMI VREDITELĬAMI AVIATSIIONNOKHIMICHESKIM METODOM [RESULTS AND PROSPECTS OF FOREST PEST CONTROL WITH THE AVIOCHEMICAL METHOD]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhafĭ 1931, No. 10, p. 37. October 1931. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

(457)

IZ OPYTA AVIAKHIMICHESKIKH RABOT V LESAKH TŠCHO I USSR PO BOR'BE S SOSNOVOJ PĀDENNITSEJ V 1930 GODU [AIRPLANE DUSTING IN THE CONTROL OF BUPALUS PINIARIUS IN THE FORESTS OF CENTRAL RUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE IN 1930]. Inst. Bor'by s Vred. i Bolezn. Sel'sk. i Lesn. Khoz. Izv. 1: [121]-126, illus. Leningrad, 1931. [In Russian.] 423.92 L543

Nearly 2,000 acres were dusted with calcium arsenite in the last half of September 1931. The mortality rate was estimated by cutting all the branches from selected trees and counting the living and dead larvae and also those on the ground beneath, or by comparing the quantity of excreta before and after dusting. An average of 60 to 70 percent were killed, but a maximum of 90 to 100 was reached by the use of 9 to 10 lb. of poison to the acre. Dosage should be varied according to height and density of the vegetation.

ZELENUKHIN, I.

(458)

ZADACHI AVIATŠII V SEL'SKOM I LESNOM KHOZĀISTVE I PERSPEKTIVY EE PRIMENENIĀ VO 2-Ů PĀTILETKU [PROBLEMS OF AVIATION IN AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST ECONOMY AND THE OUTLOOK FOR ITS UTILIZATION DURING THE 2D 5-YEAR PLAN]. Vsesoiŭzn. Aviokonf. po Bor'be s Vred. v Sel'sk. i Lesn. Khoz., 2, Moskva, 1931, Tezisy Dok., pp. 3-6. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Under the socialistic agricultural reconstruction of the Soviet Union, the airplane will take its place with the tractor, combine, and automobile in large-scale production. At the present time, its use has been limited to crop-pest control, malaria control, and sowing. In the first year of the 5-year plan airplane treatment was to be applied to 3,100,000 ha. for crop-pest control, and 2,000,000 ha. for malaria control. The figures for the final year are given as 15,200,000 and 15,000,000 respectively. The report also discusses construction of planes, training of personnel, etc.

1932

ANONYMOUS.

(459)

OILING MOSQUITO-BREEDING MARSHES BY AIRPLANE. Pub. Works 63 (9): 46, 48. September 1932. Pub. Roads Libr.

Account of work done, under direction of H. F. Gray, in Alameda County, Calif., Mosquito Abatement District, using a light grade of kerosene oil distributed by means of brushes rotating at 5,000 revolutions per min. By this method, it was possible to apply as little as 2 or 3 gal. per acre. Oils of 27- to 30-degree gravity are advised. One hundred percent mortality was reached with 302 gal. applied to 19 acres. The airplane method is recommended for large areas but would not be economical for small, scattered breeding places.

(460)

TRANSMISSION OF MOSQUITOES BY AIRPLANES. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health 22 (4): 397-398. April 1932. 449.9 Am3J

ALEKSANDROV, A.

(461)

UDARNOE AVIOZVENO NO. 316 [SHOCK AVIATION CREW NO. 316]. Na Zashch. Sofisialist. Urozhaiā 1932, No. 1, p. 14. January 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Regardless of difficulties in transportation the aviation crew accomplished its dusting assignment of 2,230 ha. of cotton ahead of planned schedule.

(462)

VOSPOMINANIĀ O SARANCHEVOM FRONTE [RECOLLECTIONS ABOUT THE LOCUST FRONT]. Na Zashch. Sofisialist. Urozhaiā 1932, No. 1, pp. 12-13, illus. January 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Tells how the airplane saved the crops from *Doclostaurus maroccanus* in the Meganskaiā steppe.

AVVAKUMOV, N.

(463)

BOR'BA S LUGOVYM MOTYL'KOM V TŠCHO [CONTROL OF THE MEADOW MOTH IN TŠCHO (CENTRAL BLACK-SOIL REGION)]. Vsesoiŭzn. Aviaxim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 110-120. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.5 V963

Calcium arsenate, either pure or mixed with equal parts of lime, was applied to sugar beets to check outbreak of meadow moth, *Loxostege sticticalis*,

in the Soviet Union. Planes flew at a height of 16 to 20 ft. over about 1,000 acres, using 2.7 to 3.6 lb. per acre. At higher altitudes much dust was carried away by the wind, and an increase in dosage did not increase larval mortality rate. Calcium arsenate was found unsuited to dusting beets as it resulted in severe burning of foliage and even injury to roots, causing decrease in weight and sugar content of crop.

- BALANDIN, V. (464)
DOROGU SAMOLETAM [MAKE WAY FOR AIRPLANES]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1932, No. 1, p. 7. January 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

In 1931 the aviochemical method was first used in the Lower Volga region against pests of the mustard plant and in mosquito control. Dusting 16,000 ha. of mosquito-breeding places resulted in a 95 percent larval mortality.

- (465)
PERSPEKTIVY RAZVITIĖ S.-KH. AVIATSII V NIZHNEM POVOLZH'Ė [THE PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AVIATION IN THE LOWER VOLGA REGION]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1932, No. 3, pp. 20-21. February 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

With the development of state and collective farms the use of aviation has become an outstanding factor in agriculture. Reviews 1931 work against mustard pests and malarial mosquitoes. Outlines 1932 program to be carried out by the agricultural aviation base at Saratov.

- BALCH, R. E., and SIMPSON, L. J. (466)
A EUROPEAN SAWFLY (DIPRION POLYTOMUM HARTIG) [I. E. DIPRION HERCYNIAE.] ATTACKING SPRUCE IN THE GASPÉ PENINSULA, QUE. Canad. Ent. 64 (7): 162-163. July 1932. 421 C16

During the 1931 outbreak an airplane survey to determine area affected showed over 2,000 acres to be infested.

- BEĬ-BIENKO, G. ĬĖ. (467)
OSNOVNYE REZUL'TATY ISSLEDOVANIĖ I PROBLEMA SISTEM MEROPRIĖATIĖ PO SARANCHEVYM SSSR [BASIC RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND THE PROBLEM OF CONTROL METHODS AGAINST LOCUSTS IN U. S. S. R.]. Vsesoiuzn. S'ezd po Zashch. Rast. 7, Leningrad, 1932, Bul. 7: 4-8. [In Russian.] 423.92 V96

Discusses the possibility of reducing cost of operations in airplane dusting by decreasing dosages of insecticides. In 1932, this practice was successfully used in Central Asia. Also mentions the plan for locust control by airplane in Siberia, which showed the possibility of dusting cereal crops with calcium arsenite.

- (468)
ZNACHENIE I PERSPEKTIVY AVIATSII V DELE BOR'BY S SARANCHEVYMI [THE IMPORTANCE AND OUTLOOK OF AVIATION IN THE CONTROL OF INJURIOUS LOCUSTS]. Zashch. Rast. 1932, No. 1, pp. 43-50. 1932. [In Russian. English summary, pp. 49-50.] 421 D36

The speed of airplane distribution of insecticides makes it the only method which permits destruction of the main masses of locusts during the 1st to 3d instars, before there has been much spread to new areas. Dusting with sodium arsenite at the rate of 1.8 lb. per acre gave 100 percent mortality. Good results were obtained by airplane broadcasting of poison bait (6.7 to 10 percent sodium arsenite) at the rate of 13.35 lb. per acre.

- BELĖĖV, V. (469)
PODNIĖT' KACHESTVO PODGOTOVKI KADROV PO BOR'BE S VREDITELĖMI [ON RAISING QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE TRAINING OF WORKERS FOR PEST CONTROL]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1932, No. 15, pp. 26-28. August 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Discusses revision by the Government of requirements for the training of technical specialists, particularly for pest control.

- BROWN, A. C. (470)
AIRPLANES AND PLANT PESTS. Citrus Indus. 13 (2): 11. February 1932. 80 C49

Voices the fear of Florida growers and quarantine officials that the great international airport at Miami may be a factor in the importation of foreign plant pests.

- BUDYLIN, V. G. (471)
BOR'BA S MALĀRIĖĬ AVIAKHIMMETODOM V KHLOPKOVOM SOVKHOZE KARA-CHALA V 1931 GODU [CONTROL OF MALARIA BY THE AVIOCHEMICAL METHOD IN THE COTTON STATE FARM KARA-CHALA IN 1931]. Vsesofūzn. Konf. po Aviakhim. Metodu Bor'by s MalĀrieĭ, 1, Moskva, 1931, Mater., pp. 16-23. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469
Also in Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 80-87. 1932. More than 15 sq. miles of water surface were dusted with paris green for the control of *Anopheles maculipennis* in southeastern Azerbaidzhan. All larvae were killed in 24 hr. with a dosage of 3½ oz. per acre. The operation was successful in reducing the number of larvae, and the malaria rate fell about 53 percent.
- BURCHE, E. (472)
DOGOVORNAĬA KAMPANĬA AVIABAZ PO ISTREBITEL'NYM RABOTAM [CONTRACT CAMPAIGN OF THE AIRPLANE BASES FOR EXTERMINATION WORK]. Grazhdan. Aviatsiĭa 1932, No. 11/12, p. 34. May 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Lists contracts for 1,437,870 ha. to be dusted in 1932.
- BURCHE, E. F. (473)
PROBLEMY ROSTA SEL'SKOKHOZĬISTVENNOĬ AVIATSII SSSR [PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AVIATION IN THE U. S. S. R.]. Samolet, 1932, No. 4, pp. 14-18. April 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Describes the difficulties encountered since the introduction of the airplane for insect control in 1922. According to the 1932 plan the airplane is to take its place with other agricultural machines on the farm. Also discusses technical improvements in plane and dusting equipment, building of air-dromes, and training of crews and pilots.
- COWAN, C. S. (474)
FIGHTING HEMLOCK LOOPER [LAMBDA FISCCELLARIA] FROM THE AIR. DARING PILOTS MAKE HAZARDOUS FLIGHTS FORTY FEET OVER TREE TOPS TO RELEASE CARGOES OF CALCIUM ARSENATE DUST. Timberman 33 (5): 15, 32, illus. March 1932. 99.81 T484
Discusses operations in Pacific County, Wash., carried out by the State Department of Conservation, in cooperation with county officials, U. S. Bureau of Entomology, and private landowners. About 6,000 acres were infested. The contract was let to the Northwest Air Service, Inc., which provided a reconstructed Ryan monoplane (300-hp. Wright engine) equipped to take a pay load of 1,000 lb. A carefully worked out plan for loading, elimination of mechanical defects, etc., reduced the cost to \$2.71 per acre. Describes equipment and operational details.
- DRAKE, C. J., and DECKER, G. C. (475)
THE ROLE OF THE AIRPLANE IN GRASSHOPPER CONTROL. Jour. Econ. Ent. 25 (2): 189-195, illus. April 1932. 421 J822
In experimental work done in Iowa, 200,000 lb. of poisoned bran mash were applied at the rate of 20 lb. (10 lb. of dry bait) to the acre. Work was done between 5:30 and 9:20 each morning. The composition of the bait was 80 percent bran, 15 percent molasses, and 5 percent crude arsenic. This method resulted in even distribution of the mixture, and greatly reduced the danger of poisoning farm animals.
Discussion, pp. 195-196.
- DZHAFARBEKOV, D. (476)
OTCHET EVLAKHSKOGO AVIAZVENA [REPORT OF THE EVLAKH AVIATION CREW]. Vsesofūzn. Konf. po Aviakhim. Metodu Bor'by s MalĀrieĭ, 1, Moskva, 1931, Mater., pp. 23-24. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469
Reprinted from Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 87-88. 1932.
Review of the work in central Azerbaidzhan. Paris green mixed with road dust (1:3) was distributed over 27 sq. miles of water surface. Nearly 19 tons were used.

- EVSTROPOV, I. (477)
 AVIOMETOD—VEDUSHCHIĬ METOD BOR'BY S MAROKKSKOĬ KOPYLKOĬ [AERIAL-METHOD—LEADING METHOD IN THE CONTROL OF *DOCIOSTAURUS MAROCANUS*]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1932, No. 3, pp. 27-29. February 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
 Gives historical account, with comparative tables, of locust control in Azerbaidzhan. Treatment by airplane has proved the most efficient method. Complete extermination has been hampered by lack of control in neighboring Persia. Some arrangement with the Persian Government will be necessary before completely successful results can be obtained.
- FIGUEIRA, L., and LANDEIRO, F. (478)
 RELATÓRIO DO PRIMEIRO ANO DE LUTA ANTISEZONÁTICA (1931). Inst. Bact. Cam. Pestana. Arq. 6 (3): [191]-243, illus. 1932. [In Portuguese. French summary, pp. 242-243.] 448.3 R22
 Account of work done against *Anopheles maculipennis* at Benavente, Portugal. Paris green was applied to the rice fields by airplane.
- FLEURY, A. C. (479)
 REPORT FOR CALIFORNIA. Calif. Dept. Agr. Spec. Bul. 115 (Proc. 10th-13th Ann. Conf. West. Plant Quar. Bd.), pp. 153-157. Sacramento, 1932. 8 C121S
 Airplane inspection, pp. 154-155.
- GAC, J. (480)
 OPLYANIE SAMOLOTOM CZY MOTOREM [DUSTING BY PLANE OR BY MACHINE]. Sylwan, No. 4, pp. 131-140. 1932. [In Polish.] N. Y. State Libr.
 Photoprint in U. S. Department of Agriculture Library. 423 G112
 Advocates the aviochemical method for dusting against forest insects. Gives formulas, derived from a series of experiments on various estates, which can be used to express the relation between the quantity of poison released and the thickness of the deposit. Diagrams illustrate the effects of several different altitudes of flight, particle size of insecticide used, and varying meteorological conditions. Also refers to and illustrates the dusting apparatus described by Dr. Kienitz. Author believes that expenditures are justified by results.
- GEIGER, R. (481)
 METEOROLOGISCHE BEOBACHTUNGEN BEI DER MITTELFRÄNKISCHEN KIEFERN-EULENBKÄMPFUNG MIT FLUGZEUG UND MOTOR IM FRÜHJAHR 1931. Ztschr. f. Angew. Ent. 19 (2): 207-222, illus. June 1932. 421 Z36
 Report on dusting with Forstesturmit against *Panolis flammea* over Bayern forests. Air movement is the only meteorological factor. The microclimate of forest stands and terrain influences air currents. Early morning and early evening hours are the most favorable. Wind velocity should not exceed 2 miles per hr. The atmospheric conditions peculiar to a forest and certain physical obstacles which affect even distribution of the dust make motor dusting from the ground less efficient than airplane application.
- GINSBURG, J. M. (482)
 AIRPLANE OILING TO CONTROL MOSQUITOES. Science 75 (1951): 542. May 20, 1932. 470 Sci2
 Summarized in Sci. News Letter 22 (593): 112. Aug. 20, 1932. 470 Sci24
 Spraying New Jersey marshes with oil by means of specially adapted airplane. Mechanical details of the equipment are given.
- GOLOVIZNIN, D., ORLOV, P., and TSYGANKOV, S. [N.] (483)
 BOR'BA S VREDITEL'AMI KHLOPCHATNIKA [CONTROL OF COTTON PESTS]. Vseso-fuzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 158-173. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963
 Dusting experiments in southern Kazakhstan in July and August 1930. Deals solely with technique and not with effect on insects. Flowers of sulfur were used against *Tetranychus telarius*, nicotine against aphids, and calcium

arsenite against *Heliothis obsoleta* or *Laphygma exigua*. Most effective flying height was not over 17 ft. although actual heights varied from 10 to 32 ft. according to nature of insecticide and strength of wind. Plane covered 400 acres in from 6 to 8 hr., releasing 18 lb. of dust to the acre. Most effective between 4 to 10 a. m. and 8 to 10 p. m.

GRIFFITTS, T. H. [D.], and GRIFFITTS, J. J. (484)

SUR LE TRANSPORT DES MOUSTIQUES PAR LES AVIONS. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg.

Pub. Paris. Bul. Mens. 24 (6): 948-952. June 1932. 449.75 Of2

Abstract in Trop. Dis. Bul. 29: 825-826. 1932.

Detailed account, describing planes, collecting apparatus, and methods used in experiments. Authors conclude that infected passengers are more dangerous in the spread of epidemics than infected mosquitoes.

GRÜNER, M. (485)

AÉRODROM V PUSTYNE [AN AIRDROME IN THE DESERT]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist.

Urozhaiâ 1932, No. 21/22, pp. 18-19, illus. November 1932. [In Russian.]

Libr. Cong.

Describes efforts of the aviation crew near Erden, Chemche, and Syr-Āzy to save the cotton crop from locusts. Invading swarms were carried by wind currents from Afghanistan.

ĬAKSHI SAMOLET [GOOD AIRPLANE]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1932, No. 15, pp. 23-24. August 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (486)

How an airplane saved the cotton crop from locusts in the Nur-Ata mountain area, Uzbekistan.

PERVYE ITOGI RABOT AVIOMETODOM V 1932 GODU [FIRST RESULTS OF 1932 AVIO-CHEMICAL WORK]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1932, No. 14, pp. 11-16. July 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (487)

Describes locust control work in the republics of Central Asia. The planned assignment could have been more efficiently completed if: (1) More educational work with the public had preceded it; (2) better living conditions had been provided for the crews; (3) the manufacturers had not sent insecticides in defective containers which caused poisoning among workers handling them. Reviews the specific problems of each republic.

HUBAULT, E. (488)

TRAITEMENT DE MASSIFS ATTAQUÉS PAR UN LÉPIDOPTÈRE AU MOYEN D'UN INSECTICIDE PULVÉRULENT. Rev. des Eaux et Forêts 70 (8): [682]-684. August 1932. 99.8 R322

Discusses paper by Geiger (item 481).

IREDELL, A. W. (489)

AN ACCOUNT OF MOSQUITO-PROOFING CARRIED OUT BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN INDIA. Roy. Soc. Med. [London] Proc. 26 (1): 1-5. November 1932. Libr. Cong.

Discusses results of proofing barracks, etc., at Karachi and Kohat in terms of effect on the health of personnel.

ISAEV, L. M. (490)

OPYT PRIMENENIĀ AVIAKHIMMETODA V UZBEKISTANE [EXPERIMENT IN USING THE AVIOCHEMICAL METHOD IN UZBEKISTAN]. Vsesoiūzn. Konf. po Aviaxim. Metodu Bor'by s Mahâriē, 1, Moskva, 1931, Mater., pp. 33-39. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Also in Med. Parasitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 97-103. 1932.

Discussion of the reason for survival of larvae in water reservoirs dusted 4 to 6 times in 7 weeks. When the planes flew high enough to avoid telegraph poles and buildings, the distribution of the dust was uneven. Defects in the dusting apparatus made it impossible to obtain an effective dust strip of sufficient width. Cattle, fish, and aquatic vegetation were not affected by the paris green.

- JANYES, H. A. (491)
COLLECTING PARASITES OF THE SUGARCANE BORER IN SOUTH AMERICA. Jour. Econ. Ent. 25 (1): 64-68. February 1932. 421 J822
No *Telenomus* specimens emerged from parasitized egg clusters of *Diatraea saccharalis* shipped from Argentina to New Orleans by boat, but a few emerged from those shipped by airplane.
- KING, H. H., and RUTLEDGE, W. (492)
ON EXPERIMENTS IN THE USE OF POISON DUSTS AGAINST ADULT LOCUSTA MIGRATORIODES, RCH. & FRM., IN THE SUDAN. Bul. Ent. Res. 23 (1): 65-68. March 1932. 421 B87
Preliminary report on laboratory experiments with sodium arsenite to test effects of a dust cloud on flying locusts. Results indicate that airplane dusting tests are justified.
- KOROTKIKH, G. I. (493)
ISTORIĀ I PERSPEKTIVY PRIMENENIĀ SAMOLETOV V SSSR V BOR'BE S VREDITELĀMI [HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVES IN THE UTILIZATION OF PLANES IN U. S. S. R. IN PEST CONTROL]. Vsesoŭzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 30-41. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963
Gives the history and development of the technique of pest control by airplanes in the U. S. S. R. in the years 1921-31.
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- (494)
ORGANIZATSIĀ RABOT PO PRIMENENIĪ SAMOLETOV DLĀ BOR'BY S VREDITELĀMI [THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF AIRPLANES FOR THE CONTROL OF PESTS]. Vsesoŭzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 41-54. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963
Account of the methods of planning the work and marking the area to be dusted. Rate of application, damage to plants, and width of dust strips are mentioned.
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- (495)
PRIMENENIE SAMOLETOV DLĀ BOR'BY S VREDITELĀMI SEL'SKOGO I LESNOGO KHOZĀISTVA [THE USE OF AIRPLANES IN THE CONTROL OF FARM AND FOREST PESTS]. 231, [1] pp. Moskva, Gosudarstvennoe Izd. Sel'skokhozĀistvennoĭ i Kolkhoznokooperativnoĭ Literatury, 1932. [In Russian.] 423 K843
Includes history of the use of the airplane in insect control; details of planes, hoppers, etc.; the airdrome and its equipment; physical and chemical properties of dusts used; work of the ground crew and its coordination with that of the pilots; behavior of the dust cloud and distribution of the poison; methods for planning work; problems encountered under various conditions; costs; etc.
Reviewed by G. Samoilovich in Izv. Lesotekh. Akad. Leningrad 1933, No. 3, pp. 198-199. 99.9 L542
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- (496)
SAMOLET—SEL'SKOKHOZĀISTVENNAĀ MASHINA. NOVYE PUTI PRIMENENIĀ SAMOLETA V SOTSIALISTICHESKOM SEL'SKOM KHOZĀISTVE [THE AIRPLANE—AN AGRICULTURAL MACHINE; NEW METHODS OF UTILIZING THE AIRPLANE IN THE SOCIALIST AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY]. Tekh. Sotsialist. Zeml. 1932, No. 1, pp. 12-13, illus. January 1932. [In Russian.] 58.8 T23
During 1931 the airplane was used in the control of crop pests and diseases on 137,800 ha. In Transcaucasus, North Caucasus, Lower and Central Volga, and Central Asia 110,000 ha. were treated for the control of larvae of malarial mosquitoes.
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- (497)
SAMOLET—ZVENO SOTSIALISTICHESKOĬ SISTEMY MASHIN SEL'SKOGO KHOZĀISTVA [THE AIRPLANE AS A LINK IN THE SOCIALISTIC SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY]. MekhanizatsiĀ Sotsialist. Sel'sk. Khoz. 3 (6): 25-27. June 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Discusses the importance of extending the use of airplanes in the field of agriculture and stresses need for developing special types of planes suited to specific operations. Cites effective work of airplanes in crop dusting and in control of malarial mosquitoes.

- (498)
SDEL'SHCINA V AVIOOTRĀDAKH [PIECE WORK IN THE AVIATION CREWS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1932, No. 11/12, pp. 13-15. June 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Discusses system of payment based on individual accomplishments of pest-control workers. Judgment based on speed and skill in completing assignment, number of flights, economical use of poisons and fuel, etc.
- (499)
TEKHNICHESKIE VOZMOZHNOСТИ I PĀTILETNIĬ PLAN PRIMENENIĀ SAMOLETOV DLIĀ BOR'BY S MALĀRIEI [TECHNICAL POSSIBILITIES AND A FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR USING AIRPLANES IN THE CONTROL OF MALARIA]. Vsesoiūzn. Konf. po Aviakhim. Metodu Bor'by s MalĀriēi, 1, Moskva, 1931, Mater., pp. 8-10. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469
Reprinted from Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 72-74. 1932.
Reviews problems to be overcome in carrying out the 5-year plan for eradication of malaria from U. S. S. R. The supply of paris green was not sufficient, and a large amount was produced in a paste form containing 50 percent water. Experiments were being made with Naftogumbrin, a byproduct of cleaning benzene.
- (500)
KUDRĀVTSEV, V. A.
OPYT PRIMENENIĀ AVIAKHIMICHESKOGO METODA BOR'BY S MALĀRIEI V STALIN-GRAD [AN EXPERIMENT IN THE USE OF THE AVIOCHEMICAL METHOD IN THE CONTROL OF MALARIA IN STALINGRAD]. Vsesoiūzn. Konf. po Aviakhim. Metodu Bor'by s MalĀriēi, 1, Moskva, 1931, Mater., p. 30. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469
Also in Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 94. 1932.
About 60 sq. miles of water were treated at intervals of 10 days. All older larvae and 97 percent of the younger larvae were killed.
- (501)
LLOYD, B. J.
PAN AMERICAN COOPERATION IN PUBLIC HEALTH WORK. THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCES AND THE PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU. Pan Amer. Union Bul. 66 (4): 246-259, illus. April 1932. 150.9 M76
Maps show yellow fever areas in North and South America in relation to air routes, pp. 256-257.
- (502)
MAKUNIN, F.
LUCHSHE ISPOL'ZOVAT' OSTAŪSHCHIESĀ ZIMNIE MESIĀTSY NA PODGOTOVKU AVIORABOT 1932 GODA [BEST UTILIZATION OF REMAINING WINTER MONTHS TO PREPARE FOR 1932 AVIOCHEMICAL WORK]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1932, No. 3, p. 19. February 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Work must be carefully planned if greater efficiency is to be achieved.
- (503)
MARCUS, B. A.
EIN NEUES KONTAKTMITTEL ("FORESTIT"-MERCK) IN DER SCHÄDLINGSBE-KÄMPFUNG. Ztschr. f. Angew. Ent. 19 (1): 68-84, illus. March 1932. 421 Z36
Describes experiments in Bayern over pine woods infested with *Panolis flammea*. The insecticide acts on the nerves and muscles, and almost 100 percent larval mortality was obtained when used at 44 lb. per acre. Since the action is immediate, subsequent weather conditions do not affect efficiency.
References, p. 84.
- (504)
MARK, F. A.
AGRICULTURAL AVIATION. West. Flying 11 (4): 17. April 1932. Libr. Cong.
Includes brief discussion of insect control.
- (505)
MIKHAILOV-SENKEVICH, IĀ. M.
NOVYĬ AĖROPYL [NEW AIRPLANE DUSTER]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1932, No. 6, pp. 23-24, illus. [March] 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Gives instructions for the operation of new apparatus and for the elimination of dusting difficulties created by the 1931 models.

(506)
 PROBLEMA MEKHAŇIZATSII AVIOKHIMMETODA BOR'BY S VREDITEL'AMI RAS-
 TENII [THE PROBLEM OF MECHANIZING THE AVIOCHEMICAL CONTROL OF
 PLANT PESTS]. Vsesoiŭzn. S'ezd po Zashch. Rast. 7, Leningrad, 1932,
 Bul. 7: 15-17. [In Russian.] 423.92 V96

In the years preceding the second 5-year plan, the main objective in air-
 plane pest control was an increase in the number of projects treated. The
 second plan will concentrate on quality of work and economy of operation.
 Suggests improvements which should be made in equipment and methods.

MILLER, F. W. (507)
 THE AEROPLANE AS AN AID IN INSPECTION AND SURVEY WORK. N. J. Mos-
 quito Extermin. Assoc. Proc. (1932) 19: 73-78. 420 N46

The New Jersey counties which attempt mosquito control contain 185,000
 acres of salt marshes, of which about 160,000 are ditched or partly ditched.
 The airplane provides a speedy, practical, and economical means of inspection
 and survey. An opportunity is also provided for aerial photography and
 mapping.

Discussion, pp. 78-79.

N., A. (508)

OT TYSIACHI K MILLIONU (K ITOGAM 10-LETNEGO PRIMENENIIA SAMOLETA
 DLIA BOR'BY S VREDITEL'AMI S-KH. RASTENII [FROM A THOUSAND TO A
 MILLION (ON THE RESULTS OF 10 YEARS' UTILIZATION OF THE AIRPLANE IN
 CONTROL OF CROP PESTS)]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiu 1932, No. 21/22,
 pp. 13-17, illus. November 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Agricultural use of the airplane was first proposed in the U. S. S. R. in 1922.
 A chronological account is given of the work, through the 1932 achievement
 of dusting 900,000 ha.

NABOKOV, V. A. (509)

BOR'BA S LICHINKAMI MALIARIINYKH KOMAROV [CONTROL OF THE LARVAE OF
 THE MALARIAL MOSQUITOES]. Vsesoiŭzn. Aviaxim. Konf., 1, Moskva,
 1930, Mater., pp. 55-88. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963

Experiments in airplane dusting of anopheline larvae near Moscow in
 1929 and in Azerbaidzhan in 1930. For large areas the planes flew at 32 to
 65 ft., for small accumulations of water at about 16 ft. About 20,000 acres
 were covered. Effective width of strips averaged 400 ft. Paris green mixed
 with equal parts of talc or road dust was applied at the rate of 7 to 10 oz. per
 acre in the case of submerged vegetation and 0.9 lb. to the acre with dense
 vegetation above the surface. In 24 hr. all older and 60 to 80 percent of
 young larvae were killed. With repeated dusting, mortality rose to 75 to 100
 percent, and after 10 days there was a marked decrease in rate of infestation.

(510)
 O PODGOTOVKE KADROV DLIA MALIARIINYKH AVIAOTRIDOV [CONCERNING THE
 TRAINING OF CREWS FOR THE MALARIAL DETACHMENTS]. Vsesoiŭzn. Konf.
 po Aviaxim. Metodu Bor'by s Maliariet, 1, Moskva, 1931, Mater.,
 pp. 40-41. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Reprinted from Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 104-105. 1932.

Intensive preparation and training of specialists and other workers are
 required to carry out the plans for increasing the number of hectares (110,000)
 dusted in 1931 to 15,000,000 in 1937.

(511)
 ORGANIZATSIIA AVIAKHMICHESKOI BOR'BY S LICHINKAMI MALIARIINOGO KOMARA
 [ORGANIZING THE AVIOCHEMICAL CONTROL OF THE LARVAE OF THE MALARIA
 MOSQUITO]. Vsesoiŭzn. Konf. po Aviaxim. Metodu Bor'by s Maliariet, 1,
 Moskva, 1931, Mater., pp. 11-16, illus. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Reprinted from Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 75-80. 1932.

Describes the progress made from 1929 to 1931, and proposes a plan for
 organization of operations and the delegation of responsibility.

- NABOKOV, V. A., and UTKIN, B. G. (512)
PRIMENENIE SAMOLETOV V BOR'BE S MAL'ARIĖI V AZERBAĬDZHANE V 1930 GODU [THE USE OF AIRPLANES IN THE CONTROL OF MALARIA IN AZERBAIDZHAN IN 1930]. Vsesoiūzn. Konf. po Aviakhim. Metodu Bor'by s Mal'ariĖi, 1, Moskva, 1931, Mater., pp. 44-49, illus. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469
Reprinted from Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 108-113. 1932.
Describes control of *Anopheles* larvae on Muganskā (where 90 percent of the work was done) and Shirvanskā steppes. Gives brief account of equipment used and of special precautions taken for protection of the crew. Dusting was carried on from 3:30 to 7:30 a. m. and from 6 to 7:30 p. m. when weather conditions were favorable. Discusses method used to determine degree of infestation by estimating number of larvae. Paris green, mixed with either talc or road dust, was applied at 0.5 to 0.75 kg. per ha. A total of 8,300 ha. were dusted, which exceeded the plan by 2,300 ha. Older larvae were more readily killed than younger.
- NEVSKIĬ, V. (513)
KRATKIĬ SPRAVOCHNIK PO BOR'BE S VREDITELĬAMI SADOVODSTVA I VINOGRADARSTVA SREDNEĬ AZII [A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE CONTROL OF ORCHARD AND VINE PESTS IN CENTRAL ASIA]. 138 pp., illus. Moskva, Ob'edinenie Gosud. Izd. Sredne-Aziatskoe Otdelenie, 1932. [In Russian.] 423 N41
Includes general information on airplane dusting. Cites experimental dusting over an area of 80 ha. on the state farm of Uzsadvintrest. This was the first work done in Central Asia, the second in U. S. S. R.
- ORLOV, P. (514)
OPYTY PO BOR'BE S SADOVYMI VREDITELĬAMI [EXPERIMENTS IN THE CONTROL OF ORCHARD PESTS]. Vsesoiūzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 210-220. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963
Account of dusting from mid-May to mid-June 1930 against *Hyponomeuta padella*. Calcium arsenate (containing from 9 to 23 percent of arsenic pentoxide) 100 parts, flowers of sulfur 30 parts, and paris green 2 parts, was used at the rate of 23.4 lb. per acre. Planes flew at a height of 16 to 32 ft. above trees, laying a strip with a maximum width of 330 ft. and an effective width of 100 ft. Maximum kill was 50 percent of larvae and 4 percent of pupae. No effect on fungi. No damage to foliage or fruit. The dust settled well on the trees, and the failure to obtain a high kill was laid to the low percentage of arsenic pentoxide in the calcium arsenate.
- OSSOWSKI, L. [L.] (515)
WALKA Z SÓWKA W ŚWIETLE NAJNOWSZYCH BADAŃ [CONTROL OF THE OWL MOTH BASED ON THE LATEST RESEARCH]. Sylwan, 1932, No. 2, pp. [37]-45. [In Polish.] N. Y. State Libr.
Describes methods of control which preceded the introduction of Forestit to the world market by the Merck Chemical Company and gives comparative characteristics of calcium arsenite and Forestit, stressing advantages of the latter. Also refers to the first dusting with Forestit against *Panolis flammea* in Franconia, in 1930, and discusses advantages and disadvantages of dusting by airplane and by the circular motor.
- PANAMA CANAL ZONE HEALTH DEPARTMENT. (516)
REPORT (1931). 127 pp., illus. Mount Hope, Panama Canal Press, 1932. 152.43 H34A
J. F. Siler, Chief Health Officer.
Partial contents: Mosquito breeding areas in the vicinity of Panama City, and their control by dusting with paris green from airplanes, pp. 59-64.
- PARKER, J. R., and SHOTWELL, R. L. (517)
DEVASTATION OF A LARGE AREA BY THE DIFFERENTIAL AND THE TWO-STRIPED GRASSHOPPERS [MELANOPLUS BIVITTATUS AND M. DIFFERENTIALIS]. Jour. Econ. Ent. 25 (2): 174-187. April 1932. 421 J822
Authors believe that the first airplane scattering of poisoned bran mash was done by John Halgrimson of Winner, S. Dak., in 1930. The following summer, arrangements were made with him to treat a heavily infested 240-acre field. The cost was 13.3¢ per acre, and an excellent kill resulted. Gives details of another test over a 200-acre field. With a larger plane and a better feeding device, the cost would probably be reduced to 10¢ per acre. This method should have an important place in future control campaigns.

- POTAPOV, A. N. (518)
BOR'BA S SARANCHEĬ V DAGESTANE [LOCUST CONTROL IN DAGESTAN]. Vsesoŭzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 136-144. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963

Five airplanes were used against *Locusta migratoria* over 200 acres of swampy reed beds, in 533 flights of 20 min. each. A total of 464 acres were covered per flying hr. The number of machines proved greater than was needed for the area. Results of dusting are not given.

- SAMOLET V BOR'BE S AZIATSKOĬ SARANCHEĬ V DSSR V 1931 G. [USE OF THE AIRPLANE IN THE CONTROL OF THE ASIATIC LOCUST IN THE DAGESTAN SOVIET SOCIALISTIC REPUBLIC IN 1931]. Inst. Bor'by s Vred. v Selsk. Lesn. Khoz. Izv. 2; [59]-[115], illus. Leningrad, 1932. [In Russian.] 423.92 L453 (519)

Describes planning, organization, and management of airplane control work against *Locusta migratoria* in the reed beds of Dagestan. The area dusted amounted to 18,982 ha. instead of the 17,664 planned; 46,187 kg. of sodium arsenite and 8,612 kg. of calcium arsenite were used. The dosage per ha. averaged 2.9 kg. Five planes made 318 flights in 30 working days, an average of 2 flights a day per plane. Results were satisfactory, but the autumn survey showed a reinfestation with eggs laid by swarms migrating from other regions.

- PUKHOV, B. A. (520)
SOVREMENNYYE SPOSOBY BOR'BY S VREDITELĬAMI [MODERN METHODS OF PEST CONTROL]. Tekh. Soŭsialist. Zeml. 1932, No. 6, pp. 18-21, illus. June 1932. [In Russian.] 58.8 T23

Large-scale use of the airplane in locust control was first made over the inaccessible reed beds of Dagestan rivers. Sodium arsenite and calcium arsenite, used at the rate of 3 to 4 kg. per ha., covered all plants evenly. Experiments have shown that bait for locust control can also be spread by airplanes.

- RAFES, P. M. (521)
BOR'BA S SARANCHEĬ V KUBANSKIKH PLYVNĬAKH [LOCUST CONTROL IN THE REED BEDS OF THE KUBAN PROVINCE]. Vsesoŭzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 120-136. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963

The reed beds and flood areas of Kuban were dusted for control of *Locusta migratoria*. Calcium arsenite was used at about 2.7 lb. per acre. Planes flying at an altitude of 33 to 40 ft. applied the dust in ribbons about 330 ft. wide and covered about 439 acres in one flying hr. Dust was too heavy in center of strip and too light on edges, areas on either side of center being effective. A gusty wind, or one of more than 9 miles per hr., made dusting ineffective. No scorching of vegetation was noticed. The calcium arsenite must be carefully packed as it absorbs moisture readily and becomes unsuitable for use. Aerial method is economical for large continuous areas.

- METODIKA AVIORABOT PO BOR'BE S SARANCHEĬ [METHODS OF AVIATION WORK IN LOCUST CONTROL]. Na Zashch. Soŭsialist. Urozhaiâ 1932, No. 6, pp. 21-23. [March] 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (522)

The various steps in the technique of airplane dusting are described. Stresses importance of coordinating ground and airplane work.

- OSVOIM SAMOLET V BOR'BE S VREDITELĬAMI [ADAPTING AIRPLANE FOR PEST CONTROL]. Na Zashch. Soŭsialist. Urozhaiâ 1932, No. 1, pp. 5-6. January 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (523)
Planning and organizational problems.

- S.-KH. AVIATSIĬA V BOR'BE ZA UROZHAI [AGRICULTURAL AVIATION IN THE HARVEST EFFORT]. Samolet 1932, No. 8/9, pp. 6-7. August/September 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (524)

Reviews the work of the various agricultural aviation bases on the control of insects; summarizes achievements for the season, which in some instances surpassed the planned operations, such as the eradication of the meadow moth (*Loxostege sticticalis*).

(525)

SAMOLET V KHLOPKOVODSTVE (USE OF AIRPLANES FOR COTTON FARMING). Mekhanizatsiia Sotsialist. Sel'sk. Khoz. 3 (5): 3-4. May 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes the difficulties in cotton growing which the airplane helps to overcome. The airplane was first used against cotton insects in 1922 in the United States and has now become an important agricultural machine. Discusses work done in 1930 and 1931 in dusting cotton with sulfur for spider mites (*Tetranychus*) and with calcium arsenate for various insects. Also refers to bait spreading and use of paris green against mosquitoes.

REY, B.

(526)

CROP DUSTING AS A BUSINESS. West. Flying 11 (6): 20-21, 57, illus. June 1932. Libr. Cong.

The president of Independent Crop Dusting, Inc. discusses an airplane dusting service in California. Stresses the need of planning and organization. The executive in control should be thoroughly familiar with pest control as well as airplane dusting operations. The salesman should also have general knowledge of pest control. The pilot should have full charge in the field and be acquainted with farming methods, kinds of crops, weather conditions, and airplane mechanics. In estimating costs, it is necessary to consider: (1) average load per trip, (2) time needed to distribute load, (3) number of loads averaged per hour, day, month, or season. Charges should be based on amount of material carried.

ROUBAND, E.

(527)

LES RACES TROPHIQUES DE L'ANOPHELES MACULIPENNIS DÉCELÉES PAR LES ÉLEVAGES EXPÉRIMENTAUX COMPARÉS. [Paris] Acad. des Sci. Compt. Rend. 194 (19): 1694-1696. May 9, 1932. 505 P21

Part of the specimens used in the experiments were sent by airplane from Italy. Although they arrived apparently lifeless from cold, they were easily revived.

RUKAVISHNIKOV, B. I.

(528)

OPYT PO BOR'BE S VREDITEL'AMI SAKHARNOI SVEKLY [EXPERIMENT IN PEST CONTROL OF SUGAR BEET]. Vsesoiūzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 88-109. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963

(529)

RABOTY OPTYNOI ĖKSPEDITSHI VSESOIŪZNOGO INSTITUTA ZASHCHITY RASTENII PO BOR'BE S VREDITEL'AMI SAKHARNOI SVEKLY V 1930 G. [THE WORK OF THE EXPERIMENTAL EXPEDITION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR PLANT PROTECTION ON THE CONTROL OF PESTS OF SUGAR BEET IN 1930]. Zashch. Rast. 8 (5/6): 489-513, illus. December 1931, pub. 1932. [In Russian.] 421 D36

Account of experiments in the Ukraine for the control of the meadow moth, *Loxostege sticticalis*, and the sugar-beet weevil, *Cleonus punctiventris*. Toxicity studies of several insecticides were made in the laboratory. Sodium fluorine compounds showed high toxicity rates and caused very little injury to foliage. Attempts should be made to manufacture them in suitable form for airplane dusting. Calcium arsenate proved most effective of the arsenicals. When applied by airplane, 6 to 7 lb. per acre, the resultant mortality of *Loxostege sticticalis* was 83.9 percent as opposed to 69.9 from hand dusting. There was slight scorching only when dew was very heavy. Results against the beet weevil were unsatisfactory by either method, perhaps due to weather conditions. The effect of wind and ascending air currents is discussed. In airplane dusting 20 to 40 percent of calcium arsenite, 30 to 75 percent of calcium arsenate, and about 90 percent of paris green were carried away.

SABININ, V.

(530)

ORGANIZATSIYA OKHRANY TRUDA V AVIAOTRĖADAKH [ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOR IN THE AVIATION SQUADRONS]. Vsesoiūzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 220-227. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963

Discussion of the danger from insecticidal poisoning to which the workers in aviochemical pest control are exposed and of the resultant diseases. Methods of prevention and treatment are suggested.

- SAZONOV, I. V., and STREGULINA, E. S. (531)
BOR'BA S PAUTINNYM KLESHCHIKOM (CHOROM) I LICHINKAMI MALĀRIĬNOGO KOMARA V ARMENII [CONTROL OF THE RED SPIDER MITE AND OF THE LARVAE OF THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO IN ARMENIA]. Vsesoiūzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 180-210. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963
Dusting cotton against *Tetranychus telarius* was done in July and August with flowers of sulfur. Could be done only between 4:30 and 7:30 a. m., as during the day and evening ascending air currents lifted the dust, which then settled over too large an area. A strip not more than 74 ft. wide was most effective and was obtained by planes flying at an altitude of 19 to 32 ft. Airplane dusting used 3 times as much dust as the ground check and only produced 0.6 percent higher mortality. The poor results were believed due to an unsatisfactory dust-releasing apparatus and to the tendency of sulfur to lump in the apparatus. A high rate of mortality was obtained against *Anopheles* with a mixture of paris green in road dust. The planes flew at 13 to 16 ft., releasing the mixture at the rate of 1 lb. per acre and forming an effective swath 400 to 600 ft. in width.
- SCHWERDTFEGER, F. (532)
FORLEULENBKÄMPFUNG IN DER PREUSSISCHEN STAATSOBERFÖRSTEREI NEUENDORF, REGIERUNGSBEZIRK POTSDAM. Deut. Forst-Ztg. 47 (40): 847-849. Sept. 30, 1932. 99.8 D48
About 6,000 acres near Potsdam, heavily infested with *Panolis flammea*, were dusted in June 1932. Four contact insecticides (Forestit, Verindal, Neurotol, and Derrothan) were all effective, the mortality ranging from 87 to 100 percent. It was the first large-scale application of contact dusts by plane against this insect and proved much more efficient than the arsenical compounds. The effect is almost immediate and does not depend on adherence to foliage. It is possible by an early application to save trees injured the preceding year.
- SERGEEV, A. I. (533)
ZA MOSHCHNUŬ SEL'SKOKHOZĀISTVENNUŬ AVIATSIŬ [FOR A VIGOROUS AGRICULTURAL AVIATION SYSTEM]. Grazhdan. Aviatsiia 1932, No. 6, pp. 2-7, illus. March 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Address by the chief of the administration of Agricultural Aviation at the 2d All-Union Conference of the Civil Air Force (GVF).
The practical achievements of Agricultural Aviation in 1931 have determined the course of its development during the second 5-year plan. During the first plan the role of the airplane in pest control was underestimated; collectivization is responsible for the progress made in agricultural aviation. Gives comparative figures for 1930 and 1931, and discusses the new plan, which has been increased 500 percent. Gives suggestions for improvement and for solution of important problems in the Civil Air Force.
- SERGIEV, P. G. (534)
BOR'BA S MALĀRIEĬ V 1932 G. I VO VTOROI PĀTILETKE [MALARIA CONTROL IN 1932 AND DURING THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN]. Vsesoiūzn. Konf. po Aviakhim. Metodu Bor'by s MalĀrieĬ, 1, Moskva, 1931, Mater., pp. 5-8. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469
Reprinted from Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 69-72. 1932.
A comprehensive malaria control program should include airplane dusting in reclaiming lands and marshes adjacent to inhabited areas.
- SILIN, G. (535)
AVIATSIĀ V SEL'SKOM KHOZĀISTVE [AVIATION IN AGRICULTURE]. Sel'sk. Khoz. Ensiklopediia 1: 21-23. 1932. [In Russian.] 30.1 Se42.
Refers to the significant place won by the airplane in the control of insects in the republics of the U. S. S. R. Tables give data on achievements for the years 1925-30.
- SIMSKIĬ, A. (536)
RATSIONALIZATSIĀ KHIMICHESKOGO KONTROLĀ RABOTY SAMOLETA [COMMON SENSE IN THE CHEMICAL CHECKING OF THE WORK OF THE AIRPLANE]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1932, No. 8, pp. 9-10. April 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Account of laboratory work which developed a method of using veneer boards smeared with glycerin (in place of pans filled with solvents) for checking amounts of poison lost through failure to adhere to foliage.

SOLOV'EV, K.

(537)

OPYT PRIMENENIĀ SAMOLETOV V BOR'BE S VREDITELĀMI GORCHITSY V NIZNE-VOLZHskom KRAE [EXPERIMENT IN THE USE OF AIRPLANES FOR THE CONTROL OF MUSTARD PESTS IN THE LOWER VOLGA REGION]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1932, No. 14, pp. 16-17. July 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Between May 26 and June 2, 1932, calcium arsenate was dusted over 1,670 ha. on the collective farms in the Dubovskii district. The poison was applied at the rate of 8 kg. per ha., and resulted in a mortality of 80 to 90 percent.

*STENS.

(538)

DIE VERMEHRUNG UND BEKÄMPFUNG DER FORLEULE [PANOLIS FLAMMEA] IN DER OBERFORSTEREI NEUENDORF. Deut. Holzwirtsch., No. 89, pp. 611-613. 1932.

STODDARD, W. B.

(539)

AIRPLANES USED IN SPRAYING FIELDS. Seed World 31 (4): 18, illus. Feb. 19, 1932. 61.8 Se52

Refers to control of grasshoppers in truck gardens; quotes E. W. Dippold of the Capital Seed and Fuel Co., Phoenix, Ariz.

SURIN, N. ĪĀ.

(540)

AVIATSIĀ NA FRONTE BOR'BY S VREDITELĀMI [AVIATION ON THE PEST-CONTROL FRONT]. Tekh. Sotsialist. Zeml. 1932, No. 1, pp. 13-15, illus. January 1932. [In Russian.] 58.8 T23

Describes the advantages and technique of the aviochemical method; shows progressive use in U. S. S. R. from 2,257 ha. dusted in 1925 to 250,000 in 1931. Plans for 1932 are 1,500,000 ha.

SYTIN, V.

(541)

BOR'BA AVIAMETODOM S MAROKKSKOĪ KOBYLKOĪ V AZERBAIDZHANE [CONTROL OF THE MOROCCAN LOCUST (DOCIOSTAUROS MAROCCANUS) IN AZERBAIDZHAN BY THE AERIAL METHOD]. Vsesoiūzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 173-180. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963

Difficulties in the use of poison bait led to trial in 1930 of airplane dusting against *Docioستaurus maroccanus* on the hilly steppes of Azerbaidzhan. About 25,000 acres were treated with pure sodium arsenite and with a mixture of sodium arsenite and calcium arsenite at 2.2 to 3.2 lb. per acre. About 100 acres were covered in 12-min. flights, and 90 to 100 percent mortality resulted. The hopper stages could be detected by airplane scouting. The hopper bands themselves, and a belt of 50 to 100 yds. wide in front of them, were dusted.

(542)

MINUS STO TYSĀCH TRUOLET [MINUS 100,000 YEARS OF WORK]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1932, No. 3, pp. 24-25, illus. February 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Discusses work time lost because of malaria, and governmental orders to eradicate the disease by use of the airplane in mosquito control. OBV plans to treat 870,000 ha. in 1932 and 15,000,000 ha. in 1937.

(543)

SOTSIALISTICHESKĀ SEL'SKOKHOZĀĪSTVENNĀĪ I LESNĀĪ AVIATSIĀ (USE OF AVIATION IN THE SOCIALISTIC AGRICULTURE AND FOREST MANAGEMENT). MekhanizatsiĀ Sotsialist. Sel'sk. Khoz. 3 (2): 7-8. February 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes the contributions of the airplane to the success of socialist agriculture, especially in the field of pest control. Reviews dusting operations in 1930 and 1931.

(544)

TEKHNIKA VKLŪCHENA [TECHNIQUE IS INCLUDED]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1932, No. 21/22, pp. 10-12, illus. November 1932. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Popular account of technical progress in the U. S. S. R., including the use of the airplane in pest control.

- TROCHAIN, J. (545)
L'AVIATION AU SERVICE DE L'AGRONOME ET DU BOTANISTE. Rev. des Forces Aériennes, Année 4, v. 2, No. 40, pp. 1227-1251, illus. November 1932. Libr. Cong.

Reviews insecticidal dusting experiments in the United States, the Philippines, and Europe. Concludes that: (1) dusts can be more easily and cheaply applied by airplane; (2) planes can be used where other methods are impossible; (3) the method can be used against grasshoppers in any stage of their development; (4) planes are invaluable for transporting men, supplies, and insecticides into isolated regions. Also discusses value of the airplane in the botanical field.

- TROLLI, G. (546)
RAPPORT PRÉLIMINAIRE AU SUJET DE LA PRÉSENCE ET DE LA VITALITÉ DES INSECTES ET DES RATS, ET NOTAMMENT DES MOUSTIQUES, À BORD DES AVIONS AU CONGO BELGE. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. Bul. 24 (4): 603-612. April 1932. 449.75 Of2

Living mosquitoes were found four times and only at Coquilhatville (twice on a plane arriving from Léopoldville and twice on a plane from Stanleyville, via Lisala). Both planes reached altitudes of about 1,000 m. Planes from Boma to Elisabethville reached altitudes of 1,700 to 2,400 m. All mosquitoes were dead at Elisabethville. Apparently, a high altitude and a long period in a plane are fatal to mosquitoes, but further experiments are necessary.

- (547)
RESULTATS D'UNE ENQUÊTE SUR LA PRÉSENCE ET LA VITALITÉ DES INSECTES ET RATS ET NOTAMMENT DES MOUSTIQUES À BORD DES AVIONS DE LA LIGNE LÉO-STANLEYVILLE. Inst. Roy. Colon. Belge. Bul. des Séances 3 (3): [601]-630. 1932. 504 B836

Further report on experiments in the Belgian Congo during the last half of 1932 on the air route between Léopoldville and Stanleyville. Lists and discusses the insects found in hangars and in planes. Those in the planes appear to have been introduced at stops along the route rather than at night stations. Describes vitality tests made with caged insects placed in the planes. Mortality was between 45 and 64 percent, and all mosquitoes which survived continued to live for long periods, with or without food. *Glossina palpalis* arrived in excellent condition. Concludes that mosquitoes infected with the virus of yellow fever can survive a trip of from 2 to 3 days and a maximum height of 6,500 ft. The danger can be avoided by strict inspection of airports and the disinfection of planes at ports of call and at night stations.

- TSIOPKALO, V. [L.] (548)
SAMOLET PROTIV SOSNOVOÏ PĀDENITSY [AIRPLANES AGAINST THE PINE GEOMETRID (BUPALUS PINIARIUS L.)]. Vsesoŭzn. Aviakhim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 144-158. 1932. [In Russian.] 422.52 V963

Report on work in the Ukraine.

Calcium arsenite at the rate of 5.4 to 6.3 lb. per acre was applied from July 1 to Sept. 5, 1930, on 5,000 acres. Infestation per tree amounted to from 100 to 56,000 insects. The mortality obtained was from 56 to 92.5 percent. Proved more economical than ground methods such as removing the litter or banding the trees.

- VANNOTE, R. L. (549)
THE USE OF THE AEROPLANE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF OILS AND LARVICIDES. N. J. Mosquito Extermin. Assoc. Proc. (1932) 19: 97-101, illus. 420 N46

Reports on experiments made over the upper Passaic River Valley, N. J. Dusts made from fuel oil or pyrethrum larvicide mixed with either peat moss or sawdust proved unsatisfactory. The plane was then adapted for tests with liquid sprays. Pyrethrum larvicide was not effective because the wind-driven agitator could not keep the material thoroughly mixed and a power agitator was considered too expensive. Fuel oil sprayed at the rate of 180 gal. over 8 acres gave 98 percent mortality. The cost was estimated at \$6.53 per acre as against \$12.60* for hand spraying.

Discussion, pp. 101-102.

VSESOUZNAĬ AVIAKHIMICHESKAĬA KONFERENTSIĬA, 1ST, MOSKVA. 1930. (550)
MATERIALY. AVIATSIĬA V BOR'BE S VREDITELĬAMI SEL'SKOGO I LESNOGO
KHOZĬAĬSTVA [PROCEEDINGS. AVIATION IN THE CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL
AND FOREST PESTS]. 232 pp., illus. Moskva, Sel'kolkhozgiz, 1932. [In
Russian.] 422.52 V963

Proceedings of the All-Union Aviochemical Conference.

Partial contents: Rezoliutsii [Resolutions of the Conference . . .], pp.
227-231. The All-Union Aviochemical Conference having found the agri-
cultural economy of U. S. S. R. deficient in knowledge, methods, organization,
and technique of pest control resolved to concentrate its efforts: (1) On a
comprehensive development of the science of pest control with special atten-
tion to the aviochemical field; (2) on the organization of the work and
personnel; (3) on the perfection of dusting technique; (4) on the continua-
tion of airplane control of the larvae of the malarial mosquito.

For rest of contents see items 463, 483, 493, 494, 509, 514, 518, 521, 528,
530, 531, 541, 548, 554.

VSESOUZNAĬ KONFERENTSIĬA PO AVIAKHIMICHESKOMU METODU BOR'BY S MALĬARIEĬ, 1ST, MOSKVA, 1931. (551)

MATERIALY. AVIATSIĬA V BOR'BE S MALĬARIEĬ [AVIATION IN MALARIA CONTROL].
[52] pp. Moskva, 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Reprinted from Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 65-[116]. 1932.

At head of title: Vsesouŭznoe Ob'edienie po Bor'be s Vreditelĭami v
Sel'skom i Lesnom Khozĭaĭstve (OBV NKZema SSSR) Tropicĭeskiĭ Institut
Narkomzdrava RSFSR.

All-Union Conference on the Aviochemical Method of Malaria Control,
edited by G. I. Korotkikh, A. M. Krantsfel'd, and V. A. Nabokov.

Partial contents: Predislovie (Preface) [In Russian and English], pp. 1-2;
Resoliutsiĭa Pervoĭ Vsesouŭznoĭ Aviatсионnoĭ Konferentsii po Bor'be s
Malĭarieĭ [Resolution of the 1st All-Union Aviation Conference on the Control
of Malaria], pp. 42-43; Literatura . . ., by G. I. Korotkikh, p. 49.

For rest of contents see items 471, 476, 490, 499, 500, 510, 511, 512, 534,
553, 555, 556.

WOLCOTT, G. N. (552)

METHODS OF INSECT CONTROL IN THE TROPICS. Canad. Field Nat. 46 (8):
174-177. November 1932. 410.9 Ot8

The airplane is employed in dusting cotton along the west coast of South
America. Mass migrations of the strong-flying Peruvian cotton stainer
(*Dysdercus* sp.) can be successfully met by airplane application of a patented
German product locally known as "Polvos violetas."

ZELENUKHIN, I. A. (553)

AVIATSIĬA V BOR'BE S MALĬARIEĬ [AVIATION IN THE CONTROL OF MALARIA].
Vsesouŭzn. Konf. po Aviaĭkhim. Metodu Bor'by s Malĭarieĭ, 1, Moskva,
1931, Mater., pp. 3-4. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Also in Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 67-68. 1932.

Opening speech at the conference. Purpose of the conference was to dis-
cuss the 5-yr. plan for control of malaria and point out new ways of organizing
the work. Main points to be considered were: (1) correlation of airplane
and ground operations, (2) production of new insecticides, (3) training of
specialists and other workers.

ZA KORENNUŬ PERĖSTROĬKU DELA BOR'BY S VREDITELĬAMI SEL'SKOGO I
LESNOGO KHOZĬAĬSTVA [FOR A RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE METHODS
OF PEST CONTROL IN THE RURAL AND FOREST ECONOMY]. Vsesouŭzn. Avia-
khim. Konf., 1, Moskva, 1930, Mater., pp. 3-30. 1932. [In Russian.]
422.52 V963

Analyzes and criticizes the pest-control system of U. S. S. R. from several
angles, and urges a new integrated comprehensive outlook on the problem
with especial attention to the use of the airplane and gases.

- ZHADKEVICH, L. A. (555)
BOR'BA S MALĀRIĖĬ V RAĬONAKH RISOSEĬANIĀ NA SEVERNOM KAVKAZE [CONTROL OF MALARIA IN THE RICE-PRODUCING REGIONS OF THE NORTH CAUCASUS]. Vsesoiūzn. Konf. po Aviakhim. Metodu Bor'by s MalĀrieĭ, 1, Moskva, 1931, Mater., pp. 24-29, illus. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Also in Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 88-93. 1932.

Work done near the Sea of Azov. Paris green was applied from an airplane in strips 360 to 410 ft. wide. The plane flew at about 23 ft. When pure paris green was used at the rate of 10½ oz. per acre, 10 percent mortality was reached in several test dishes. Pupae and 1st-stage larvae were not affected.

- ZHUKOV, N. M. (556)
OTCHET SREDNEVOLZHSKOGO AVĬAOTRĬADA [REPORT OF THE MIDDLE-VOLGA AIRPLANE DETACHMENT]. Vsesoiūzn. Konf. po Aviakhim. Metodu Bor'by s MalĀrieĭ, 1, Moskva, 1931, Mater., pp. 31-35, illus. 1932. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Also in Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 1 (2): 95-97. 1932.

Covering vegetation necessitated increasing the dosage of paris green from 3½ oz. per acre to 7-14 oz. Mortality of all instars was from 94.3 to 100 percent.

1933

- ACHUNDOW, I. (557)
UBER DEN HEUTIGEN STAND DER MALARIABEKÄMPFUNGSRAGE IN ASERBAIDJAN. Arch. f. Schiffs u. Tropen Hyg. 37 (3): 136-141. March 1933. 449.8 Ar22

Refers to the organization of control measures, including airplane dusting with paris green over large *Anopheles* breeding areas.

- *ALEKSEEV, R. (558)
OPYT OPREDELENIĀ NORM RAZMOLA ARSENITA KAL'TSIĀ, PRIMENĬEMOGO PRI AVIAOPYLIVANII [AN EXPERIMENT TO DETERMINE THE STANDARDS OF FINENESS OF CALCIUM ARSENITE USED IN DUSTING FORESTS FROM AIRPLANES]. Soĭsial. Lesn. Khoz. i Agrolesomel., No. 3, pp. 68-74, illus. 1933. [In Russian.]

The Korotkikh and Rafes bibliography (p. IV) cites this on p. 54.

Field tests were carried out in the Ukraine in May and June 1931, and again in June 1932, against *Panolis flammea*, using arsenic containing 70.2 percent As_2O_3 . The distribution of the dust was checked by the amounts which settled in dishes of water. It was concluded that 75 percent of the dust may be lost because of the presence of particles of either too large or too small a diameter. Only 14 percent of the amount released settles in the crowns of the trees, and 66 percent of this is in particles too large for the larvae to ingest. Recommends that the dust used should consist of particles from 0.053 to 0.061 mm. in diameter.—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent. A 22: 55-56. 1934.

- ANDERS, A. K. (559)
AVIAĬSIĀ NA SLUZHBE SEL'SKOGO I LESNOGO KHOZĬĬSTVA STRANY SOĬSIALIZMA [AVIATION IN THE SERVICE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY IN THE U. S. S. R.]. Grazhdan. AviaĭsiĀ 3 (2): 15-[18], illus. February 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Reviews 10 years of aviation in agriculture. In 1922 the use of planes in pest control was declared to be fantastic; in 1925 the first hopper was constructed by Korotkikh and Mikhaĭlov-Senkevich for airplanes of Konek-Gorbunok type. Large-scale use of planes began in 1930 with collectivization. The 5-year plan, calling for airplane dusting of 346,000 ha., was actually finished in 3 years, with a total of 350,000 ha. treated. Also outlines the various stages of organizational management of agricultural aviation: (1) Aviakhim and Dobrolet; (2) from 1925 to 1930, Russian People's Commissariat and Dobrolet; (3) from 1931 to 1932, OBV; (4) from 1932, Glavnoe Upravlenie GVF.

(560)
BOR'BA S VREDITEL'AMI SEL'SKOGO I LESNOGO KHOZ'IAISTVA V 1933 G. [PEST CONTROL IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY IN 1933]. Grazhdan. Aviatsiia 3 (12): 15-17. December 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Because of an insufficient supply of insecticides, together with incorrect and poorly timed regional distribution, the planned aviochemical work for 1933 had to be decreased. In spite of these difficulties effective pest control was achieved (3,110 flight hr., 1,839 tons of poison scattered). Mistakes were acknowledged by all workers, and every effort will be made to eliminate them from future operations.

BEI-BIENKO, G. [IA.] (561)
UROKI BOR'BY S SARANCHOVYMI V 1933 GODU [LESSONS FROM THE CONTROL OF LOCUSTS IN 1933]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1933, No. 11, pp. 27-30]. November 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Analyzes dusting work in Central Asia, and points out mistakes that could have been prevented by the use of a trained technical crew.

BEKLEMISHEV, V. N. (562)
OTKUDA BERUTSIA VZROSLYE ANOPHELES V RAIONE, PODVERGNUTOM AERO-VERDIFIKATSII [WHAT IS SOURCE OF ADULT ANOPHELES IN AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO AVIOCHEMICAL TREATMENT]? Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 2 (1/2): 53-59, illus. 1933. [In Russian. German summary.] Libr. Cong.

During the summer of 1932 paris green was dusted, at intervals, over rice fields and adjoining marshes in the Lake Balkasch area of southeastern Kazakhstan. In August adults of *Anopheles maculipennis* were found in all villages, although no larvae were present. A study of the life cycle of the mosquito showed that the dust applications had not been correlated with larval development and that a new generation had matured from pupae unaffected by the poison.

BERLAND, L. (563)
TRANSPORT INVOLONTAIRE D'ARTHROPODES PAR AÉROPLANES, ET PAR LES COURANTS AÉRIENS À HAUTE ALTITUDE. Soc. de Biogéog. Compt. Rend. 10 (84): [49]-51. 1933. Amer. Geog. Soc. Libr.

Other writers have shown that insects can be transported by planes, especially in the fuselage. Grounded planes are often invaded by mosquitoes, cockroaches, flies, ants, etc. Discusses work of B. R. Coad (1931). Concludes that there is undoubtedly an aerial plankton, inactive and depending on air currents for dispersion. Similarity in climate between North America and Europe favors acclimatization when insects are carried from one to the other.

BORCHERS, F. (564)
BEMERKUNGEN ZU DER ARBEIT VON RUDOLF GEIGER: "METEOROLOGISCHE BEOBACHTUNGEN BEI DER MITTELFRÄNKISCHEN KIEFERNEULENBEKÄMPFUNG MIT FLUGZEUG UND MOTOR IM FRUHLAHR 1931." Ztschr. f. Angew. Ent. 20 (1): 117-125. April 1933. 421 Z36

Contents that it is not necessarily true that meteorological factors make power dusting less effective than airplane dusting. These conditions act differently on different materials. The action of the power duster used by Geiger is not typical of that of dusters of all patterns. Geiger's conclusions would conflict with the known fact that a majority of the power dusting done is successful.

BOYÉ. (565)
L'UTILISATION DE L'AVION À MADAGASCAR DANS LA PROPHYLAXIE ANTIPALUDIQUE POUR L'ÉPANDAGE DU "VERT DE PARIS." Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris], Bul. Mens. 25 (10): 1766-1768. October 1933. 449.75 Of2

In 1932 marshes and rice fields in Madagascar were successfully dusted with paris green from an airplane to destroy *Anopheles* larvae. Sufficient amounts of road dust were not available as a carrier, and the best substitutes tested were sifted wood ashes, slaked lime, or waste flour. The results were most satisfactory when the planes flew at a height of 16 to 33 ft. in windless weather. After five treatments at 10-day intervals, larval mortality was heavy, the number of adults decreased, and the malaria cases in the hospital dropped to nearly zero.

- CAMMANN, T. (566)
 USE OF AEROPLANES FOR LOCUST CAMPAIGN. Philippine Sugar Assoc. Rpts. 1931/1932: 41-43. Manila, 1933. 65.9 P53C
 The writer, an airplane pilot, considers airplane dusting of the hoppers unnecessary and dangerous in cultivated areas, but recommends it for mountain breeding places. Does not recommend its use against adults because best results can be obtained through the campaign to have the people catch and eat them.
- DE VILBISS, L. A. (567)
 WINGS OF DEATH. Hygeia [Chicago] 11 (10): 902-903, 956, illus. October 1933. 449.8 H993
 Investigations of the possibility of airplanes carrying dangerous mosquitoes. Inspection work at Miami, Fla.
- DUFF, D. (568)
 YELLOW FEVER CONTROL IN THE GOLD COAST AND THE PRESENT SITUATION. League of Nations Health Organ. Quart. Bul. 2 (1): 41-50. March 1933. 449.8 L47
 Includes brief discussion of air-transport problem and of mosquito control in aircraft.
- DU TOIT, P. J. (569)
 TRANSMISSION OF ANIMAL DISEASES BY AEROPLANES. League of Nations Health Organ. Quart. Bul. 2 (1): 113-115. March 1933. 449.8 L47
 Also in Indian Jour. Vet. Sci. and Anim. Husb. 3 (3): 291-293. September 1933. 41.8 In22
 Ticks represent the greatest menace. The vectors of East Coast fever and Nairobi disease of sheep could be easily brought from Africa on the clothing or luggage of passengers.
- EIDMANN, H. (570)
 DIE FLUGZEUGBESTÄUBUNG DER FORSTSCHÄDLINGE UND IHRE ORGANISATION IM LICHT NEUZEITLICHER ERFAHRUNG UND FORSCHUNG. Ztschr. f. Forst- u. Jagdw. 65 (1): 24-48. January 1933; 65 (2): 65-82, illus. February 1933. 99.8 Z3
 Airplane dusting has developed along two lines: improvements in machinery and development of contact poisons. At present, three poisons can be used against smooth-skinned caterpillars only. The most important factor in success is still the weather. Although costs remain constant, better materials have increased the efficiency to 95 percent. Describes an automatic recorder for counting insect populations before, during, and after dusting.
 References, pp. 81-82.
- GREAT BRITAIN. ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL. COMMITTEE ON (571)
 LOCUST CONTROL.
 THE LOCUST OUTBREAK IN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA, 1925-31. 87 pp., illus. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1933. 429 G79L
 Survey prepared by B. P. Uvarov.
 Advises that control measures be directed against the adults, and recommends use of the airplane, pp. 56-57.
- GRIFFITHS, T. H. D. (572)
 AIR TRAFFIC IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH. Amer. Jour. Trop. Med. 13 (3): 283-290. May 1933. 448.8 Am33
 Further experiments in the transportation of stained individuals of *Aedes aegypti*. Before 12 planes left San Salvador, 840 stained *Aedes* were liberated into all compartments. Eight percent were recovered at Brownsville, Tex., 30 hr. later. The maximum elevation they survived was 14,000 ft. Of 70 specimens liberated in a plane at San Salvador, 4 were recovered 79 hr. later at Miami, Fla. The plane had made 10 stops, 3 overnight. Although these results warrant precautions against the vectors of yellow fever and dengue, the author believes that infected persons still represent the greatest source of danger.

HERBERT, F. B.

(573)

AIRPLANE LIQUID SPRAYING. Jour. Econ. Ent. 26 (6): 1052-1056, illus.
December 1933. 421 J822

Reviews the development of liquid spraying with miscible oils by the Hawke Crop Dusting Company and the Independent Crop Dusting Company. The rotors spray the oil by centrifugal action and can throw out from 5 to 100 gal. per min. The spray or fine fog spreads laterally 40 to 75 ft. from the center of the plane and is distributed evenly at about 2 to 15 gal. per acre. The cost varies from 25 to 30 cents per gal. Tests were made over orchards, vineyards, and truck gardens. A table lists the pests treated, host plants, acres covered, materials used, and gal. per acre. Reports successful preliminary work against *Thrips tabaci*.

IVANOV, V.

(574)

SAMOLET NA KHLOPKHE [THE AIRPLANE IN THE COTTON FIELDS]. Grazhdan. Aviatsiia 3 (12): 17-20. December 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

The 1933 meteorological conditions in Central Asia delayed the appearance of *Epidetranychus althaeae* in the cotton fields until the end of July. This late attack caused MIS (mechanized extermination stations of ÖBV) to underestimate the attack, and then make a sudden demand for two or three planes. The hazards of low flying in cotton dusting demand close cooperation between the ground and air crews. Sulfur and slaked lime dust is an effective poison at 30° C. and over, while below 30° C. it merely acts as a repellent. Because of the location of the mite, it must be applied in such a manner as to cover both sides of the leaf. Operations in the Fergansk Valley are also described; 5,000 ha. of cotton were dusted in spite of difficulties from sabotage.

KOROTKIKH, G. I.

(575)

S.-KH AVIATSIIA ZA 10 LET [TEN YEARS OF AGRICULTURAL AVIATION]. Samolet 10 (2/3): 19. February/March 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Historical review of the use of the airplane in pest control from the first experiment in 1922 up to the outstanding achievements of 1932. Tables show amounts of dusting materials used per year, and the number of hectares treated for various pests. The advantages of the airplane method were especially marked during 1930-32, the period of reorganization and mechanization of agriculture.

*—— and ROSSEL'S, E.

(576)

SAMOLETU NA SELE KOMSOMOL'SKIU VSTRECHU (BOR'BA S VREDITELIAMI) [COMMUNIST YOUTH WELCOMES THE AIRPLANE (PEST CONTROL)]. 16 pp. Moskva, Izd. TSent. Tekhpropa SKHA i TSent. Molodezh. S.-KH. Sta. TSK VLKSM, 1933. [In Russian.]

Aviation applied to agriculture.

KRIEG, H.

(577)

ERFAHRUNGEN BEI DER LETZTEN BEKÄMPFUNG DER FORLEULE. Forstarchiv 9 (17): 275-276, illus. September 1933. 99.8 F7723

In 1932 both airplanes and power dusters were used against *Panolis flammea* at Neuendorf near Potsdam. About 1,000 tons of contact insecticides were distributed over 50,000 acres of forest. Each plane covered at least 250 acres a day. The larval mortality was 98 to 100 percent except in a few instances.

McMULLEN.

(578)

OBSERVATIONS ET EXPÉRIENCES NOUVELLES SUR LE TRANSPORT DES MOUSTIQUES PAR LES AÉROPLANES. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. Paris. Bul. Mens. 25 (6): 1024-1027. June 1933. 449.75 Of2

Discusses work done by T. H. D. Griffiths and J. J. Griffiths. Marked specimens of *Aedes aegypti* survived during voyages of from 1 to 4 days. It is believed that regular and thorough spraying with pyrethrum in oil will keep the planes free of mosquitoes.

- MARCUS, B. A. (579)
DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER FORLEULE (*PANOLIS FLAMMEA* SCHIFF.) 1931 IM LORENZER REICHSWALD. Ztschr. f. Angew. Ent. 20 (2): 169-203, illus. July 1933. 421 Z36
Dusting was carried out early in June with arsenical and contact insecticides. Late in June the fungus *Empusa aulicae* wiped out practically all larvae, both in treated and untreated stands. This paper deals mainly with biological studies of *Panolis flammea*.
References, pp. 202-203.
- MASSEY, A. (580)
EPIDEMIOLOGY IN RELATION TO AIR TRAVEL. 59 pp., 5 maps. London, H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd., 1933. Army Med. Libr.
Aerial transportation of mosquitoes, pp. 5, 22-26, 33; Ridding aircraft of mosquitoes, pp. 45-46, 51-52.
- MLODKOVSKIĬ, B. L. (581)
OB ORGANIZATSIĬ NOCHNYKH POLETOV V SEL'KHOZAVIATSIĬ [ON ORGANIZING NIGHT FLIGHTS IN AGRICULTURAL AVIATION]. Grazhdan. Aviatsiia 3 (12): 21-22. December 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Discusses advantages and difficulties of night work, including reference to Novoselov's suggested methods. In 1933 they were still considered premature, but in 1934 night work in pest control will be within the range of possibility. The Research Institute of GVF (Grazhdanskiĭ Vozdushnyi Flot) is to work on the special equipment necessary for this type of work.
- MORIN, H. G. S., and MARTIN, P. (582)
POSSIBILITÉS D'UTILISATION PRATIQUE DU VERT DE PARIS EN INDOCHINE. Insts. Pasteur d'Indochine, Arch. No. 17, pp. 103-140, illus. April 1933. 448.39 In2
Includes experiments in airplane dusting against anopheline larvae. Paris green was diluted with road dust (7 parts of paris green to 93 parts of road dust). It should be mixed only a short time before using to avoid effect of damp atmosphere, and the dilution should be varied according to results obtained in the tests. Author found a rate of 8 oz. of paris green in a 7 percent mixture to 2½ acres satisfactory. The plane should fly slowly and at about 100 ft. and cover a width of 220 yd. at a time. Glass plates coated with vaseline were used to check uniformity of distribution and concentration of paris green.
- NABOKOV, V. A. (583)
DAL'NEISHIE ETAPY ORGANIZATSIĬ AVIAKHIMICHESKOĬ BOR'BY S LICHINKAMI MAL'ARIĬNOGO KOMARA [FURTHER STAGES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF AVIO-CHEMICAL CONTROL OF THE LARVAE OF THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO]. Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 2 (1/2): [32]-37. 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Discusses plans for 1933 control work and suggests the following improvements in organizational practices: (1) comprehensive plans for the training of operators; (2) statistical studies of acreage covered and amounts of chemicals used in dusting them; (3) checking on the regulation of the duster; (4) use of airplane photography in aviochemical dusting.
- GORĬANOV, A. A., and BEKMAN, A. M. (584)
ARSMAL' (ARSENIT MEDI)—NOVYĬ PREPARAT DLIĀ BOR'BY S LICHINKAMI MAL'ARIĬNOGO KOMARA [COPPER ARSENITE, A NEW PREPARATION FOR THE CONTROL OF ANOPHELES LARVAE]. Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 2 (1/2): 59-65. 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Includes tests made in dusting by airplane against anopheline mosquitoes. The width of the copper arsenite dust cloud released equaled that of paris green. When mixed with peat dust (1:1), it remained suspended for a long time and was evenly distributed. The material did not absorb water or remain in the dusting apparatus, and there was no clogging.

- NOVOSELOV, M. (585)
VNIMANIE PRIMENENIŨ SAMOLETA V SEL'SKOM KHOZĀISTVE [IN REGARD TO THE USE OF THE AIRPLANE IN AGRICULTURE]. Grazhdan. Aviaśiā 3 (1): 23. January 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Refers to pilot's difficulties in observing areas treated, and suggests reconstruction of plane with special regard to this problem.

- OPENOV. (586)

RABOTA S.-KH. AVIATŚII NA SEVERNOM KAVKAZE [AGRICULTURAL AVIATION WORK IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaĭ 1933 No. 9, p. [40]. September 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Refers to work against Asiatic locust (*Locusta migratoria*), meadow moth (*Loxostege sticticalis*), and other pests. Paris green and calcium arsenite effected a mortality of 95 to 100 percent with no injury to the plants.

- PFEFFER, A. (587)

KATASTROFĀLNĚ VÝSKYT SOSNOKAZE (PANOLIS FLAMMEA SCHIFF.) V ZĀPADNĚM SLOVENSKU A OBRANA PROTI NĚMU [INVASION OF PANOLIS FLAMMEA IN WESTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. BIOLOGY, METHODS OF CONTROL, ETC.]. Czechoslovakia. Min. Zemĕdĕl. Sborn., v. 116, No. 2, 54 pp., illus. Praha, 1933. [In Czech. French and German summaries, pp. 46-52.] 19.5 C99S

In 1932, 1,800 acres were dusted with calcium arsenate and 3,750 acres with proprietary contact insecticides. Although more expensive, the latter proved far more efficient. Young larvae were killed in about 2 hours and 4th- or 5th-instar larvae in 24 hours. In several cases the mortality was 100 percent. Dusting was done between 5 and 7 a. m. or 6 and 8 p. m., 15 to 17 acres at a time. Five cwt. of dust was applied per plot. There was no damage to trees, birds, mammals, or beneficial insects.

References, pp. 53-54.

- PLANK, H. K. (588)

DAMAGE CAUSED BY BEAN WORMS AND SOME IMPORTANT PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THEIR CONTROL. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bul. 22 (7/11): 366-378, illus. July/November 1933. 2 C12M

Seven spp. of Lepidoptera seriously injured beans in northern California during September and October of 1932. Dusts composed of varying proportions of lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, sulfur, and hydrated lime were applied, some of them from airplanes. The calcium and sulfur caused considerable burning of the leaves, and the arsenical residues are dangerous to stock. Barium fluosilicate, and possibly cryolite, are the only materials considered safe to use on beans. Both can be used at the rate of 8 lb. of dry material per acre, either alone or mixed with a carrier. The dust should be applied when the larvae are small.

- POSHEMANSKIĬ, M. B. (589)

SEL' KHOZAVIATŚIĀ SSSR K XVI GODOVSHCHINE OKTĀBRĀ [AGRICULTURAL AVIATION ON THE 16TH ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER (REVOLUTION)]. Grazhdan. Aviaśiā 3 (10): 10-16. October 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Gives historical review of 9 years of agricultural aviation activities, and cites achievements in pest control since the first aviochemical expedition in 1925. States that by 1931 Agricultural Aviation was the outstanding organization in its field in the world. Outlines advantages of the use of the airplane in pest control

- PRENDEL', A. P., and others. (590)

PRIMENENIE AVIAKHIMMETODA (AKHM) V PROTIVOMALĀRIĀNOĬ BOR'BE V 1932 G. I-III [APPLICATION OF THE AVIOCHEMICAL METHOD (AKHM) IN ANTIMALARIAL CONTROL IN THE YEAR 1932. I-III]. Med. Parazit. i Parazit. Bolezni 2 (1/2): 37-53. 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Contents: I. AKHM v Dneprovskikh Plavniakh [AKHM in the Dnepr Reed Beds], by A. P. Prendel', pp. 37-41; II. AKHM v Tśentral'noi Chernozemnoi Oblasti [AKHM in the Central Black-Earth Region], by V. G. Budylin, pp. 41-46; III. AKHM v Raione [Promyshlennykh Tśentrov Gor'kovskogo Kraĭ] [AKHM in the Industrial Centers of the Gor'kiĭ Region], by S. A. Troitskiĭ, pp. 46-53.

Part I describes work of the first Ukrainian aviochemical expedition over

42,000 ha. of Dnepr reed beds between June 1 and Sept. 18, 1932. The use of airplane photography in planning the work would have increased efficiency. Planes made 254 flights and distributed 17,689 kg. of poison (paris green and road dust or forest black-earth dust) at the rate of 0.4 to 0.5 kg. per ha. The mixture was prepared at the ratio of 0.4–0.5 kg. of paris green to 0.6–0.5 kg. of the carriers. The mortality of *Anopheles maculipennis* larvae was 92 to 100 percent and larval density dropped from 2.5–3.5 to 0.01–0.1.

Part II describes the work of airplane crews Nos. 30 and 35 of the Voronezh Agricultural and Forestry Aviation Station. A total of 920 ha. were dusted in 242 flights during 67 hr. and 8 min. flying time. Planes averaged 1 flight every 17 min.

Part III refers to work done along the river basins on the outskirts of the cities of Gorki, Dzerzhinsk, and Balakhna. Talc, tripoli, and peat dust were used as carriers for paris green in a ratio of 1:1. The opening of the dusting apparatus was set to discharge 1 kg. of dust per ha., and the area dusted was computed by the amount of material used. A load of 200 kg. covered an area of 200 ha. Work began in May and in many places continued until October. Ground dusting by hand apparatus was also used to complete the destruction of the 10 to 15 percent of larvae not killed by the airplane dusting.

RAFES, P. M. (591)

KAKIM TREBOVANIĖM DOLZHEN UDovLETvORIĖT' LETNO-TEKNIChESKĖI SOSTAV SEL'KHOZAVIATSIĖ [REQUIREMENTS WHICH THE FLYING TECHNICAL STAFF OF AGRICULTURAL AVIATION HAS TO MEET]. Grazhdan. Aviat'siia 3 (6): 6–9. June 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes various operations which call for specialized workers. Pilot not only must know how to fly and make 60 to 70 landings a day but should also know how to manipulate the hopper.

(592)

VZAIMOOTNOSHENIĖ NAZEMNYKH OTRIĖDOV S AVIORABOTNIKAMI [INTERRELATIONS OF GROUND CREWS AND AIRPLANE WORKERS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1933, No. 4, pp. [4]–5. April 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

The purpose of the 1933 agreement between OBV and Agricultural Aviation is to assure cooperation and responsibility in control operations.

REKACH, V. N. (593)

PROBLEMA ZASHCHITY KHLOPCHATNIKA OT VREDITELEĖ I BOLEZNEĖ V ZSFSR VO VTOROĖ PĖTILETKE [THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTING COTTON FROM PESTS AND DISEASES IN ZSFSR (THE TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLICS) DURING THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN]. ZakavkazskĖi Nauch. Issled. Khlopkov. Inst. Trud. 43: 373–428, illus. 1933. [In Russian.] 72.9 G15

Includes a discussion of the advantages of the airplane method of control.

SCOTT, R. R. (594)

THE YELLOW FEVER PROBLEM AS IT AFFECTS TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. League of Nations Health Organ. Quart. Bul. 2 (1): 53–57. March 1933. 449.8 L47

Discusses mosquito control in aircraft, and states that yellow fever is not likely to be conveyed by infected mosquitoes if reasonable control is maintained at airports.

STRAĖÁK, F., BAUDYŠ, E., PALÁSEK, VIELWERTH, V., SEDA, A., KALANDRA, A., PFEFFER, A., and MAGERSTEIN, C. (595)

ZPRĖVA O VÝZNAČNÝCH ŠKODLIVÝCH ČINITELÍCH KULTURNÍCH ROSTLIN V ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLICE VE VEGETAČNÍM OBDOBĖ 1931–1932 [REPORT ON IMPORTANT ADVERSE FACTORS AFFECTING CULTIVATED PLANTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE CROP YEAR 1931–32]. Ochrana Rostlin 13 (1/2): 7–56, illus. 1933. [In Czech.] 464.8 Oc3

A. Pfeffer, in the section on forest pests, discusses airplane dusting against *Panolis flammea*. Tests were made over about 5,500 acres, and good results were obtained with the contact dust, Forestit. Arsenical dusts were less effective.

TRAUT, I. [I.]

(596)

SAMOLETY NA ZASCHITU UROZHAĖ V KAZAKHSTANE [AIRPLANES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CROPS IN KAZAKHSTAN]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1933, No. 9, pp. [38]-39. September 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Analysis of work in various regions of Kazakhstan in 1933 against locusts and spider mites (*Tetranychus* spp.). Calcium arsenite, at the rate of 2½ kg. per ha., was used against the Moroccan locust (*Docostaurus maroccanus*) and 3 kg. per ha. against Asiatic locust (*Locusta migratoria*). Dust was applied to 134,000 ha., and bait to 51,000. Although the results were better than in previous years, many difficulties could have been avoided by greater cooperation between the flight crew and OBV workers.

TRAVIS, B. V., and DECKER, G. C.

(597)

A STUDY ON THE USE OF ARSENICAL DUST FOR THE CONTROL OF JUNE BEETLES. Iowa State Col. Jour. Sci. 7 (4): 493-498, illus. July 1933. 470 Io9

A local plane was hired by members of the Hampton, Iowa, Country Club to carry on dusting experiments against *Phyllophaga* defoliating oaks. The dust was too lightly applied on the first trip and on the second severe damage to the plane caused the work to be discontinued. Nevertheless, the results decided the authors to conduct laboratory tests on the value of calcium arsenate against the beetles. Moderate and heavy applications killed 65 to 100 percent in less than 72 hr.

ZAKHAROV, D.

(598)

ORGANIZATSIĖ RABOT PO BOR'BE S SARANCHEVYMI [ORGANIZING THE WORK ON LOCUST CONTROL]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiā 1933, No. 4, pp. 18, [20]. April 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes control in various sections of North Caucasus, and points out that the aviochemical method can achieve most successful results only in conjunction with supplementary methods. There were many defects in organizing the operations, such as: (1) Inaccurate investigation of foci; (2) late beginning of operations; (3) insufficient ground force, irresponsibility of workers, and lack of initiative; (4) lack of inspection; (5) lack of observation of the movement of the swarms and poor signaling during operations; (6) poorly trained technical personnel. All these defects can be eliminated by raising the qualifications of the workers.

ZARZAR, V.

(599)

GRAZHDANSKIĖ VOZDUSHNYĖ FLOT—ODIN IZ RYCHAGOV REKONSTRUKTSII NARODNOGO KHOZĖĖSTVA SSSR [CIVIL AIR FORCE—ONE OF THE LEVERS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE U. S. S. R.]. Grazhdan. Aviatstsia 3 (2): 10-13. February 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Outlines the development of GVF in the U. S. S. R. during the first 10 yr. of its existence and its outstanding contribution to the various fields of agriculture, including pest control.

ZHUKOV, N. M., SERGIEV, P. G., KRASIKOVA, V. I., KRUGLOVA, A. M., and VISHNEVSKAIĖ, E. P.

(600)

PROBLEMA LIKVIDATSII MALĖRIĖ V SVĖTĖZI S PROBLEMOĖ BOL'SHOĖ VOLGI [PROBLEM OF MALARIA ERADICATION IN RELATION TO THE PROBLEM OF THE GREAT VOLGA]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 2 (1/2): 14-31. 1933. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Includes discussion of the aviochemical method. Provision of dust-supply bases near the area to be dusted and an increase in carrying capacity of the planes would save much time otherwise lost in refilling. Planes which can fly at a slow rate of speed are more effective along winding shores. One plane with a half-ton load of paris green can dust an area of 1,000 ha.

1934

ANONYMOUS.

(601)

LUCHSHIE LĖUDI GVF. DESĖĖT' LET RABOTY V GRAZHDANSKOM VOZDUSHNOM FLOTE [THE OUTSTANDING PERSONNEL OF THE CIVIL AIR FORCE. TEN YEARS WORK IN THE CIVIL AIR FORCE]. Grazhdan. Aviatstsia 4 (8): 23-27. August 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Short biographical sketches with portraits of A. K. Anders, G. I. Korotkikh, and other distinguished aviators and technicians.

- ADAMS, C. S. (602)
DUST CITRUS GROVE FROM AIRPLANE. Fla. Grower 42 (4): 11. May 1934.
80 F6622
Reports on a successful dusting test in the tangerine orchard of Dr. P. Phillips at Sand Lake. Plane was furnished by the Delta Air Service.
- ALDRICH, J. M. (603)
INSECTS AND AIRPLANES. Jour. Econ. Ent. 27 (1): 239. February 1934.
421 J822
In Utah the salt water gnat, *Ephydra gracilis*, caused an Army transport plane to make a forced landing. So many insects were sucked into the air intake screen on the carburetor that the motor slowed to 900 r. p. m.
- ANDERS, A. K. (604)
SEL'SKOKHOZĬĀISTVENNAĬA AVIATSĬĬĀ VO VTOROĬ PĬATILETKE [AGRICULTURAL AVIATION IN THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN]. Grazhdan. AviatsĬĬĀ 4 (3): 15-18. March 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Discusses progress made and problems to be solved. A shortage of insecticides compels the limitation of operations to work on the major pests of the most important crops. The expansion in the work in spite of handicaps is explained by the inclusion of new areas in the plan and by the increase in popular interest.
- ARGENTINA. MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA. COMISIÓN CENTRAL DE (605)
INVESTIGACIONES SOBRE LA LANGOSTA.
INFORMES DE LAS COMISIONES EXPLORADORAS. MAYO A AGOSTO DE 1933.
207 pp., illus. Buenos Aires, 1934. 429 Ar35
Partial contents: Informe de la Comisión Exploradora No. 2, by P. Köhler, pp. [67-97].—Discusses work in Salta and Formosa (northeastern Argentina). Recommends use of the airplane for scouting and control work over uninhabited or inaccessible land. Swarms in flight should be dusted with sodium arsenite.
- BEHRNDT, G. (606)
DIE BEKÄMPFUNG DER FORLEULE PANOLIS FLAMMEA IM JAHRE 1933 IN DEN PRIVAT- UND KOMMUNALWALDUNGEN PREUSSENS UND MECKLENBURGS. Mitt. aus Forstw. u. Forstwiss. 5 (1): 193-211, illus. 1934. 99.9 P952
Dusting over extensive areas was done by both airplanes and power dusters. The motor dusting proved very effective. There were no new developments in the technique and organization of the airplane method. The planes used were: Junker, Fokker, L. V. G. machines, Albatros-Doppeldecker, and Messerschmitt. The contact dusts Neurotol, Forestit, Verindal, Hestha, and Derosil were tested. The airplanes should not be stationed in damp places or the insecticides kept in paper bags. A system of red, yellow, and white flags is advised for signaling.
- BERLAND, L. (607)
ÉTUDE EN AVION DE LA FAUNE ENTOMOLOGIQUE AÉRIENNE. [Paris] Acad. des Sci. Compt. Rend. 198 (25): 2201-2203. June 18, 1934. 505 P21
Flights were made at Saint-Cyr and Toussus-le-Noble using a net of silk bolting cloth attached to the wing. Stability of the plane was not affected. The catch included aphids, thrips, chalcids, braconids, and ephydriids. These small, weak-flying insects had probably been carried up by the wind or ascending air currents. Concludes from numbers taken that insects must be present in large numbers, and suggests use of the term "aeroplankton" for this fauna.
- RECHERCHES EN AVION SUR LA FAUNE DE L'ATMOSPHERE. Nature [Paris] 62: (608)
341-345, illus. Oct. 15, 1934. Natl. Bur. Standards Libr.
Description and illustration of collecting net and method of attachment to plane. For results of flights see item 607.
- COLLINS, C. W., and BAKER, W. L. (609)
EXPLORING THE UPPER AIR FOR WIND-BORNE GIPSY MOTH LARVAE. Jour. Econ. Ent. 27 (2): 320-327, illus. April 1934. 421 J822
Experiments were made in 1932 and 1933 over an area in Massachusetts heavily infested with *Porthetria dispar*. A trap fastened to an airplane was

used. Four 1st-stage larvae were captured (1 between 300 and 500 ft., 2 at 1,000 ft., and 1 at 2,000 ft. above sea level). Considering the small part of the enormous volume of cubic air above the forests which was sampled, it is evident that there would be little chance of capturing any larvae at all unless a multitude were afloat in the air at the time. Describes and illustrates a new type of airplane trap developed by K. O. Lange.

DE GRUYSE, J. J., and SCHEDL, K. (610)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EASTERN HEMLOCK LOOPER, *ELLOPIA* [I. E. LAMBDA] [I.]

FISCELLARIA GN., ON HEMLOCK, WITH NOTES ON ALLIED SPECIES. Sci. Agr. 14 (10): 523-539, illus. June 1934. 7 Sci2

When hundreds of acres are involved, airplane dusting is the only practical method of control. Recounts experiments in the Muskoka Lakes area. In July, 1928 calcium arsenate was used, 35 lb. per acre. The larvae were too far developed and only a 37 percent mortality was reached. On June 19, 1929 operations were started over 1,000 acres of forest. The plane used was a De Havilland 61 equipped with a Jupiter 500-hp. motor. The hopper had a capacity of 1,400 lb. Undiluted calcium arsenate (40 percent arsenic oxide) was used. In this region better results were obtained during the evening hours. About 30 lb. of poison were distributed per acre. When the dust remained undisturbed for 24 hr., the larval mortality was from 90 to 100 percent. Use was made of aerial maps and photographs in planning the work.

DELCAMBRE. (611)

L'EMPLOI DE L'AVION. Cong. de la Défense Sanit. des Vég., Paris, 1934, La Défense Sanit. des Vég., v. I. Compt. Rend. des Trav., pp. 371-379. 464.9 C765

Reviews the use of airplanes in pest control in various countries. In France it has been used only for control of forest insects. Suggests that this method be tested in the vineyards in France, and for the control of locusts in the colonial possessions.

FILIN. (612)

VORONEZHSKIĖ SEL'KHOZAVIAOTRĖD NA SLUZHBE SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO STROITEL'STVA [THE VORONEZH AGRICULTURAL AVIATION CREW IN THE SERVICE OF THE SOCIALIST STRUCTURE]. Grazhdan. Aviat'siia 4 (8): 13-14. August 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Deals with the work of the Sel'khozaviaotrĖd (agricultural aviation crew) against mosquitoes in Lipetsk and Voronezh. A larval mortality of 100 percent was obtained, and the number of malaria cases decreased. Work will be extended to other localities.

GAINES, R. C., and ISLER, D. A. (613)

MACHINERY FOR DUSTING COTTON. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bul. 1729, 14 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1934. 1 Ag84F

Airplane dusting, pp. 12-14.

GREAT BRITAIN. ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL. COMMITTEE ON LOCUST CONTROL. (614)

REVIEW OF THE PRESENT LOCUST OUTBREAK IN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA AND OF THE INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT SINCE 1929, AND A NOTE ON THE GENERAL PROGRAMME OF FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS. Gt. Brit. Econ. Advisory Council. Com. Locust Control. Rpt. 6, 55 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1934. 429 G79

Results of airplane-dusting tests are included. Experiments were made on the concentration of sodium arsenite required, on the nature of the dust cloud, and on the apparatus for discharging the dust.

HERBERT, F. B. (615)

AIRPLANE VAPOR SPRAYING: A PROGRESS REPORT. Jour. Econ. Ent. 27 (5): 1040-1042, illus. October 1934. 421 J822

Gives data gathered in California during the treatment of several thousand acres of prunes, apricots, peaches, grapes, etc. with oil sprays against *Lecanium corni*, *Archips rosaceana*, and *Erythroneura comes*. Lead arsenate was added to the oil in the spring control of *Erythroneura comes* on grapes. When heavily foliated vines were trellised, it was necessary to fly parallel to the

rows, not across them. Briefly describes equipment changes made during 1933/34 season. Under ideal weather conditions one plane was able to spray 2,650 gal. over 440 acres in one day. The same plane treated 1,000 acres of peaches in 2 days, 2 hr. Concludes that airplane application of oil sprays is fast, efficient, and economical.

(616)
OIL SPRAYING BY AIRPLANE. Pacific Rural Press 127 (7): 154. Feb. 17, 1934.
6 P112

Advantages of spraying fruits and vegetables by airplane.

HIMMER, A. (617)

UEBER DIE EINWIRKUNG ARSENHALTIGER STÄUBEMITTEL AUF DIE BIENEN.
Deut. Gesell. f. Angew. Ent. Verhandl. (1933) 9: 94-103. 1934.
420 D48V

Arsenicals applied as dusts are extremely dangerous to bees. The author contends that the minimum lethal dose is 0.00011 to 0.0014 mg. Cites records of damage to bees in Germany. Airplane dusting is more harmful than ground dusting. The danger zone for the former extends to 6 miles, and for the latter it is 3 miles. If arsenical sprays are not applied to blossoms or to flowering undergrowth, they will not harm bees.

HOPPING, G. R. (618)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WESTERN HEMLOCK LOOPER, *ELLOPIA SOMNIARIA* HULST [I. E. *LAMBDA* FISCCELLARIA SOMNIARIA (HULST)], ON CONIFERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Sci. Agr. 15 (1): 12-29, illus. September 1934. 7 Sci2

Gives a brief résumé of the advantages and disadvantages of airplane dusting. The Wigwam Inn Project in 1929 was the first airplane-dusting experiment in British Columbia. The plane used was a Boeing flying boat with a 420-hp. Wasp motor. Calcium arsenate, diluted 1 part to 6 with hydrated lime, was dusted over 45 acres (26 lb. per acre). Total cost was \$471.56. In the Stanley Park Project (spring 1930) the same model plane was used with a different type of hopper. Eight tons of dust were distributed over 800 acres, and gave a coverage of 18 to 20 lb. per acre. The larval mortality was 75 to 80 percent. The total cost was \$6,394. In June the Seymour Park Project gave a mortality of 80 to 85 percent. The Western Canada Airways applied the dust under contract for all operations, and very favorable weather conditions prevailed.

IVANOV, P. M. (619)

PUTI RAZVITIĖ GRAZHANSKOĖ AVIATSIU KAZAKHSTANA [DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION IN KAZAKHSTAN]. Grazhdan. Aviat'siia 4 (5): 10-11. May 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes transformation of Kazakhstan from a backward colonial region into a flourishing agro-industrial socialist country; and refers to the use of planes in the aviochemical method of insect control, especially against the locust.

JAMES, S. P. (620)

RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LA FIÈVRE JAUNE REÇUS PENDANT LES SIX MOIS SE TERMINANT AU 31 MARS 1934. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris]. Bul. Mens. 26 (6): 1048-1056, illus. June 1934. 449.75 Of2

Includes references to studies by G. [i. e. C.] B. Symes of Kenya on airplane transport of mosquitoes. Thirty planes were examined at Nairobi and Kisumu. Anophelines were found in 18, *Culex* in 12, and there were a few tabanids. No specimens of *Aedes aegypti* were seen. In this part of Africa apparently no work has been done to control airplane dissemination of insects.

JOHNSTON, F. A. (621)

AVIATION BRINGS FOREIGN PLANT PESTS AND MAKES QUARANTINES NECESSARY. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1934: 142-144, illus. 1 Ag84Y

Stresses importance of intercepting plant pests and disease vectors.

KING, H. H. (622)

THE DESTRUCTION OF LOCUSTS IN FLIGHT BY MEANS OF A POISON DUST (SODIUM ARSENITE) DELIVERED FROM AIRCRAFT. Internatl. Locust Conf., London. Proc. (1934) 3: 97-110, illus. 429 In83

Describes experiments carried out against *Nomadacris septemfasciata* in Northern and Southern Rhodesia using a special apparatus attached to a

Hercules plane. Locusts in flight make no effort to avoid the dust cloud, which should be discharged as close to the front of the swarm as possible. Ten lb. of dust per sec. produce a cloud toxic for at least 3 min. to locusts flying through. The aircraft should be able to carry a load of at least 1,000 lb., and the discharge apparatus should be capable of ejecting either a continuous or an interrupted stream at a rate of 5 to 10 lb. per sec. A scouting plane is also needed. Additional notes are given on pp. 111-125 by the ground observers, W. Allen and J. K. Chorley.

KOROTKIKH, G. I.

(623)

LIKVIDATSIIA SARANCHEVYKH GNEZDILISHCH V SSSR [EXTERMINATION OF LOCUST FOCI IN U. S. S. R.]. Grazhdan. Aviatsiia 4 (8): 10-11. August 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Reviews work on locust control from 1925 through 1934. During this period over a million hectares were cleared of locusts. This achievement is one of the great contributions of Soviet aviation to the building of the socialist structure.

(624)

NASHA S.-KH. AVIATSIIA PERVAIA V MIRE [OUR AGRICULTURAL AVIATION IS FIRST IN THE WORLD]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1934. No. 1, pp. 11-12, illus. January 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes the progress made in the development of the aviochemical method. Completion of the 5-yr. plan in 3 yrs. is shown in comparative tables on pest control. The plan of the Agricultural Aviation Trust for 1934 includes the treatment of 2,800,000 ha.

(625)

SAMOLET V PROTIVOSARANCHEVOI KAMPANII 1934 G. [THE AIRPLANE IN THE LOCUST CONTROL CAMPAIGN OF 1934]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1934, No. 11, pp. [18]-[20]. November 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes airplane dusting in the republics of Central Asia and adjacent regions, results of which were below the plan for the year. Main reason for not fulfilling the plan was the scarcity of locusts. Tadzhikistan planned to dust 115,000 ha., but only 62,000 have been worked on. This difference is explained by meteorological conditions as well as poor investigation of locust foci.

(626)

SAMOLET V SEL'SKOM KHOZIAISTVE [AIRPLANE IN AGRICULTURE]. Narod. Uchitel' 11 (3): 58-63. May/June 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (Slavic Div.)

Reviews progress made since the first 5-yr. plan (1929-33 inclusive) and discusses the advantages of the aerial method.

(627)

VYSHE KACHESTVO AVIOMETODA NA PROTIVOSARANCHEVOM FRONTE [BETTER QUALITY IN THE AERIAL METHOD ON THE LOCUST FRONT]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1934, No. 4, pp. 15-17. April 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Analysis of inefficiencies in airplane control during previous years. These are to be eliminated by correct organization of work and the application of socialist methods. Comparative tables show number of hectares dusted in various localities.

LAVROV, L.

(628)

SAMOLET IMENI "NZU" VSTUPIL V STROI [AIRPLANE "NZU" IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1934, No. 11, pp. [20-22], illus. November 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes the dedication of an airplane to the periodical Na Zashchitu Urozhai by its readers. A sum of 25,000 rubles was collected. The plane will be equipped with the new type of hopper, which will eliminate previous difficulties in dusting. Details of the hopper are given.

- LEGENDRE, F. (629)
EXPÉRIENCES DE PROJECTION DE POUDRES LARVICIDES PAR AVIONS À MADAGASCAR. Soc. Path. Exot. Bul. 27 (6): 603-608. Apr. 10, 1934.
448.9 So13
Paris green was distributed by airplane to control breeding of *Anopheles* in the swamps and rice fields near the aviation camp at Ivato. The subsequent decrease in larval density justified the continued use of this method of control.
- LEINEWEBER, H. (630)
EIN NEUES VERFAHREN ZUR AUSZEICHNUNG DER BESTÄUBUNGSQUARTIERE BEI DER FLUGZEUGBESTÄUBUNG. Mitt. aus Forstw. u. Forstwiss. 5 (1): 212-215. 1934. 99.9 P952
Describes the disadvantages of using flags for signaling in airplane dusting and advocates the use of balloons for marking areas to be dusted. Balloons were first used in the State Forest of Linichen in 1933. This new method is cheaper, safer, more time-saving, and easier for the pilot.
- MOTE, D. C., and THOMPSON, B. G. (631)
RECENT RESEARCH IN INSECTICIDES: SUBSTITUTES FOR LEAD ARSENATE. Pacific Sci. Cong., 5, Canada, 1933. Proc. 5: 3411-3417. Toronto, 1934.
330.9 P194
A pyrethrum dust, applied 15 lb. per acre, was used successfully against *Diabrotica undecimpunctata* when the bean plants were about 4 ft. high with beans beginning to form. Airplane application proved most efficient, even over small plots, as the hand dusters always disturbed some of the beetles, causing them to fly ahead of the dust cloud. There were no culls from the dusted plot, while 7 of the 10 tons from the untreated check plot were culled.
- NABOKOV, V. A. (632)
K ITOGAM PRIMENENIĀ AVIAKHIMICHESKOGO METODA BOR'BY S MALĀRIEĬ V 1933 GODU [RESULTS OF THE APPLICATION OF THE AVIOCHEMICAL METHOD IN THE CONTROL OF MALARIA IN 1933]. Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 3 (1): 68-73, illus. 1934. [In Russian.] Army Med. Libr.
Points to defects in the organization of antimalaria work with anopheline larvicides in the U. S. S. R., and outlines a plan for an improved program. Discusses results of further experiments with the copper arsenite preparation Arsinol from June to the middle of September 1933, during which 23 tons of poison were released over 45,000 acres of peat bogs near Moscow. There was a sharp decrease in malaria incidence in spite of the fact that the material supplied by the factory was defective.
- NAUDÉ, T. J. (633)
THE USE OF AEROPLANES IN LOCUST CONTROL. Internatl. Locust Conf., London, 1934. Proc. 3: 125-127. 429 In83
Report on experiments made in March 1934 against *Nomadacris septemfasciata* using a De Havilland 9 plane. Ten lb. of sodium arsenite dust per acre discharged from a height of 80 to 100 ft. gave heavy mortality in 48 hr. This dosage, however, is considered too heavy and dangerous to livestock. In the Union of South Africa preference is given to treating resting swarms rather than those in flight. The compactness of a resting swarm reduces the area treated, and the amount of poison needed can be easily carried by large aircraft.
- NAUMOV, I. (634)
PODGOТОВКА K BOR'BE S SARANCHOVYMI—UDARNYE TEMPY [PREPARATION FOR LOCUST CONTROL—SHOCK TEMPO]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhai 1934, No. 3, pp. 9-11. March 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Points out the importance of avoiding the mistakes of 1933 by efficient preparatory work. This is of vital importance since the plan for 1934 calls for treatment of 2,400,000 ha., of which 500,000 ha. are to be dusted.
- NEVSKIĬ, V. P., ed. (635)
SARANCHEVYE SREDNEĬ ASII [LOCUSTS OF CENTRAL ASIA]. 243 pp. Moskva, Ob"edinenie Gosudarstvennykh Izdatel. Sredneaziatskoe Otd., 1934. [In Russian.] 429 N412
At head of title: Sredne-Aziatskiĭ Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiĭ Institut Zashchity Rastenii [Central Asiatic Inst. Plant Protect.].

Partial contents: Sistema Meropriatit' po Bor'be s Marokkskoĭ Kobylkoĭ v Srednei Azii [A System of Control Measures against the Moroccan Locust in Central Asia], by E. N. Ivanov, pp. 220-224.

Although the aviochemical method is the most effective for control of *Doclostaurus maroccanus* and the protection of crops, yet 100-percent mortality has not been achieved. Socialist agriculture cannot be satisfied with partial and temporary successes, but must accomplish complete eradication of locusts by supplementary measures. Discusses essential additional means of control.

PANTELEEV, A., NAUMOV, I., VOSKRESENSKIĖ, P., and PASTUKHOV, B. (636)
PERVYE ITOGI [FIRST RESULTS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1934, No. 8, pp. [8]-[12]. August 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes results obtained in the control of various pests. In Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan successful control of *Doclostaurus maroccanus* was achieved, while in other regions of Central Asia the inefficient practices of the previous year have been repeated.

Includes a table showing the work done in the different republics and adjacent regions.

POSEMANSKIĖ, M. [B.] (637)
AVIATSIÂ SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO SEL'SKOGO KHOZAIŠTVA [AVIATION IN SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE]. Samolet 11 (2): 28-29, 33. February 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Refers to the complex operations in airplane dusting where the skill and heroism of pilots is demonstrated in flights at 3 to 7 m. above the ground. In 1933 the area treated against agricultural and forest pests amounted to 415,707 ha. In addition, 741,326 ha. were dusted for the control of mosquito larvae.

VYSHE ZNAMIA BOR'BY ZA KACHESTVO RABOTY [RAISE THE BANNER HIGHER IN THE FIGHT FOR BETTER WORK]! Grazhdan. Aviatśiâ 4 (1): 8-12. January 1934. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Although Sel'khozaviatśiâ (Agricultural Aviation) made an outstanding record in 1931, its record for 1932 (first year of second 5-yr. plan) was low. Since the Government attributed this to inefficient management and lack of party activity, it issued a decree in May to improve the work. Sel'khozaviatśiâ reported at the 17th Congress in November that they had fulfilled, even exceeded, the plan in most assignments; but in pest control, in spite of increased use of each plane and a 30-percent decrease in cost per flight-hr., results were not up to standard set. Only 85 percent of the work planned for 1933 had been accomplished in crop pest control, and 72 percent in malaria control. The lag in the former is ascribed to conservatism, and in the latter to a lack of insecticides. The quality of the work accomplished is reported excellent, and again proves the value of the airplane method.

RADZIEVSKAIÂ, S. B., SERBINOV, V. I., and TSYGANKOV, S. K. (639)
VREDITELI I BOLEZNI KHLOPCHATNIKA [PESTS AND DISEASES OF COTTON]. 188 [3] pp. illus. Moskva, Ob'edinenie Gosudarstvennykh Izdatel. Sredneaziatskoe Otd., 1934. [In Russian.] 464.042 R11

At head of title: Sredne-Aziatskiĭ Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiĭ Khlopkovyi Institut (NIKHI) [Central Asiatic Cotton Research Institute].

Control measures include dusting from airplanes.

SAKHAROV, N. L. (640)
VREDITELI GORCHITSY I BOR'BA S NIMI [PESTS OF MUSTARD]. 120 pp., illus. Saratov, Kraevoe Gosudarstvennoe Izd., 1934. [In Russian. German summary, p. 115.] 423 Sa22

At head of title: Vsesoiūznyi Institut Zernovogo Khozaištva [Institute of Grain Farming in U. S. S. R.].

Calcium arsenate was found most effective against all chewing insects, and in 1931 was successfully applied by airplane.

- SCHWERDTFEGER, F. (641)
DIE BEKÄMPFUNG DER FORLEULENKALAMITÄT 1933 IN DEN PREUSSISCHEN STAATSFORSTEN. Mitt. aus Forstw. u. Forstwiss. 5 (1): 185-192. 1934. 99.9 P952

Airplanes dusted about 2,200 acres, using the "zebra" technique, i. e., the usual number of flights was cut in half and spaced twice as far apart. This system of moderate dusting is based on the theory that if 70 percent of the larvae are killed, the rest will be controlled by tachinid parasites. The insecticide used must not harm the parasites, and must be applied when the pine moth, *Panolis flammea*, larvae are young. The tachinids must be present in adequate numbers and the pines must have enough needles to survive the injury which may appear on undusted strips. A total of about 24,000 acres was treated. Power dusters proved effective on areas as large as 5,000 acres and could be used when wind conditions made the use of airplanes impracticable.

- SINTON, J. A. (642)
SUGGESTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF YELLOW FEVER TO INDIA BY AIR TRAFFIC, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INSECT TRANSMISSION. India. Med. Dept. Health Bul. 20, 34 pp., illus. Delhi, 1934. 449.9 In22

Yellow fever could easily be introduced into India, where the vector, *Aedes aegypti*, is widely distributed. Reviews the literature on airplane transport of mosquitoes, and recommends various preventive measures for use at ports of embarkation, during flights, and at ports of entry. Outlines experiments to determine numbers of mosquitoes in upper air over India, relation of type of plane to insect transportation and methods of treating airplanes, passengers' luggage, etc.

- SWAINE, J. M. (643)
CONTROL OF DEFOLIATING INSECTS IN FORESTS. Pacific Sci. Cong., 5, Canada, 1933. Proc. 5: 3387-3393. Toronto, 1934. 330.9 P194
Airplane dusting, pp. 3388-3390.

- TRAPPMANN, W. (644)
FORLEULENBKÄMPFUNG 1933 IN DEUTSCHLAND. Nachrichtenbl. f. den Deut. Pflanzenschutzdienst 14 (10): 98-99. October 1934. 464.9 N11

Summarizes the paper by Schwerdtfeger and a report by G. Behrndt on dusting pines in Prussian forests to control *Panolis flammea*. Both power and airplane equipment were used, and good results were obtained with contact poisons.

- *UL'IANISHCHEV, V. I. (645)
OPYTY AVIABOR'BY S ĀBLONOVOĖ MOL'IU [EXPERIMENTS IN THE AVIOCHEMICAL CONTROL OF THE APPLE MOTH (HYPONOMEUTA PADILLA L.)]. Azerbaidzh. Plant Protect. Sta. Pub. 1934, pp. 8-56, illus. [In Russian. English summary.]

The Korotkikh and Rafes bibliography (p. iv) cites this on p. 51 as "Sbornik VNIISKHA," vyp. 1, pp. 8-56, 1934.

Tests were made in northeast Azerbaidzhan during 1931 and 1932. Materials used were calcium arsenate (sometimes alone, sometimes mixed with sulfur or sulfur and copper carbonate), and sodium fluosilicate. Details of application and resultant mortalities are given. Concludes that airplane dusting is as efficient as ground spraying.—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent., A 23: 58-59. 1935.

- VEĪSMAN, A. (646)
VOZDUSHNYĖ FLOT V KAPITALISTICHESKOM I SOĖSIALISTICHESKOM SEL'SKOM KHOZĀISTVE [AIR FORCE IN CAPITALISTIC AND SOCIALISTIC AGRICULTURE]. Na Agrarnom Fronte 1934, No. 2/3, pp. 139-149. February/March 1934. [In Russian.] 281.8 N11

Discusses reasons which prevent the use of airplanes in agriculture in capitalistic countries. Under socialism in the U. S. S. R., aviation has been extended to various fields in agriculture. In malaria control, a plane can treat 300 ha. in one hr.; in locust extermination, 200 ha. Describes advantages of aircraft in agricultural work, with a comparison of the relative merits of the dirigible and the airplane.

- WATSON, E. B. (647)
AN ACCOUNT OF THE EASTERN HEMLOCK LOOPER, *ELLOPIA* [I. E. *LAMBDINA*]
FISCELLARIA GN., ON BALSAM FIR. Sci. Agr. 14 (12): 669-678, illus. August
1934. 7 Sci2
States that airplane dusting cannot yet be considered practicable over
areas of 50 acres or more.
- Y., H. W. (648)
AIRPLANE DUSTING IS UNIQUE AND PROFITABLE. Pop. Sci. Monthly 125 (5):
110-111. November 1934. 470 P81
Refers to work of Leslie M. Boyd, head of the Aero Agricultural Service Co.
1935
- ALLEN, H. W. (649)
PLANES USEFUL TO AGRICULTURE. Natl. Repub. 22 (11): 12, illus. March
1935. 110 N212
Airplane transportation of parasites of the oriental fruit moth (*Grapholitha*
molesta).
- ATKEY, O. F. H. (650)
SUR LES MÉSURES QUI SERONT PRISES AU SOUDAN ANGLO-ÉGYPTIEN POUR
RÉALISER DANS LES AÉRODROMES DE JUBA ET DE MALAKAL LES CONDITIONS
REQUISES POUR LES AÉRODROMES ANTI-AMARILS. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg.
Pub. [Paris] Bul. Mens. 27 (12): [2377]-2379. December 1935.
449.75 Of2
Describes conditions at the airports and outlines efforts to conform to
international sanitary regulations, including protection from mosquitoes for
the passengers, the luggage, and the personnel.
- BECKWITH, C. S. (651)
DUSTING CRANBERRY BOGS FROM THE AIR. Amer. Cranberry Growers'
Assoc. Proc. Ann. Conv. (1935) 66: 14-16. 81 Am53C
In the control of *Ophiola striatula*, pyrethrum was applied by various types
of apparatus, including the airplane and the autogiro. A heavy pyrethrum
dust deposited by airplane was effective, but better results were obtained with
the pyrethrum dust and clay mixture when the autogiro was used. A
kerosene-pyrethrum spray applied by autogiro showed great promise.
- BERLAND, L. (652)
PREMIERS RÉSULTATS DE MES RECHERCHES EN AVION SUR LA FAUNE ET LA
FLORE ATMOSPHÉRIQUES. Soc. Ent. de France. Ann. 104 (1): 73-96, illus.
Mar. 31, 1935. 420 F84
Insects flying at heights from 3,000 to 7,000 ft. were captured by means
of a net shaped like a truncated cone which was attached to an airplane.
Describes, in detail, technique and methods used, and lists insects caught.
- CAMPBELL, C. D., and MILLER, M. S. (653)
AVIATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA. Inst. of Transport [London]. Jour. 16 (7):
279-283. May 1935. Libr. Cong.
General survey including brief account of pest control by airplane.
- DAVIS, P. O. (654)
PESTS FROM THE AIR. Rural Prog. Mag., v. B, No. 2, p. 17. February 1935.
6 R8817
Refers to importation of injurious insects by airplane.
- DE VILLIERS, F. J. (655)
A METHOD FOR THE QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF
LOCUST POISON. Inter-State Locust Conf., Pretoria. Rpt. of Proc. 1934:
66-67. 1935. 429 In84
Describes a technique for estimating density and uniformity of the powder
distribution below the path of an airplane.
- ECKERT, J. E. (656)
AIRPLANE DUSTING AND ITS RELATION TO BEEKEEPING. Amer. Bee Jour.
75 (2): 59-61, illus. February 1935. 424.8 Am3
Discusses arsenical drift, symptoms of bee poisoning, and remedial
measures.

- and ALLINGER, H. W. (657)
 AIRPLANE DUSTING AND ITS RELATION TO BEEKEEPING. Jour. Econ. Ent.
 28 (3): 590-597, illus. June 1935. 421 J822
- In the Imperial Valley, Calif., 3,000 bee colonies have been killed by airplane-dusting practices in a 4-yr. period. The damage to the apiaries was caused by poisons that drifted to plants from which bees gathered pollen and nectar. Since bees poisoned by arsenic do not live to return to the hives, the honey is not affected. Pollen carried back by pollen carriers will endanger the nurse bees if stored in the combs. The larvae, left unattended, then die from exposure and starvation. Combs should be freed from poisoned pollen before they are used again. Clean cultivation keeps down certain weeds in dusted fields. As emergency measures, the entire colony can be moved or the bees confined during and after dusting.
- FREEMPORT SULPHUR COMPANY. (658)
 AIRPLANE DUSTING. Brimstone Brevities, No. 2, pp. 17-18. December 1935. [Processed.] 309.8 B77
- Sulfur dusts do not have the disadvantage—which arsenical poisons have—of killing bees or livestock, and they could be used to control rust in wheat fields. Further expansion of the use of airplanes will require a unified organization working under a contract system.
- FRENCH, O. C. (659)
 MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT FOR GRAPE LEAFHOPPER [ERYTHRONEURA COMES] CONTROL. Agr. Engin. 16 (6): 213-214, 217-218, illus. June 1935. 58.8 Ag83
- Includes discussion of devices used by commercial airplane spraying companies for atomizing pyrethrum oil sprays.
- HERBERT, F. B. (660)
 SPRAYING FROM THE AIR. Pacific Rural Press 129 (8): 198. Feb. 23, 1935. 6 P112
- Winter spraying of prune orchards with concentrated heavy soluble oils against Italian pear scale (*Epidiaspis piricola*), thrips, brown rot, and other diseases and pests.
- HUNT, D. S. (661)
 MORE ABOUT POTATO DUSTING IN FLORIDA. U. S. Air Services 20 (3): 20. March 1935. Libr. Cong.
- Describes commercial work of Jack Faulkner and W. D. Thorne.
 Note on this subject also in U. S. Air Services 20 (2): 38. February 1935. Libr. Cong.
- IVANOV, V. (662)
 NEKOTORYE VYVODY IZ OPYTA PROTIVOMALĀRIĬNYKH RABOT V SREDNEĬ AZII [SOME CONCLUSIONS FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL ANTIMALARIAL WORK IN CENTRAL ASIA]. Grazhdan. Aviat'siia 5 (3): 41-44. March 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
- In Central Asia the malaria epidemics usually occur at the time when cotton is picked, and a serious labor shortage results. The airplane is helping in control work, its success depending on close cooperation between the tropical stations of Narkomzdrav and the aviators. Discusses the causes of operational errors and suggests improvements.
- JITTA, J. (663)
 SUR LA DESTRUCTION DES MOUSTIQUES À BORD DES AÉRONEFS D'APRÈS LES EXPÉRIENCES DES DRS. N. H. SWELLENGREBEL ET J. A. NYKAMP. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris] Bul. Mens. 27 (7): 1360-1361. July 1935. 449.75 Of2
- Recommends pyrethrum spray be tried in airplanes (petrol, 1 cm.³; pyrethrum extract, 5 gm.; oil of sassafras, 5 cm.³; methyl salicylate, 20 cm.³). The amount required becomes relatively less as space increases. Recommends use of a compressed-air sprayer which will permit ejection of exact dosages and will produce a fine spray about 2 m. in length.

KIEFFER, D. L.

CONDEMN AIRPLANE DUSTING. Pacific Rural Press 130 (22): 562. Nov. 30, 1935. 6 P112 (664)

California beekeepers and livestock raisers protest against injury from insecticidal poisoning. Suggests need for legislation to regulate careless dusting.

KOROTKIKH, G. I.

AVIATSIĬA NA SLUZHBE SEL'SKOGO I LESNOGO KHOZĬAĬSTVA [AVIATION AT THE SERVICE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY]. Grazhdan. Vozd. Flot. K VII Vsesoiŭzn. S'ezdu Sovetov 1935: 20-31, illus. Moskva, Glavnaĭa Redaktsiĭa Aviatсионnoĭ Literatury, 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (665)

Reviews progress made in the interval between the 6th and 7th Congresses of the Soviets, with a detailed account of the use of the airplane in pest control. The most urgent problem is the development of new insecticides. Comparative tables show increase in work against locusts, cotton insects, and mosquitoes.

AVIATSIĬA SPETSIAL'NOGO PRIMENENIĬA NA POROGE 1936 G. [SPECIALIZED AVIATION ON THE THRESHOLD OF 1936]. Grazhdan. Aviatstsĭa 5 (12): 7-9. December 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (666)

Reviews accomplishments in various fields and refers to the operations in crop pest and mosquito control in 1935. In spite of a record achievement in dusting 510,000 ha., only 85 percent of the plan was carried out. The locust-control work in Central Asia and in the Orenburg region, together with a shortage of insecticides, are held responsible for the failure.

NE POBEDA, A PORAZHENIE [NOT A VICTORY BUT A DEFEAT]. Grazhdan. Aviatstsĭa 5 (10): 8-11. October 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (667)

Describes airplane-control operations against *Locusta migratoria* in the reed beds of the Kazakhstan rivers Syr-Dar'ia and Chu. Eleven commercial planes under the command of engineer-pilot Kazarinov were assigned to Syr-Dar'ia. Work began on May 23 and was concluded in the first few days of July. Each plane treated about 9,000 ha., averaging 160 ha. per hr. Since 96,000 ha. were dusted, although the plan only called for 70,000 in this area, the operation would appear to have been a great success. However, losses caused by damage to planes, poor discipline of operators, and inefficient management, were far too great. Points out mistakes to be avoided in the 1936 campaign for locust extermination.

PROIZVODSTVENNAĬA AVIATSIĬA NA POROGE 1935 G. [INDUSTRIAL AVIATION ON THE THRESHOLD OF 1935]. Grazhdan. Aviatstsĭa 5 (1): 5-7. January 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (668)

Preliminary reports by the aviation crews present a bright picture of the importance of the airplane in the national economy. Refers to errors in 1934 work caused by: (1) inaccurate data on pest populations in Central Asia, (2) organizational and technical difficulties, (3) unsatisfactory apparatus. However, extermination of *Dociostaurus maroccanus* was achieved in Tadzhikistan, southern Kazakhstan, and Transcaucasia. There was no decrease in malaria cases because the failure to use ground equipment on small areas nullified the work of the planes.

RABOTA SAMOLETOV NA KHLOPKE [WORK OF AIRPLANES IN COTTON FIELDS]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiĭa 1935, No. 6, pp. 30-31. June 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong. (669)

The plan called for the dusting of 72,000 ha. of cotton in 1935, but it was doubtful that it could be carried out because of the lack of calcium arsenate. Poor results were obtained from the sulfur concentrate substituted in the control of spider mites (*Tetranychus spp.*), the failure being credited to unsuitable particle size of the concentrate.

(670)

SAMOLETY NA ZASHCHITU KHLOPKA [AIRPLANES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE COTTON CROP]. Grazhdan. Aviat'siia 5 (6): 10-13. June 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Statistics for the years 1930-34 show that the shortage of sulfur has brought airplane work against cotton pests to a standstill. A sulfur concentrate was used by UzNarkomzem but proved too fine; therefore only 61 ha. were dusted of the 4,000 in the contract. Ultrasera, which contains only 16 percent sulfur, although effective against *Epitetranychus althaeae*, was too expensive to be practicable. Discusses operational difficulties and the slow progress of research, with suggestions for improvements.

(671)

VYPOLNIT' PLAN PO BOR'BE S SARANCHEĬ [FULFILLING THE PLAN ON LOCUST CONTROL]. Grazhdan. Aviat'siia 5 (4): 6-7. April 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

The 1935 plan exceeds that of 1934. Reviews reasons for failure to fulfill the planned quota in 1934; cites cases of Tadzhikistan and southern Kazakhstan, where needs were overestimated because of inaccurate preliminary observations; urges increased efforts to assure success of the aviochemical method.

MIKHAILOV-SENKEVICH, IĀ. [M.]

(672)

KAKIE SAMOLETY NUZHNY DLIĀ RABOTY V SEL'SKOM I LESNOM KHOZĬĀISTVE [TYPES OF PLANES NECESSARY FOR THE WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY]. Grazhdan. Aviat'siia 5 (5): 32-33. May 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Refers to specific requirements for construction and equipment.

NAUDÉ, T. J.

(673)

LOCUST CONTROL BY MEANS OF AEROPLANES. Inter-State Locust Conf., Pretoria. Rpt. of Proc. 1934: 73-80. 1935. 429 In84
Results of tests with sodium arsenite against resting swarms.
Discussion, pp. 80-82.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE, COMMISSION DE LA FIÈVRE JAUNE. (674)

RAPPORT . . . ADOPTÉ PAR LE COMITÉ PERMANENT . . . DANS SA SESSION D'OCTOBRE 1935. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris] Bul. Mens. 27 (12): [2369]-2370. December 1935. 449.75 Of2

Includes observations on the statement by Dr. Russell, delegate from British India, concerning mosquito control on airplanes and at airports.

PIERCE, C. C., GRIFFITTS, T. H. D., and MICHEL, C.

(675)

SUR LA DESTRUCTION DES MOUSTIQUES À BORD DES AÉRONEFS. I-IV. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris], Bul. Mens. 27 (3): 550-560. March 1935. 449.75 Of2

Contents:

I. Procédés efficaces pour la destruction des moustiques à bord des aéronefs, by T. H. D. Griffiths, pp. [550]-553. Urges the necessity for destroying insects in aircraft. Where there is danger of a yellow fever epidemic, the planes should be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas (Zyklon or Zyklon Discoids). A good grade of pyrethrum extract in oil makes the best spray. The fusilage section should be screened.

II. Destruction des moustiques et autres insectes à bord des aéroplanes, by C. Michel, pp. 553-557. Besides the danger from insect vectors of disease, there is also trouble from cockroaches, which feed on the glue and dope in the wings of the plane. Reviews work at Miami, Fla., and states that the pyrethrum-oil mixture used is not satisfactory against insects other than mosquitoes. Describes fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas used at the rate of 8 oz. per 1,000 cu. ft. Carboxide was somewhat less effective, and was too difficult to handle.

III. Expériences préliminaires sur la destruction des moustiques par le Carboxide, by C. C. Pierce, pp. 557-559. The purpose of the experiments was to determine the lethal concentration of Carboxide (1 part ethylene

oxide, 9 parts carbonic acid) for short periods of time. Six lb. of Carboxide with 1 hr. of exposure gave approximately the same results as 12 lb. with $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. exposure, and doses of 6 lb. for 2 hr., and 12 lb. for 1 hr. have had comparable results. In all cases the mosquitoes (*Aedes aegypti*) which survived refused to bite during the following 24 hr. Further experiments are needed to show whether the effect persists for much longer periods.

IV. Annexe: Circulaire No. 55, du [U. S.] Public Health Service. Washington, May 13, 1933. Signed H. S. Cumming, pp. 559-560.

RAFES, P. M. (676)

PROTIVOSARANCHEVYE RABOTY V SREDNEĬ AZII V 1935 G. [LOCUST CONTROL WORK IN CENTRAL ASIA IN 1935]. Na Zashch. Sotsialist. Urozhaiâ 1935, No. 2, pp. 41-42. February 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

Describes difficulty in estimating the number of planes actually needed in different localities from the requests sent in by these localities, and how it affects total planning project.

REED, J. D. (677)

THE USE OF AIRPLANES IN AGRICULTURE. Fla. State Hort. Soc. Proc. (1935) 48: 97-98. 81 F66

General discussion of insect control by airplane as introduction to a demonstration.

RUDNEV, D. F. (678)

METODI OBLSDUVANNIA I OBLIKU ZARAZHENOSTI LISIV SOSNOVOIU NICHNITSEIU PANOLIS FLAMMEA SCHIFF. [METHODS OF DETERMINING THE SEVERITY OF INFESTATION BY THE PINE NOCTUID, P. FLAMMEA]. Kief. Acad. des Sci., Inst. de Zool. et Biol. Rech. sur l'Ecol. des Anim. Terrestres, No. 2, pp. 57-134. 1935. [In Ukrainian.] 410.9 K545R

Airplane dusting was carried out against *Panolis flammea* in the Department of Kharkov during May and June 1930. Calcium arsenite was distributed in 98-ft. bands over 13 sq. miles of forest at the rate of 7 lb. per acre. Mortality averaged 80 percent and in some instances reached 95 to 100 percent. Only a negligible number of pupae were found in the soil at the end of the summer.

RUKAVISHNIKOV, B. I. (679)

SHIRE DOROGU NOVYM PREPARATAM DLIÂ BOR'BY S MALIARIINYM KOMAROM [MAKE WIDER THE ROAD FOR NEW PREPARATIONS FOR MALARIAL MOSQUITO CONTROL]. Grazhdan. Aviaisia 5 (4): 10-11. April 1935. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.

In 1935 airplane dusting against mosquitoes reduced the loss of work days on the state farm Kara-Chala in Azerbaidzhan by 1.8 percent. About 75 percent of the total area dusted was malaria territory in 1934. Only a shortage of insecticides prevents the use of the airplane on a much larger scale. Reports on experimental work with Arsmal, Oleogumbrin (a clay and waste oil mixture), and Oleoarsenite (Oleogumbrin containing 10.8 arsenic) as substitutes for paris green. A factory for the production of Oleoarsenite will be built in Baku; but, in the meantime, the mixture must be prepared in the localities where the control work is carried on.

SHIPITSINA, N. K. (680)

MAKSIMAL'NYĬ I MINIMAL'NYĬ RAZMER CHASTITS ULAVLIVAEMYKH LICHINKAMI ANOPHELES MACULIPENNIS [MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIZE OF PARTICLES SWALLOWED BY THE LARVAE OF ANOPHELES MACULIPPENIS]. Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 4 (5): 381-389. 1935. [In Russian. French summary, pp. 388-389.] 448.8 M469

Reports tests made in connection with dusting programs. Dissection of 102 larvae after they had been fed filtered water containing quartz sand showed that the 1st-instar larvae could swallow particles from 22.8 to 34.2 μ in diameter. Such particles were about 20 percent of the width of the larval head, and the percentage increased with each molt. Particles swallowed by 4th-instar larvae ranged from 68 to 165.3 μ in size, which represented 31.2 percent of head widths. Since the particles of paris green manufactured in the U. S. S. R. do not as a rule exceed 20 μ , even the 1st-instar larvae can swallow them.

- SQUIER, P. (681)
BUGS AND PLANES. Natl. Aeronautic Mag. 13 (10): 8-10, 30, illus. November 1935. Libr. Cong.
Condensed version in Conservation 2 (1): 6. February 1936. 279.8 C763
Popular account, covering 10 years of insect control by the airplane method in United States and abroad.
- SUDAN MEDICAL SERVICE. (682)
REPORT, 1935-1938. 4 Nos. Khartoum, McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., n. d. Army Med. Libr.
Each report contains sections on sanitary control of aircraft and the collection of insects from aircraft.
- SYMES, C. B. (683)
INSECTS IN AEROPLANES. A BRIEF REPORT AND SUGGESTIONS. Kenya Med. Dept. Rec. Med. Res. Lab., No. 6 (Ent. Sect.), 16 pp., illus. Nairobi, 1935. 448.9 K42
Reprinted without illustrations in League of Nations Health Organ. Quart. Bul. 5 (1): 79-86. March 1936. 449.8 L47
Gives the distribution of *Aedes aegypti* and other mosquito vectors of yellow fever in Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan. States that the present methods of treating planes are inadequate, and makes the following suggestions: (1) Fumigate with hydrocyanic acid gas planes that are grounded for one or more nights; (2) disembark passengers and luggage through mosquito traps; fit with insectproof doors and windows all planes used regularly on North and Central African routes, and keep all inspection panels closed during overhauls; (4) free all airdromes from mosquitoes, insects, and rats.
- THOMPSON, A. C. (684)
POWER EQUIPMENT FOR THE VEGETABLE PRODUCER. Market Growers Jour. 57 (6): [363], 369-370. Sept. 15, 1935. 6 M34
Airplane dusting, p. 369.
- TRÄGÅRDH, I. (685)
THE ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES OF AEROPLANE DUSTING AGAINST FOREST INSECTS. Bul. Ent. Res. 26 (4): 487-495, illus. December 1935. 421 B87
Gives detailed summary of dusting operations carried out against forest insects in Europe from 1925 to 1934. About 94,065 ha. were dusted from the ground and 63,930 ha. by airplane. Discounts injurious effects of calcium arsenate on wildlife and on bees, but discusses the use of contact poisons as substitutes. Compares varying methods of airplane dusting used in different countries. Estimates that the total cost of airplane dusting can be reduced to 20 Swedish crowns per ha., which he believes is a remunerative investment when balanced against losses from insect injury.
- WILLIAMS, C. L., and DREESSEN, W. C. (686)
THE DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES IN AIRPLANES. A PRELIMINARY NOTE. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 50 (20): 663-671. 1935. 151.65 P96
Airplane infestation with *Aedes aegypti* as a major problem in yellow fever quarantine work. Carboxide is not sufficiently toxic in short exposures required for plane fumigation. Concentrated oil extracts of pyrethrum (2 percent pyrethrins) are quite toxic, even in 5-min. exposures, when used 2 to 4 gm. per 1,000 cu. ft. The fumigant and apparatus do not weigh more than 3 or 4 lb.
- and DREESSEN, W. C. (687)
A NONFLAMMABLE PYRETHRUM SPRAY FOR USE IN AIRPLANES. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 50 (41): 1401-1404. Oct. 11, 1935. 151.65 P69
French translation, with added table, in Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris] Bul. Mens. 27 (12): [2371]-2376. December 1935. 449.75 Of2
Preparation contained 1 part pyrethrum extract in kerosene (2 percent pyrethrins) and 4 parts carbon tetrachloride (containing no pyrethrins). Toxicity to *Aedes aegypti* was 100 percent in 5-min. exposure when sprayed 5 cu. cm. per 1,000 cu. ft. Without the kerosene, pyrethrum in carbon tetrachloride required a very high concentration which was not tolerated by the observers.

YOUNG, H. W.

(688)

DEVELOPMENTS IN CROP DUSTING. Pop. Aviation 16 (1): 25-26, 50, illus.
January 1935. Libr. Cong.

Refers to the business built up by Leslie G. Boyd of Portland, Oreg., and cites qualifications of a good service operator.

1936

ANONYMOUS.

(689)

DESTROYING PLANT PESTS. Soc. Brit. Aircraft Construct., Ltd. [News Letter]
A. 802, pp. 8-9, processed. 1936? Libr. Cong.

On contract, the Canadian Airways dusted the pea fields of a canning factory with nicotine to control aphids (*Macrosiphum pisi*). Planes flying at a speed of 85 to 90 miles per hr. and at a height of 10 ft. laid a swath 30 ft. wide. Thirty min. were sufficient to spread 650 lb. of dust over 20 acres, and a total of 75 acres were dusted.

(690)

EXPÉRIENCES FAITES DANS L'INDE BRITANNIQUE SUR LA DESTRUCTION DES
MOUSTIQUES DANS LES AÉROPLANES. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris]
Bul. Mens. 28 (12): [2361]-2364. December 1936. 449.75 Of2

Discusses work on mosquito control at airports and on testing sprays for the control of adult mosquitoes.

APP, F.

(691)

THE AEROPLANE—FUTURE SPRAYER. Amer. Agr. 133 (22): 6, illus. Oct.
24, 1936. 6 Am3

States that airplanes can be used on small eastern fields, and that oil sprays will be used as soon as proper formulas have been established.

BECKWITH, C. S.

(692)

AIR DUSTING CALLED EFFECTIVE ON SOME NEW JERSEY BOGS. Cranberries
1 (2): 14-15, 17. June 1936. 80 C852

Tests against *Ophiola striatula* were made with a standard plane and an autogiro. In the plane tests, pyrethrum alone was ineffective; Supertox (pyrethrum, gypsum, rotenone mixture) gave excellent results. Equal proportions of pyrethrum and clay, applied 60 lb. per acre, gave good results in autogiro tests. The direct blast from the propeller of the autogiro made it more effective with lighter dusts. Greater facility in treating uneven bogs is the major asset in air-machine dusting in New Jersey.

(693)

CRANBERRY AND BLUEBERRY INVESTIGATIONS. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ann.
Rpt. (1935/36) 57: 36-41. 100 N46S

Includes summary of experimental work against *Ophiola striatula* by airplane and autogiro, using pure pyrethrum or Supertox (pyrethrum, rotenone, gypsum mixture). The heavier gypsum dust settled faster and was more effective.

(694)

CRANBERRY MEN ATTACK FROM AIR. N. J. Agr. 18 (5): 3. September/
October 1936. 275.28 N46

Use of airplanes and autogiros in the control of the blunt-nosed leafhopper, *Ophiola striatula*.

BERLAND, L.

(695)

L'EXPLORATION BIOLOGIQUE DE L'ATMOSPHÈRE EN AVION ET L'EMPLOI POSSIBLE DE CETTE MÉTHODE EN MÉTÉOROLOGIE. Météorologie [Paris],
January/February 1936, pp. [28]-35, illus. Weather Bur. Libr.

Describes and illustrates a collecting net to be attached to wings of planes. Tests showed the air to be filled with insects and vegetable debris to a height of over 16,000 ft.

- BINSON, G. (696)
 ÉTAT SANITAIRE DES GRANDES LIGNES AÉRIENNES MONDIALES ET CONVENTION
 SANITAIRE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA NAVIGATION AÉRIENNE. 62 pp.,
 maps. Bourg, Imprimerie Berthod, 1936. (Thèses, Faculté de Méd.
 et de Pharm. Lyon, 1936/1937, No. 46.) Army Med. Libr.
 Ch. V, Les Mesures contre la Fièvre Jaune, pp. 43-56.
 Control of *Aedes aegypti*.
 References, pp. 61-62.
- BOLDYREV, V. F., BUKHGEÏM, A. N., POPOV, P. V., SAVZDARG, E. E., (697)
 SVIRIDENKO, P. A., and TUPIKOV, V. K.
 OSNOVY ZASHCHITY S.-KH. RASTENIÏ OT VREDITELEÏ I BOLEZNEÏ [FUNDAMENTALS OF THE PROTECTION OF FARM CROPS FROM PESTS AND DISEASES]. 773 pp., illus. Moskva, Gosudarstvennoe Izd. Kolkhoznoi i Sovkhoznoi Literature, 1936. [In Russian.] 423 B635
 Airplane-dusting methods and apparatus, pp. 670-676.
- CHESNUTT, E. (698)
 WINGS OVER WEEVIL. Amer. Cotton Grower 2 (2): 6-7, illus. July 1, 1936. 72.8 Am32
 Reviews the history of cotton dusting by airplane against *Anthonomus grandis*.
- CROSBY, C. R., and BISHOP, S. C. (699)
 AERONAUTIC SPIDERS WITH A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES [MICRONETA MERIDIONALIS N. SP.] N. Y. Ent. Soc. Jour. 44 (1): 43-49. March 1936. 420 N48J
 Lists the spiders collected by airplane at Tallulah, La., by P. A. Glick, with a record of height at which found.
- CURRIE, J. H. (700)
 PEST CONTROL FROM THE AIR. Pacific Rural Press 132 (5): 103, illus. Aug. 1, 1936. 6 P112
- DANILOVA, M. I., and MIRZAFĀN, A. A. (701)
 VODNYÏ FAKTOR PRIARAKSINSKOÏ POLOSYY SSR ARMENIÏ [THE WATER FACTOR OF THE PRIARAKSINSKIÏ REGION OF ARMENIAN SSR]. Perm. Gosud. Univ. im M. Gor'kogo. Uchen. Zap. 1 (4): 65-76, illus. 1936. [In Russian. English summary, pp. 75-76.] 511 P42
 Includes report on airplane dusting against *Anopheles maculipennis* in the District of Erivan (Armenia) in 1932. A mixture of paris green and road dust (proportion of 1:3 or 1:2) was effective when applied at the rate of 4.6 oz. per acre from a plane flying 60 miles per hr.
- DOANE, R. W., VAN DYKE, E. C., CHAMBERLIN, W. J., and BURKE, H. E. (702)
 FOREST INSECTS. Ed. 1, 463 pp., illus. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1936. 423 D65F
 Condensed historical sketch of control by airplane, pp. 32-35.
- ECKERT, J. E., and ALLINGER, H. W. (703)
 RELATION OF AIRPLANE DUSTING TO BEEKEEPING. Jour. Econ. Ent. 29 (5): 885-895, illus. October 1936. 421 J822
 Further observations on damage to bees following airplane application of calcium arsenate to tomato field near Davis, Calif. There was considerable drift of the poison, which increased with the height at which the plane was flown. The dust cloud hung close to the ground at a temperature below 56° F. but rose rapidly above 60° F. Less than half the dust released appeared to reach the vines or the ground. Two vaselined plates, placed on a farm $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the field treated, caught enough arsenic to kill a large number of bees. There was no noticeable difference in mortality between closed and open colonies. The queens were not affected. The greatest injury was to bees which had worked in areas over which the dust had drifted, many colonies being reduced by 50 percent.

EIDMANN, H.

(704)

EIN NEUES KONTAKTGIFT GEGEN DIE NONNE (DAS DETAL DER FIRMA E. MERCK, DARMSTADT). *Ztschr. f. Forst- u. Jagdw.* 68 (2): 91-108, illus. February 1936. 39.8 Z3

Detal was released by Merck in 1934, and in June 1935 field tests were made on 200 ha. of forest land in Ostpreussen against *Lymantria monacha*, using both airplane and ground equipment. At the rate of 25 kg. per ha., Detal was found most effective against 3d-instar larvae, giving 100 percent mortality in 2 days. There was some injury to the tender parts of plants. Insecticidal properties of Detal are similar to those of other current contact poisons (Forestit, pyrethrum, rotenone). Forestit and pyrethrum are, however, completely ineffective against the nun moth. Under field conditions, Detal is rendered harmless to animals and plants after 2 days by atmospheric moisture.

ESCHERICH, K.

(705)

DER SIEG DER KONTAKTGIFTE IN DER FORSTSCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG. *Forstl. Wehnschr.* Silva 24 (10): 76-77. March 1936. Harvard Univ. Arnold Arboretum Libr.

Discusses the substitution of contact insecticides for arsenicals. The Merck products, Forestit and Detal, are the most effective poisons against *Lymantria monacha*, *Panolis flammea*, etc., and are outstanding achievements of the German chemical industry.

FILMER, R. S.

(706)

SPRAY AND DUST POISONING OF HONEYBEES IN NEW JERSEY. *Jour. Econ. Ent.* 29 (2): 322-324. April 1936. 421 J822

General discussion, including airplane application.

FRANCIS, E. H.

(707)

DISTRIBUTION OF ARSENICALS FROM THE AIR. *Natl. Shade Tree Conf. Proc.* (1936) 12: 168-177. 99.9 N218

Report on experimental work near Morristown, N. J., against spring and fall cankerworms, *Paleacrita vernata* and *Alsophila pometaria*. A wet spray mixture (lead arsenate, fish oil, paraffin oil, and water) was used, and the results over the 119-acre observation plot were good. The cost per acre for the airplane was \$7.23 as against \$14.33 for a 400-gal. power sprayer. The amount of labor used was cut 10 times, 90 percent control was obtained, and the time cut by about 14. Recommends further study to perfect the insecticide mixture and the equipment.

Discussion, pp. 177-181.

FRANKLIN, H. J.

(708)

GROUND DUSTING DECLARED MORE EFFICIENT ON MOST CAPE BOGS. *Cranberries* 1 (3): 9. July 1936. 80 C852

The present type of airplane, although practical over bogs of 20 acres or more, cannot be successfully used over small bogs.

(709)

INJURIOUS AND BENEFICIAL INSECTS AFFECTING THE CRANBERRY. *Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul.* 327 (Ann. Rpt. 1934/35), pp. 30-32. 1936. 100 M388

Extensive airplane-dusting experiments were carried out over 100 acres. It was found that more pyrethrum was required than with ground dusters, and that a better technique would have to be developed to insure even distribution. The airplane will probably prove useful for bogs of over 20 acres.

HIBBS, B.

(710)

AUTOGIROS AGAINST INSECTS. *Country Gent.* 106 (4): 49. April 1936. 6 C833

Cites advantages of autogiros over airplanes for the control of insects in the cranberry bogs of New Jersey.

- HICKS, E. P., and CHAND, D. (711)
A MOSQUITO SURVEY OF KARACHI AIR PORT. Rec. Malaria Survey India
6 (4): 515-535, illus. December 1936. 448.9 In2

Study of prevalence of *Aedes aegypti* and *Anopheles*, with discussion of the nature of the soil, the rainfall, and the prevailing winds. The larvicidal fish, *Lebias dispar*, has been an efficient predator. Gives recommendations for control of mosquito breeding, with estimates of cost.

References.

- and CHAND, D. (712)
TRANSPORT AND CONTROL OF AËDES AEGYPTI IN AEROPLANES. Rec. Malaria
Survey India 6 (1): 73-90, illus. March 1936. 448.9 In2

In tests with female *Aedes aegypti* sent by airplane from the Karachi airport, a large percentage reached Amsterdam alive, and several survived over a considerable part of the return trip. Inspection of 106 air liners arriving at the airport failed to show a single mosquito. Summarizes results of similar inspection work in other countries. Pyrocide (diluted 1:20 with kerosene) proved an efficient spray. Some of the tests seemed to show that the toxicity varied with the dose of Pyrocide, and that the degree of dilution was of minor importance. The spray was most effective in dry air. Suggests methods of mosquito-proofing airplanes.

References.

- IBRAHIM PASCHA, A. (713)
L'AVIATION ET LA LUTTE CONTRE LES INSECTES. Rev. Aéronautique Inter-
natl., No. 22, p. [402]. December 1936. Libr. Cong.

- INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION, THE (714)
HAGUE, 1933.
[ARTICLES.] U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. Sup. 120, 24 pp. 1936.
151.65 P96S

Includes various references to inspection and disinfection of aircraft and airdromes.

- *NEVSKII, V. P., and SHILONOK, A. A. (715)
AVIADUSTING EXPERIMENTS IN THE CONTROL OF THE CODLING MOTH. Sredne-
Aziats. Fil. Nauch. Issled. Inst. Zashch. Rast. Trud. 1: 18-41. 1936.
[In Russian. Uzbek and English summaries.];

Report on experimental work carried out in northern Uzbekistan in 1932 and 1933 against *Carpocapsa pomonella* on apples. A calcium arsenate dust containing 31 to 46 percent arsenic was used at the rate of 13½ to 18 lb. per acre. A dust cloud from 52 to 72 ft. in width was produced by a plane flying from 16 to 32 ft. above the trees. The first application was made 7 to 10 days after the end of the blossoming season and 4 more were made at similar intervals. Describes technique used to determine larval mortality. Low mortalities obtained from both airplane dusting and the ground spray check are ascribed to use of too low rates of application. The airplane dusting method can be successfully used against the codling moth in Central Asia with the use of correct dosages and proper consideration of weather conditions. It gives an even coverage on the crowns of the trees and effects economy in labor. With adequate precautions there is no danger to man or domestic animals. No scorching of foliage was observed under the favorable weather conditions which prevailed during these tests.—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent., A 27: 610. 1939.

- OGANOV, L. I., NABOKOV, V. A., and BEKLEMISHEV, V. N. (716)
O METODIKE ANALIZA I OTSENKI REZUL'TATOV BOR'BY S LICHINKAMI MA-
LARIINOGO KOMARA [ON THE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS
IN THE CONTROL OF LARVAE OF THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO]. Med. Parazitol.
i Parazitar. Bolezni 5 (2): 155-170, illus. 1936. [In Russian. French
summary.] Army Med. Libr.

The effectiveness of larval control by airplane dusting with paris green can be checked by systematic observation of density of adults in their daytime resting places. Studies of *Anopheles maculipennis messeae* near Moscow showed that if the first of a series of applications is made after pupae are

already present, an increase in numbers follows within 5 days. Poor dusting technique which permits survival of 3d- or 4th-instar larvae causes an adult population increase in 10 or 15 days. If 1st-instar larvae survive, the increase occurs in about 20 days. Graphs show incidence during spring and summer seasons.

References.

- RED, B. F. (717)
DIXIE'S DUST PATROL. THE DOLLARS SPENT ON CROP DUSTING IN THE SOUTH INCREASE ANNUALLY AS MORE AND MORE PLANTERS LOOK TO THE AIRPLANE FOR CROP SALVATION. South. Flight 5 (6): 12-13, illus. June 1936. Libr. Cong.
Describes dusting plane, agitator, Venturi tube, action of the dust cloud, and hazards pilot must meet.
- R[OESNER], O. H. (718)
WORLD'S LARGEST DUSTER PLANE. Calif. Cult. 83 (13): 475. June 20, 1936. 6 C12.
A trimotored monoplane was remodeled for crop dusting by Louis F. Vremsack.
- RUKAVISHNIKOV, B. I. (719)
OZHOGI SELSKOKHOZĀISTVENNYKH KUL'TUR PRI AVIAOPYLIVANII DLĀ BOR'BY S LICHINKAMI MALĀRIĬNYKH KOMAROV [SCORCHING OF CULTIVATED PLANTS BY DUSTS APPLIED BY AIRPLANES FOR THE CONTROL OF THE LARVAE OF MALARIAL MOSQUITOES]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 5 (3): 426-437. 1936. [In Russian.] Army Med. Libr.
Airplane application of arsenical dusts for *Anopheles* control in the Soviet Union resulted in severe injury to rice when applied in the presence of humidity or dew. In the northern Caucasus and Kazakhstan, trouble was caused by the following practices: (1) allowing dust to become damp and lumpy, so that it could not be evenly distributed; (2) using paris green without a carrier; (3) permitting planes to fly twice over the same strip. Rice in flower should not be dusted in the early morning when covered with dew.
- SELWYN-CLARKE, P. S. (720)
YELLOW FEVER IN WEST AFRICA. League of Nations Health Organ. Quart. Bul. 5 (1): 69-78. March 1936. 449.8 L47
Two anti-yellow-fever airdromes have been established, and routine inspections of aircraft are made on arrival or departure. Suggests proofing, with durable mosquito gauze, of fuselage, baggage-storage space, and pilots' cabins.
- SPRANGER, H. (721)
DAS INTERNATIONALE SANITÄTSABKOMMEN FÜR DIE LUFTFAHRT UND SEINE BEDEUTUNG VOR ALLEM FÜR DIE VERHÜTUNG DES GELBFIEBERS IM INTERNATIONALEN LUFTVERKEHR. Deut. Med. Wchnschr. 62 (13): 514-518, map. Mar. 27, 1936. 448.8 D48
Refers to the international agreement of 1934. Airplanes are disinfested of mosquitoes by use of a spray (1 part of 2 percent solution of pyrethrum in paraffin and 4 parts of 2 percent solution of pyrethrum in carbon tetrachloride). When 5 cu. cm. are used per 1,000 cu. ft., mosquitoes are killed in 5 min.
- STAFFORD, J. (722)
ON GUARD AGAINST GERMS. AIRPLANES MUST BE WATCHED FOR INVADING ENEMIES THAT MAY CARRY DEADLY DISEASE IN SLENDER INSECT BODIES. Sci. News Letter 30 (812): 298-300, illus. Nov. 7, 1936. 470 Sci24
Deals with mosquitoes in relation to malaria and yellow fever, including the inspection and disinfestation of airplanes.
- STANTON, T. A. (723)
LES INSECTES DANS LES AEROPLANES AU KENYA. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris] Bul. Mens. 28 (7): [1357]-1360. July 1936. 449.75 Of2
Résumé of a note by Dr. C. B. Symes. Deals with preventive measures at Kisumu and Nairobi airports.

TRÄGÅRDH, I.

(724)

FINNAS FÖRUTSÄTTNINGAR FÖR MASKINELL BEKÄMPNING AV SKOGSINSEKTER I SVERIGE [ARE CONDITIONS SUITABLE FOR THE CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS BY AIRPLANE OR POWER DUSTING]? Svenska Skogsvårdsför. Tidskr. 34 (1): 108-132, illus. 1936. [In Swedish. German summary, pp. 126-132.] 99.8 Sk5

Contains same material as given in item 685.

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(725)

SOME PROBLEMS OF MODERN FOREST ENTOMOLOGY. 12 pp. Budapest, [n. d.]

Reprinted from *Internatl. Union Forest Res. Insts. Cong., 9, 1936.

Deals in part with the economic possibilities of airplane dusting. Author believes that the value of the timber saved justifies the method.—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent., A 27: 514. 1939.

TŠIOPKALO, V. L.

(726)

BOR'BA S KHRUSHCHEM PUTEM OPLYVANIĀ KORMOVYKH DEREV'EV ĀDOVITYMI VESHCHESTVAMI [THE CONTROL OF COCKCHAFERS BY MEANS OF DUSTING OF THE FOOD TREES]. Zashch. Rast., No. 9, pp. 92-110. 1936. [In Russian. English summary, pp. 109-110.] 421 P942

Results of experiments with *Melolontha hippocastani* to test claim that poisonous dusts are not effective against adult cockchafers. Dusts used were: calcium arsenite, paris green, sodium fluosilicate, sodium fluoride, calcium arsenate, and barium fluosilicate. The females proved much more resistant to the poison than the males. Concludes that dusting is only feasible in pine forests with little deciduous undergrowth, where beetles must feed on oaks confined to small plots which can be treated by airplane. Dusting should be done in the spring when females begin to appear in large numbers.

UNITED STATES TREATIES.

(727)

SANITARY AERIAL NAVIGATION CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHER POWERS. Stat. L. 49: 3279-3312. 1935-36. [French and English texts.] L1.1

Concluded at the Hague, Apr. 12, 1933; ratified by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 13, 1935, with reservations.

Includes regulations on disinfection of aircraft and baggage, delousing of passengers when necessary, etc.

The English text of the convention, together with the President's message of transmittal and a report from the Secretary of State recommending approval thereof, was also issued as U. S. 74th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Feb. 12, 1935, Executive G. Report to accompany Executive G is Executive Report No. 6 (May 13, 1935) of the Committee.

WATSON, J. R.

(728)

THE ONION THRIPS (THRIPS TABACI LINDEN). Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Ann. Rpt. 1934/35, pp. 67-68. 1936. 100 F66S

A commercial pyrethrum dust was applied by airplane over considerable acreage. Control was satisfactory but not as effective as careful ground work.

WATSON, R. B.

(729)

SOME PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON AIRPLANE DUSTING FOR ANOPHELES LARVAE CONTROL. South. Med. Jour. 29 (8): 862-867, illus. August 1936. Natl. Inst. Health Libr.

Experiments were made on Lake Wilson, Ala., to test efficacy of shoreline and acreage dusting to control breeding of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. Poor results from the shoreline tests lead the author to conclude that a tortuous shoreline with a heavy type of vegetation is not suitable for airplane dusting. The acreage tests were, however, extremely satisfactory. The plane, flying at a height of 75 ft. and a speed of 100 miles per hr., covered 3 acres per min. About 1 lb. of paris green was distributed per acre (83 particles per sq. in.), and larval mortality ranged from 17 percent (under the worst conditions) to 98 percent. The cost per acre was about a dollar less than with other methods.

1937

ANONYMOUS.

AIR RAIDS—A DAIRY MENACE? Calif. Dairyman 16 (8): 7. May 8, 1937. (730)
44.8 C12

Asserts that crop dusting by airplane is a cause of arsenical poisoning among cattle, poultry, and other livestock.

AUTOGIRO ON FARM. FLYING CLOSE TO THE GROUND, IT DUSTS AND SPRAYS (731)
FIELDS AND TREES, AGAINST INSECTS. Business Week, No. 402, pp. 38-39,
illus. May 15, 1937. 280.8 Sy8

AUTOGIROS AND CHEMICALS USED IN CAMPAIGN TO SAVE ELMS. Canad. Ent. (732)
69 (8): 187-188. August 1937. 421 C16

Autogiros employed by U. S. Department of Agriculture in aerial scouting to locate trees infected with Dutch elm disease which are to be marked for destruction with Silvicide.

MOSQUITOES ON AIRPLANES. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 52 (14): 414. (733)
Apr. 2, 1937. 151.65 P96

Condensation appears in Engin. News Rec. 118 (16): 589. Apr. 22, 1937.
290.8 En34

SEABROOK FARMS FIND CONTROL FOR APHIS ON PEAS. Canning Trade 59 (43): (734)
12, 14. May 31, 1937. 286.83 T67

Refers to results of experiments at Seabrook Farms, Bridgeport, N. J., to develop a suitable apparatus and oil-based spray for airplane treatment of pea fields.

BECKWITH, C. S.

CONTROL OF THE BLUNT-NOSED LEAFHOPPER [OPHIOLA STRIATULA]. Amer. (735)
Cranberry Growers' Assoc. Proc. Ann. Conv. (1937) 68: 9-14.
81 Am 35C

Includes results of work with both autogiro and airplane. Pyrethrum has usually been applied as a dust from an airplane. Since spraying with a kerosene-pyrethrum mixture requires much less pyrethrum per acre, the author recommends that more attention be paid to this method. Spraying from an autogiro has been successfully carried on for 3 yr.

— and DOEHLERT, C. A.

CONTROL OF RHAGOLETIS POMONELLA (WALSH) IN CULTIVATED BLUEBERRY (736)
FIELDS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 30 (2): 294-297. April 1937. 421 J822

Undiluted derris dust (5 percent rotenone), when applied by airplane or autogiro at the rate of 10 to 15 lb. per acre, will kill the adults in cultivated blueberry patches. In New Jersey the work should be done about June 27-30 and July 7-10.

BERLAND, L.

DONNÉES RÉCENTES SUR LE TRANSPORT AÉRIEN D'ANIMAUX ET DE PLANTES, (737)
D'APRÈS DES RECHERCHES FAITES EN AVION. Soc. de Biogéog. Compt.
Rend. 14 (119): 25-28. May 21, 1937. Amer. Geog. Soc. Libr.

BURLESON, T. C.

COLUSA COUNTY LEADS THE WAY. Amer. Bee Jour. 77 (4): 183-184. April (738)
1937. 424.8 Am3

Colusa County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors voted, Feb. 16, 1937, to instruct the district attorney to draft an ordinance prohibiting use of poisonous materials for airplane dusting (sulfur and liquid sprays not included).

CAMPBELL, L. W.

EXPERIMENTS TO CONTROL SUGAR BEET LEAFHOPPER [EUTETTIX TENELLUS], (739)
1936. Jour. Econ. Ent. 30 (5): 687-688. October 1937. 421 J822

Tests with atomized spray oils containing 4 percent of a 20:1 pyrethrum extract. Airplane tests gave a control of 97.6 percent and ground machine tests 98.2 percent when the material was applied 5 gal. to the acre. The plane

covers 105 to 120 acres per hr., and the ground machine sprays 60 to 90 acres per day. The kerosene type of oil used as a carrier for pyrethrum requires the addition of a neutral white oil, the amount varying with the type of atomizer and the method of atomization.

COVELL, G., and AFRIDI, M. K.

(740)

EXPERIMENTAL APPLICATION OF PARIS GREEN FROM AIRCRAFT. Rec. Malaria Survey India 7 (1): 93-103, illus. March 1937. 448.9 In2

Report on preliminary work done in 1936 in the Bela region of India, near Delhi. The work was abandoned when it became evident that other methods were more practicable and less costly. Soapstone powder was found to be a suitable diluent. Cites the disadvantages of the airplane method and concludes that, under present conditions, it is not of practical value for use in India.

CROSS, H.

(741)

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL CROP DUSTERS. Calif. Dairyman 16 (14): 6. Aug. 14, 1937. 44.8 C12

Relates to arsenical poisoning of livestock and bees from airplane or other crop dusting.

CURRIE, J. H.

(742)

AIR RAID ON PESTS. Farm Jour. 61 (7): 18, illus. July 1937. 6 F2212

Popular account of crop pest control by airplane and autogiro.

DANIL'CHENKO.

(743)

RABOTA PO AVIAOPYLENIIŨ V KIEVSKOĬ OBLASTI V 1936 G. [AIRPLANE DUSTING IN THE PROVINCE OF KIEV IN 1936]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazit. Bolezni 6 (3): 446. 1937. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Breeding places of *Anopheles maculipennis* were treated with nine applications of paris green between May 20 and Sept. 26, 1936. Over 183 sq. miles were covered at the rate of 2.8 to 4.3 oz. per acre. There was a mortality of 66.7 to 100 percent among 1st-instar larvae and 75.1 to 100 percent in later instars.

DEBOER, H.

(744)

MESURES ANTIMOUSTIQUES AUX AÉRODROMES. DÉSINFESTATION DES AÉRONEFS EN OUGANDA. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris] Bul. Mens. 29 (6): 1157-1158. June 1937. 449.75 Of2

Brief review of measures in force at Entebbe airport to prevent transportation of mosquitoes, and projected measures for the new hydroplane service, at Laropi and Port Bell.

DICKSON, H.

(745)

THE STORY OF KING COTTON. 309 pp., illus. New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1937. 281.372 D56

Popular account of the control by airplane of *Anthonomus grandis*. pp. 99-110.

DIETRICH, E.

(746)

HOW TO BE A DUSTER—IN ONE EASY LESSON. Pilot 10 (3): 18-19, illus. March 1937. Libr. Cong.

Crop dusting is as much an expert's job as airline flying. The pilot must know not only his plane but also a good deal about insects and poisons. He must be able to sell his services; must be an expert at low flying; and must be able to react quickly in dangerous situations.

ECKERT, J. E.

(747)

HOW TO COMBAT THE MENACE OF AIRPLANE DUSTING. Amer. Bee Jour. 77 (4): 172-173, illus. April 1937. 424.8 Am3

Beekeepers must: (1) organize local associations which will affiliate with the American Honey Producers' League; (2) carry on an educational program; and (3) resort to courts of justice in emergencies. Program should recognize that grower has right to apply poison to his fields, but must insist that it be done in such a manner as not to harm interests or property rights of others.

FAURE, J. C., and DE VILLIERS, F. J. (748)

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TECHNIQUE OF LOCUST DESTRUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA. Internatl. Locust Conf., 4, Cairo, 1936, Proc., 4, App. 16, 7 pp. 1937. 429 In83

Includes discussion of the 1934 and 1935 airplane-dusting experiments with sodium arsenite against *Nomadacris*. Eight to 10 lb. per acre proved an effective ratio if applied from a height of 80 to 100 ft. Powders with particles of 0.06 to 0.07 average diameter proved most satisfactory. Toxicity to livestock precludes dusting of resting swarms except in sparsely stocked country, deserts, or swampy areas. Use of the airplane for scouting work should be fully investigated.

FELT, E. P. (749)

BALLOON DRIFT AND INSECT DRIFT. Ent. News 48 (1): 17. January 1937. 421 En88

As an extension of work done from 1923 to 1925 with the N. Y. State Conservation Commission, the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories released 5,000 balloons in localities where Dutch elm disease occurred. It is probable that elm bark beetles may be carried long distances by wind drift and infect remote areas.

(750)

BALLOONS AS INDICATORS OF INSECT DRIFT AND OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE SPREAD.

Bartlett Tree Res. Labs. Bul. 2: 3-10, illus. February 1937. 99.9 B28

Results confirmed the belief that wind drift of infected beetles influences the spread of the disease to distant localities.

FILMER, R. S. (751)

POISONING OF HONEYBEES BY ROTENONE-DERRIS DUSTS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 30 (1): 75-77. February 1937. 421 J822

Rotenone-derris dust was applied to lima beans from an airplane when the plants were coming into bloom. Apparently the rotenone poisoned the nectar of these plants. Laboratory tests supported this theory and indicated that rotenone dusts, either as contact or stomach poison, are as toxic to bees as arsenicals.

GOL'TSMAÏER. (752)

USTANOVLÉNIE MINIMAL'NYKH DOZIROVOK IADOV I PRIMANOCHNYKH VESHCHESTV V NAZEMNYKH RABOTAKH I VYĬAVLENIE TEKNICHESKOÏ ÉFFEKTIVNOSTI AVIAMETODA V BOR'BE S SARANCHEVYMI, S UCHETOM IKH VIDOVOGO I VOZRASTNOGO SOSTAVA I METEOROLOGICHESKIKH USLOVĬI [DETERMINATION OF THE MINIMUM DOSAGES OF POISONS AND BAITS IN AERIAL WORK AGAINST ACRIDIDS AND OF THE TECHNICAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AERIAL METHOD, TOGETHER WITH THE ESTIMATION OF THEIR SPECIES AND AGE AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS]. Zashch. Rast., No. 12, p. 191. 1937. [In Russian.] 421 P942

Work done in western Siberia. Sodium arsenite baits broadcast from airplanes gave 60 to 94 percent mortality, and airplane dusting up to 95 percent.

This article is a part of Notes on and Summaries of Reports of the Scientific Research Institutes of Plant Protection for the Year 1935, edited by I. V. Vasil'ev, pp. 187-191.

GRAY, H. F. (753)

TRANS-PACIFIC AIRPLANE TRANSPORT OF MOSQUITOES. Alameda Co. Mosquito Abatement Dist. Rpt. 1937: 13-15. [Processed.] 428 AL1

Report on the investigation following the collection of a live mosquito on a Pan-American clipper which left Alameda (Calif.) airport August 4, arriving in Honolulu, August 5. The insect was determined at Honolulu as *Anopheles maculipennis*, but later identified at the U. S. National Museum as *Culiseta incidens*.

— and RAMSEY, C. T. (754)

AIRPLANE TRANSPORTATION OF MOSQUITOES. Conf. Mosquito Abatement Off. in Calif. Proc. and Papers (1937) 8: 15-19. [Processed.] 428 C763

Mr. Gray discussed the misidentification of *Culiseta incidens* as *Anopheles maculipennis* when found on a plane at Honolulu. Mr. Ramsey, of the Pan-American Airways, outlined practical procedures to avoid mosquito transportation.

HAMILTON, C. C.

(755)

ADHERENCE AND RATE OF SETTLING OF LEAD ARSENATE DUSTS FOR AUTOGIRO AND AIRPLANE APPLICATION. Jour. Econ. Ent. 30 (3): 399-404. June 1937. 421 J822

Studies on modifications of the dust to permit ready delivery from the container, avoid undue drift, and increase adherence. Oil (fish oil in particular) added to lead arsenate gave increased adherence, which was directly proportional to amount used. The factors of settling and adherence were improved by adding Celite to the oil and lead mixture.

IBRAHIM PASCHA, A.

(756)

DAS FLUGWESEN IM KAMPF GEGEN INSEKTENSCHÄDLINGE. Bl. des Deut. Roten Kreuzes 16 (2): 71-72. February 1937. Amer. Red Cross Libr.

The possibility of using the airplane in insect pest control was considered before World War I, but the first practical experiment was made in 1921. Reviews airplane dusting in the United States and Germany. The complete failure of ground methods against a locust outbreak in southern Russia caused the adoption of airplane technique there. Best results in the control of *Anopheles* mosquitoes can be obtained with the airplane.

INTERNATIONAL LOCUST CONFERENCE, CAIRO, 1936.

(757)

RESOLUTION 14. THE USE OF POISONS IN LOCUST CONTROL. Internatl. Locust Conf., 4, Cairo, 1936, Proc., pp. 66-71. 1937. 429 In83

Lists modifications to conclusion of Third Congress on use of aircraft against locusts.

INTERNATIONAL LOCUST CONFERENCE, CAIRO, 1936. UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION.

(758)

THE USE OF POISONS IN LOCUST CONTROL. MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION. Internatl. Locust Conf., 4, Cairo, 1936, Proc., App. 15, 15 pp. 1937. 429 In83

Pt. I. Locust control by means of aircraft, pp. [1]-9.

Records conclusions drawn from the report on airplane dusting with sodium arsenite against *Nomadacris septemfasciata* submitted by H. H. King to the Third International Locust Conference, 1934. Gives a general discussion of the experiments and takes up various controversial points. Notes that later reports indicate a tendency of the locusts to avoid the sound of aircraft and the effect of this reaction on the placing of the dust cloud. Cites difficulties which develop when it is necessary to treat a swarm more than once and recommends the use of several aircraft working together (with proper protection of pilots from poison dust). There is a possibility that the toxic effect of poison to locusts may be due to contact rather than to inhalation. Danger to livestock and crops makes it impossible to recommend dusting of resting swarms with the present insecticides. Concludes that this type of control is a weapon of great potential promise and suggests lines of experiment, including trial of the autogiro.

KOZLOVA, E. N.

(759)

PRIMENENIE BONIFITSIROVANNYKH PREPARATOV PRI AVIAOPYLIVANII V BOR'BE S AZIATSKOĖ SARANCHEĖ (THE USE OF IMPROVED PREPARATIONS FOR AERIAL DUSTING IN THE CONTROL OF LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA L.). Vsesoiūzn. Akad. Selsk.-Khoz. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina, Inst. Zashch. Rast. Itogi Nauch.-Issled. Rabot 1936, pt. 1, pp. 51-53. 1937. [In Russian.] 423.92 L541

Experiments were conducted in 1936 in the Karmakchinskii region of southern Kazakhstan to settle the problem of lowering the dosage of calcium arsenite in aerial dusting. Spindle oil added to calcium arsenite, 4 to 5 percent by weight, increased its effectiveness. Results proved that the addition of oil to the insecticides increased the effectiveness of the dusting and made possible a decrease in dosage.

MARCUŠ, B. A.

(760)

"DETAL"—BESTÄUBUNG GEGEN DEN KIEFERNSPANNER (Bupalus piniarius L.). Ztschr. f. Angew. Ent. 24 (1): 71-86. April 1937. 421 Z36

A detailed account of work against *Bupalus piniarius* in 1936. Detal (a dinitro compound) was dusted by airplane over pine forests in Oberpfalz at the rate of 37 lb. per acre. The action of the chemical was unusually prompt and gave a mortality of 99.8 percent. There was slight scorching, but the

trees recovered promptly. Operators were obliged to protect themselves by means of goggles and respirators. Recommends that dusted berries should not be eaten until after 10 days.

References.

- *MISHNAEVSKIĬ, M. N., ed. (761)
THE MALARIA MOSQUITO AND MEASURES OF CONTROL. 224 pp., illus.
Rostov-on-Don, Azovo-Chernom. Kraev. Knigoizd., 1937. [In Russian.]

The four parts of this publication constitute a handbook—prepared by I. G. Ioff, A. A. Dozenko, and V. A. Nabokov—for the use of health officers of local antimalaria organizations. Control measures discussed by I. G. Ioff in part I include airplane application of paris green. A history of airplane dusting against *Anopheles* larvae in the Soviet Union since 1929 is given by V. A. Nabokov in part IV (pp. 204–219).—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent. B, 25: 266–267. 1937.

- NISSLEY, C. H. (762)
SEASONAL FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR VEGETABLE GROWERS. N. J. State Hort. Soc. News 18 (4): 920–921, illus. May 1937. 81 N46
Dusting tomatoes by airplane in New Jersey, p. 920.

- PEMBERTON, C. E. (763)
LOCAL PLANT QUARANTINE AND THE PRESENT EMERGENCY ARISING THROUGH TRANS-PACIFIC AIRPLANE SERVICE. Hawaiian Acad. Sci. Proc. Ann. Mtg. (1936–37) 12: 11–12. 1937. (Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Spec. Pub. 31.) 500 H31A

- PEPPER, B. B. (764)
PINK AND GREEN APHIDS AND THEIR CONTROL. Canner 84 (5): 54–58. Jan. 9, 1937. 286.83 C16

Article with same title, but with variation in text, in Canning Trade 59 (24): 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, illus. Jan. 18, 1937. 286.83 T67

Data on airplane spraying experiments against *Macrosiphum solanifolii* on tomatoes were collected through the cooperation of Dr. Frank App of Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, N. J., and Giro Associates, Inc., of New York City. In the first experiment an airplane was used to apply various mixtures of derris and pyrethrum extracts in oil. Results were poor. In a second test with the equipment adjusted to produce a finer fog, there was inadequate coverage and severe burning of the plants. The apparatus was transferred to an autogiro for the third test. In this machine it was possible to use a water-nicotine-soap mixture which gave very promising results. Further experiments are advised.

- ROTHKIRCH, VON (765)
SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG IN USA. Deut. Forstwirt 19 (73): 795–796. Sept. 10, 1937. Duke Univ. Libr.

Discusses the May 1937 experiments with autogiro spraying in the National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.

- SERGIEV, P. G., and KOVTUN, A. S. (766)
ORGANIZATSIĬA BOR'BY S MALĬARIĖI V SSSR K DVADTSATILETIŬ VELIKOI OKTĬABR'SKOI SOŚTIALISTICHESKOI REVOLUTSII [ORGANIZATION OF MALARIA CONTROL WORK ON THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazit. Bolezni 6 (6): 723–755. 1937. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Deals with control of Anophelinae. Since oiling of breeding places has proved too expensive, dusting with paris green and other arsenicals is being substituted. Both airplane and ground methods are used.

- SINDERSBERGER, M., and MARCUS, A. (767)
DAS AUTRENT DER FOHRENEULE IN MITTELFANKEN 1928–1931. Mitt. aus der Staatsforstverwalt. Bayerns 22, 118 pp., illus. Munich, 1937. 99.9 B342

Forestit was used in successful dusting experiments against *Panolis flammea*. Under excellent weather conditions about 11,300 acres in Mittelfranken were treated by airplane and 2,700 acres by power units.

- SYMES, C. B. (768)
LES INSECTES DANS LES AÉRONEFS. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris]
Bul. Mens. 29 (6): 1150-1157. June 1937. 449.75 Of2

Detailed discussion of manner in which insects (especially mosquitoes) enter aircraft, with methods of proofing against them or of killing those which do enter. Recommends spraying interior of planes on landing with the following mixture: pyrethrum (1 part), white kerosene (16 parts), carbon tetrachloride (68 parts).

- UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. (769)
MOSQUITOES ON AIRPLANES. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 52 (14): 414.
Apr. 2, 1937. 151.65 P96

Report of 69 inspections made at Miami, Fla., during November 1936. Lists mosquitoes caught.

- WELCH, J. H. (770)
REPELLING FOREIGN ENEMIES OF OUR PLANTS. Tex. Farming and Citric.
14 (1): 7, 20, illus. July 1937. 80 T31

Includes inspection of airplanes arriving in the Brownsville area for abandoned fruit or flowers, and inspection of express packages, passengers' luggage, etc.

- WILLIAMS, C. L. (771)
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON YELLOW FEVER. U. S. Pub. Health Serv.
Ann. Conf. State and Territorial Health Off. with U. S. Pub. Health Serv.
Trans. (1937) 35: 70-81. [Processed.] 151.65 C76

Reviews possibility of introducing yellow fever into the United States via airlines. Gives recommendations for the control of *Aedes aegypti* at airports and in adjacent country. Methods of disinfesting planes are brought out in the discussion by F. J. Underwood, C. L. Williams, J. A. Hayne, B. L. Lloyd, and others, pp. 81-90.

- ZUMPT, F. (772)
DIE GEFABR DER GELBFIEBERVERBREITUNG DURCH DEN LUFTVERKEHR. In
Hamburg. Inst. f. Schiffs- u. Tropenkrank. Festschr. Bernhard Nocht, pp.
699-704, illus. Hamburg, Kommissionsverlag Friederichsen de Gruyter &
Co., 1937. 448 H172

Discusses the spread of yellow fever from its place of origin in West Africa and the role of *Aedes* spp. as vectors. States that the situation has become serious with the increase in airplane transportation. Reviews the literature on control experiments, with especial reference to mosquitoes in airplanes.

1938

- ANONYMOUS. (773)
AIRPLANE AND YELLOW FEVER. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health 28 (9): 1116-1118.
September 1938. 449.9 Am3J
Discusses dissemination of *Aedes aegypti* by airplane.
References.

- (774)
[DAMAGE SUIT FOR DEATH OF BEES CAUSED BY DUSTING.] Air Law Rev.
9 (2): 209-210. April 1938. Libr. Cong.

Case decided in favor of the plaintiff. Reviewer believes the decision was on the ground that "the dusting of a field from an airplane in the ordinary mode of execution constitutes a nuisance to adjoining land owners."

- (775)
DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES IN AEROPLANES. A TEST FLIGHT. Lancet
[London] 234 (5990): 1414. June 18, 1938. 448.8 L22

Twelve boxes of mosquitoes were placed in various compartments, and the plane sprayed during flight with Deskito by means of Phantomyst and Larmuth spray types of apparatus. Results were very satisfactory.

- ALTGELT, G. A. (776)
 INSECT CONTROL REDUCES PRODUCTION COSTS. A FEW PRACTICAL TIPS ON
 INSECT POISONS AND THEIR APPLICATION. Acco Press 16 (8): 9-10, illus.
 Aug. 1938. 6 Ac2
 Deals with airplane dusting with arsenicals against *Anthonomus grandis* and
Alabama argillacea on various Texas cotton plantations.
- BRASIER-CREAGH, E. B. (777)
 AERIAL WAR ON THE MOSQUITO, AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK DONE BY THE
 MOSQUITO PATROL IN INDIA. Pop. Flying 7 (2): 70-73, illus. May 1938.
 Libr. Cong.
 Discusses work of the Malaria Survey of India against anophelines along the
 Jumna River near Delhi. The plane, a DH 83 Fox Moth, had the dust
 hopper inside the cabin, and the paris green was distributed from Venturi
 tubes placed under the fuselage. Gives official list of disadvantages and points
 out how they may be overcome. Recommends a 2-engined monoplane with
 wing-borne hopper and Venturi tubes. The cost of treating large areas
 should not exceed 3s. per acre.
- CALDWELL, A. F. (778)
 CHEMISTRY AND PREPARATION OF INSECT SPRAYS CONTAINING PYRETHRUM.
 Brit. Med. Assoc. Malaya Branch. Jour. 1 (4): [336]-341. March 1938.
 Boston Med. Libr.
 Care should be taken in the choice of essential oils to mask the kerosene
 odor in the kerosene solution of pyrethrins. Too much of certain oils is
 nauseating in small places such as airplanes. For airplane use, carbon
 tetrachloride (50 percent concentration) has been advised for addition to
 sprays as a means of reducing the inflammability of the kerosene.
- CARNAHAN, C. T. (779)
 ACTIVITIES OF THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE IN MOSQUITO CONTROL FOR
 AIRPLANES. Fla. Anti-Mosquito Assoc. Ann. Mtg., Rpt. (1938) 12, 7 pp.
 [Processed.] 420 F663
 Discusses the danger from yellow fever, and reviews work of the U. S.
 Public Health Service on the inspection and disinfection of airplanes. In-
 cludes tables of the results of inspections at Miami, Fla., from October 1936
 to February 1938.
- CUMMING, H. S. (780)
 MESURES DE QUARANTAINE CONTRE LA FIÈVRE JAUNE. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg.
 Pub. [Paris], Bul. Mens. 30 (3): (536)-537. March 1938. 449.75 Of2
 Refers to the disinfection of airplanes as a mosquito control measure.
- (781)
 RAPPORT SUR LES REFUGES POUR MOUSTIQUES DANS LES AÉRONEFS. Off.
 Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris], Bul. Mens. 30 (9): [1998]-2001, illus.
 September 1938. 449.75 Of2
 Examination of the types of planes used by the Pan American Airways
 disclosed an astonishing number of places which might harbor mosquitoes,
 such as the inside of the wings and the hollows inside the ailerons, rudders, etc.
 It is evident that only the most accessible places inside the planes have been
 disinfested, and that the outsides have been completely ignored. Suggests
 the installation of a system of pipes to distribute an insecticidal vapor
 throughout the wings.
- EVANS, I. B. P. (782)
 PASTURE, CROP AND INSECT PROBLEMS OF THE UNION. ANNUAL REPORT OF
 THE DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY. Farming in So. Africa 13 (153): 519-538,
 illus. December 1938. 24 So842
 Also issued as Union of South Africa. Dept. Agr. and Forestry. Reprint
 105, 20 pp. [Pretoria] 1938. 24 Un3R
 Discusses airplane dusting with cryolite against the wattle bagworm,
Acanthopsyche junodi pp. 535.

GAINES, J. C., and EWING, K. P.

(783)

THE RELATION OF WIND CURRENTS, AS INDICATED BY BALLOON DRIFTS, TO COTTON FLEA HOPPER DISPERSAL. Jour. Econ. Ent. 31 (6): 674-677, map. December 1938. 421 J822

Planes, using specially constructed traps, collected 44 adults and 20 nymphs of *Psallus seriatus*, 1 adult at a height of 2,000 ft. above the ground. In the balloon-release tests, the 346 balloons recovered had an average drift of 42.6 miles to the north and northeast. Concludes that adult flea hoppers may be carried long distances from croton-infested fields in light soil areas to large cotton fields in heavy soil areas.

HAMILTON, C. C.

(784)

INSECTICIDES APPLIED BY AUTOGIRO TO CONTROL CANKERWORMS INFESTING FORESTED AREAS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 31 (4): 513-518, August 1938. 421 J822

Tests of arsenical compounds against *Alsophila pometaria*, *Paleacrita vernata*, and *Ennomos subsignarius* produced a satisfactory commercial spray (23 percent lead arsenate, 9 percent fish oil, 1 percent petroleum oil, and 67 percent water). Kill was proportional to the quantity of lead arsenate applied per acre. The author believes it possible to reduce the amount still further. Recommends addition of protective colloids to autogiro sprays to prevent flocculation of lead arsenate particles and evaporation of water. Further experiments with a mixture of lead arsenate, Celite, and petroleum oil may produce a dust which will not drift and yet will adhere well to foliage.

JAMES, J. R.

(785)

BANANA SAVERS. Pop. Aviation 23 (6): 51-52, 70, illus. December 1938. Libr. Cong.

Dusting bananas in Honduras and Guatemala for the disease, sigatoka. Also gives account of dusting to control grasshopper plague in Honduras. Only one or two trips could be made per hour as it was necessary to scrape and clean motors, air intakes, and windshields after each flight.

KIKER, C., FAIRER, C. D., and FLANARY, P. N.

(786)

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON AIRPLANE DUSTING FOR ANOPHELES LARVAE CONTROL. South. Med. Jour. 31 (7): 808-813, illus. July 1938. Army Med. Libr.

Account of work by the Tennessee Valley Authority with airplane-dusting control of *Anopheles* breeding in the Wheeler Reservoir. Describes the open biplanes used (a Huff Daland and a Stearman Model 4-D), the equipment installed, and the technique of application. While $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of paris green per acre did not give uniform results, satisfactory control was obtained with 1 lb. per acre. The total cost per acre (per application) was 37¢.

KING, W. V., and McNEEL, T. E.

(787)

EXPERIMENTS WITH PARIS GREEN AND CALCIUM ARSENITE AS LARVICIDES FOR CULICINE MOSQUITOES. Jour. Econ. Ent. 31 (1): 85-86. February 1938. 421 J822

Includes report on two tests with wet paris green applied from an autogiro equipped for spraying liquids. The plane flew—at an altitude of 8 to 10 ft. above the ground and a speed of about 45 miles per hour—over two lines of dishes containing 4th-instar larvae of *Culex quinquefasciatus*. In both experiments the larval mortality was high, the paris green remained moist enough to sink on striking the water, and a fairly even distribution was observed over the central part of the swath. The practical application will have to be determined by tests over natural breeding places.

LARSON, A. O., BRINDLEY, T. A., and HINMAN, F. G.

(788)

BIOLOGY OF THE PEA WEEVIL [*BRUCHUS PISORUM*] IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS CONTROL ON SEED PEAS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 599, 43 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1938. 1 Ag84Te

Several fields of Austrian winter field peas in Oregon were dusted by airplane in the spring of 1934. Undiluted calcium arsenate was applied at the rate of 15 to 22½ lb. per acre. Control was incomplete.

- LOCKWOOD, S. (789)
 PEST CONTROL BY AIRPLANE. Pacific Rural Press 135 (13): 360-361. Mar. 26, 1938. 6 P112
 A summary of airplane-dusting experiments which cites results with different chemicals and against different pests.
- MACKIE, F. P., and CRABTREE, H. S. (790)
 THE DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES IN AIRCRAFT. Lancet [London] 235 (5999): 447-450, illus. Aug. 20, 1938. 448.8 L22
 Account of experiments by the Imperial Airways Company to devise a method for disinfecting airplanes in flight. Since kerosene-based insecticides are inflammable and the addition of carbon tetrachloride affects human beings unpleasantly, an aqueous-based pyrethrum spray was used. It was applied by means of a Phantomyst sprayer and Larmuth ejectors. This apparatus and the ventilation system of the plane are described and illustrated. Gives detailed summaries of five tests and of a report by J. W. Munro. Concludes that this treatment results in complete destruction of mosquitoes on cabin-type aircraft.
- O'BRIEN, A. J. R. (791)
 RENSEIGNEMENTS RELATIFS AUX INDEX AEDES AEGYPTI DANS LES DIVERS PAYS D'AFRIQUE POUR 1937 I. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris] Bul. Mens. 30 (9): [1970]-1973. September 1938. 449.75 Of2
 Includes table on inspection of airports.
- PEPPER, B. B. (792)
 THE UTILIZATION OF THE AIRPLANE FOR THE TREATMENT OF PEA APHID [MACROSIPHUM PISI]. [3 pp. 1938. Processed.] 431 P31
 Presented at the Pea Aphid Conference, Richmond, Va., Dec. 27, 1938.
 In 1937 atomized oil sprays (rotenone, pyrethrum, nicotine) were tested in various combinations, and various activators were tested with the pyrethrum and rotenone. Aphid mortality ranged from 8 to 77 percent, being greatest with the nicotine and lowest with the pyrethrum. A check on commercially sprayed fields (oil-rotenone and oil-nicotine) showed a mortality of from 50 to 80 percent. There was serious burning of foliage with oil used. In 1938 over 4,000 acres in New Jersey were sprayed commercially with a laboratory-tested blend of oil mixed with either rotenone or 80 percent free (anhydrous) nicotine. Mortality was 75 to 80 percent. Sprayed acreage averaged 1 ton of shelled peas per acre against less than 700 lb. for the untreated acreage. There was no foliage injury. The cost of 2 applications by airplanes was slightly less than the cost of 1 application by ground machines. Lists advantages and disadvantages of airplane spraying under New Jersey conditions.
- RICHARDS, H. (793)
 RAPPORT SUR LA DÉSINSECTISATION DES AÉRONEFS À L'AÉRODROME DE KHARTOUM. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris], Bul. Mens. 30 (3): 563-567. March 1938. 449.75 Of2
 Report on inspections made from June 2, 1934 to July 2, 1937. In almost all cases, the planes had been treated before entering the Sudan. Describes method of disinfection used at Khartoum and gives distribution of the mosquitoes within the plane. Before 1936 the commercial preparations Flit and Shelltox had been used. In February 1936 the following spray was adopted: pyrethrum extract (5.8), oil of citronella (2.0), carbon tetrachloride (49), and kerosene (43.2). Over 1,000 planes were inspected and only 49 found infested with mosquitoes (97 culicines and 10 anophelines). *Aedes aegypti* was not collected. Also lists other insects caught.
- RIPLEY, L. B., and PETTY, B. K. (794)
 AEROPLANE DUSTING AGAINST WATTLE BAGWORM [ACANTHOPSYCHE JUNODI]. Farming in So. Africa 13 (152): 423. November 1938. 24 So842
 Instructions to wattle growers on how to make pretreatment surveys, how to estimate amounts of cryolite needed, etc.

Ross, G. A. P.

(795)

LA DESTRUCTION AUTOMATIQUE DES MOUSTIQUES DANS LES AÉRONEFS ET LE VECTEUR DE LA FIÈVRE JAUNE DANS LES TRAVERSÉES AÉRIENNES EN AFRIQUE. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris], Bul. Mens. 30 (9): [2002]-2031, illus. September 1938. 449.75 Of2

Discusses dangers inherent in the increased volume of aerial traffic from Africa and gives results of hydroplane inspections at Durban. Describes methods of treatment used. The second part is concerned with investigations made in London and Durban on automatic disinfection of planes while in flight. A spraying apparatus designed by W. A. Larmuth and the commercial Phantomyst sprayer were finally installed in a passenger hydroplane of the Imperial Airways. A detailed account is given of their performance and of the sprays used.

TOOKE, F. G. C.

(796)

INVESTIGATIONS ON THE BIOLOGY OF EUPROCTIS TERMINALIS, WALK., THE PINE BROWN TAIL MOTH AND ITS CONTROL BY AEROPLANE AND GROUND DUSTING. Union So. Africa. Dept. Agr. and Forestry. Sci. Bul. 179, 48 pp., illus. Pretoria, 1938. 24 So84S

The airplane experiments discussed in detail were made in 1936 using a 3-engined Hercules troop carrier supplied by the Department of Defence. Calcium arsenate was found superior to natural cryolite when used at the rate of 20 lb. per acre, and good larval mortality was obtained. The plane proved unsuited to the work, and requirements for a satisfactory machine are stated. Results are compared with those from the 1937 ground-dusting tests, and the author believes airplane dusting superior over large forest areas. Ground dusting is profitable on areas of 500 acres or less, and for small, localized infestations. Refers to a "buffer one" (distinct in atmosphere and climate) at about the height of the tree crowns, which has adverse effect on ground dusting.

VAÏNSHTEÏN, N. B.

(797)

RESUL'TATY ISPYTANIĀ LARVIŠIDNYKH SVOĖSTV SHCHELKOVSKOĖ ZELENI [RESULTS OF TESTING THE LARVICIDAL PROPERTIES OF SHCHELKOVO GREEN]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitarn. Bolezni 7 (2): 214-215. 1938. [In Russian. French summary, p. 215.] 448.8 M469

Reports experiments made in the summer of 1937 against anopheline larvae with Shchelkovo green, a mixture of gypsum and paris green (31.9 percent arsenic trioxide, 18 percent copper oxide, 5.3 percent acetic acid, and 7.3 percent water). This insecticide and paris green, both mixed with kieselguhr at the rate of 3:7, were applied at the rate of 0.9 lb. per acre in comparative tests. Both gave complete mortality of all stages of larvae. Airplane distribution of the Shchelkovo green mixture at the same rate over 5,000 acres killed all larvae in 6 hr. The plane flew at a height of 8 ft., depositing an effective amount of dust in a strip 33 ft. wide.

WATSON, R. B., KIKER, C. C., and JOHNSON, H. A.

(798)

THE ROLE OF AIRPLANE DUSTING IN THE CONTROL OF ANOPHELES BREEDING ASSOCIATED WITH IMPOUNDED WATERS. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 53 (7): 251-263, illus. Feb. 18, 1938. 151.65 P9

Breeding of *Anopheles* in impounded lakes on the Tennessee River has caused a malaria problem. During the summer of 1937 airplanes were successfully used for application of paris green dust in a cooperative experiment by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the U. S. Public Health Service. Describes equipment and technique used, and gives figures on unit costs. Reports on experiments made to determine efficiency of dusts and gives suggestions for improvement in application.

WHITEHEAD, F. E.

(799)

SCATTERING GRASSHOPPER BAIT FROM AN AIRPLANE. Jour. Econ. Ent. 31 (1): 130. February 1938. 421 J822

Experimental flights were made from various heights using a bait of 100 lb. of bran, 5 lb. of white arsenic, and 2 gal. of cheap-grade lubricating oil. It proved possible to spread the bait evenly from a plane equipped for dusting cotton with calcium arsenate. Although expensive, about 5¢ per lb., it would be practical when time was an important factor.

- WILLIAMS, C. L. (800)
THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTROLLING DOMESTIC MOSQUITOES. Fla. Anti-Mosquito Assoc. Ann. Mtg. Rpt. (1938) 12, 44 pp. [Processed.] 420 F663
Increased danger from yellow fever because of aircraft travel necessitates renewed efforts to eradicate *Aedes aegypti*.
- 1939
- ANONYMOUS. (801)
NEW MALARIAL PROBLEM CARRIED TO BRAZIL BY STOWAWAY INSECT. News-week 13 (15): 26, map. Apr. 10, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Anopheles gambiae brought to Brazil either on ships or airplanes.
- BECKWITH, C. S. (802)
LEAFHOPPER [OPHIOLA STRIATULA] AND WEED CONTROL. Amer. Cranberry Growers' Assoc. Proc. Ann. Conv. (1939) 70: 7-11. — 81 Am35C
Greater mortality occurs among immature leafhoppers. In New Jersey the most effective dusting dates are between June 15 and 25. Oil spraying from aircraft offers the best possibility for good work, but is not recommended for general use until further experience has been gained.
- *BOGDANOV, L. L. (803)
THE APPLICATION OF THE VAPO-DUST METHOD FROM AEROPLANES. In Vsesoiuzn. Akad. Selsk.-Khoz. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina. The application of emulsions of petroleum and tar oils for the control of pests of agricultural crops, pp. 90-93. Moskva, 1939. [In Russian.]
Discusses the advantages of airplane spraying with oil emulsions, and outlines future work.—Abstract in Rev. Appl. Ent., A 29: 655. 1941.
- CADY, E. L. (804)
AIR FIGHTING BEATS PESTS. Air Trails 12 (6): 27, 68, illus. September 1939. Libr. Cong.
Refers to experiments in controlling *Anopheles* by airplane dusting with paris green. The ideal plane must have maximum maneuverability, must be able to travel slowly, and must answer its controls promptly.
- COPELAND, G. H. (805)
SHOCK TROOPS OF SCIENCE. AVIATION AND ENTOMOLOGY SHARE IN NEW VICTORIES IN THE BATTLE OF THE INSECTS. Commentator 5 (1): [117]-122. February 1939. Libr. Cong.
Refers to rapid transport of parasitic insects by clipper planes, such as sending the Amazon fly, *Metagonistylum minense*, to destroy *Diatraea saccharalis* in St. Kitts.
- DODDS, P. (806)
FLYING FARMERS. AG STUDENTS ON TRAVEL TRIP SEE PLANES USED FOR CROP DUSTING AND SEEDING AS GROUP SWINGS INTO GULF AREA. Iowa Agriculturist 39 (8): 8. March 1939. 6 Io9
- ENGLE, L. H. (807)
HUNDRED FLYING IMMIGRANTS RETURN ON ATLANTIC CLIPPER. Science 36 (1): 13. July 1, 1939. 470 Sci24
Meigenia floralis, parasite of *Crioceris asparagi*.
- FELT, E. P. (808)
BALLOON RELEASES AND DUTCH ELM DISEASE SPREAD. Bartlett Tree Res. Labs. Bul. 3: 20-25, illus. December 1939. 99.9 B28
Includes further discussion of wind drift of infected beetles.
- GLICK, P. A. (809)
THE DISTRIBUTION OF INSECTS, SPIDERS, AND MITES IN THE AIR. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 673, 150 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1939. 1 Ag84Te
During the 5-year period, August 1926 to October 1931, experiments were made with traps attached to airplanes. In 1,314 flights made near Tallulah, La., and 44 in Mexico, about 30,033 specimens of insects, spiders, and mites were collected at altitudes varying from 20 to 15,000 ft. The catch included 4 n. g. and 24 n. spp. Diptera were the most abundant and included species

of *Anopheles*, *Aedes*, *Culicoides*, and *Simulium*. Tables list the insects collected and the altitudes at which found. Concludes that modern aircraft constitute a new factor in the dissemination of diseases and insect pests.

References, pp. 146-150.

HOFMANN, C.

(810)

DIE NEUZEITLICHE BEKÄMPFUNG FORSTLICHER GROSSCHÄDLINGE MIT BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG VON NONNE (LYMANTRIA MONACHA L.) UND KIEFERNSPANNER (BUPALUS PINIARIUS L.). Nachr. über Schädlingsbekämpfung. 14 (1): 1-43, illus. March 1939. [In German. English summary, p. [57.] 464.8 N112

Outlines development of airplane control method. Discusses laboratory and field tests with the new contact dusts "2152" and "2172," products of I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft. These dusts, while toxic to the larvae, are not poisonous to bees or warm-blooded animals and cause almost no scorching. Larval instars of the nun moth are particularly susceptible. Total mortality of the first 4 instars of the pine geometrid was obtained with the use of about 45 lb. per acre. Recommends large-scale airplane application against the nun moth.

References, pp. 41-43.

IMBASCATI, B.

(811)

LA PROFILASSI DELLA FEBBRE GIALLA PER L'AERONAVIGAZIONE NEI PAESI CALDI. Ann. d'Ig. [Rome] 49 (8): 542-552, map. August 1939. 449.8 An72

Reviews information on the spread of yellow fever, with special reference to air travel. Discusses situation in Africa in relation to Italian interests. Mosquito destruction in towns and airdromes is not enough. Airplanes must be disinfested by a process simple enough to be applied by untrained personnel. The size and poverty of Africa make proper care of airdromes difficult, and measures at present employed do not meet international specifications. Airplanes from suspected places should be thoroughly searched on arrival. Mechanical means of protection should be installed in all planes serving Africa.

KEEN, F. P.

(812)

INSECT ENEMIES OF WESTERN FORESTS. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 273, rev., 210 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1939. 1 Ag84M
Airplane dusting, pp. 178-179.

KIRCHER, W. H.

(813)

HOPPERS DIE IN AIR WAR. PLANES SPREAD BAIT WHERE SURFACE SPREADERS CAN'T GO. Farmer 57 (16): 5, 13, illus. Aug. 12, 1939. 6 F2211

Account of bait-spreading operations near Williston, N. Dak. About 20 lb. were distributed per acre at a cost of 8¢ per acre.

KOROTKOV, V. M., ED.

(814)

AVIATSIĀ V SEL'SKOM KHOZĀISTVE SSSR [AVIATION IN USSR AGRICULTURE]. 68 pp. Moskva, Aeroflot, 1939. [In Russian.] 333 Un33

At head of title: Glavnoe Upravlenie Grazhdanskogo Vozdushnogo Flota pri SNK SSSR.

Includes achievements in the control of insect pests.

KUSHEV, V. L.

(815)

OPYT AVIAKHIMICHESKOĬ BOR'BY S SOSNOVOĬ PĀDENITSEĬ NA URALĖ [AN EXPERIMENT IN THE AVIOCHEMICAL CONTROL OF THE PINE GEOMETRID IN THE URALS]. Lesotekh. Akad. im. S. M. Kirova. Trud. 54: 55-65, illus. 1939. [In Russian.] 99.9 L542

A calcium arsenite mixture was dusted at the rate of 3.6 to 4.5 lb. per acre over about 308 acres of forest near Chelyabinsk infested with *Bupalus piniarius*. The planes flew between 16 and 80 ft. from the tops of the trees. The most favorable time for application was between 3 and 8 a. m., or in the evening after the wind dropped. A count was made of the dead larvae beneath selected trees after dusting. All branches were cut from these trees and all dead and living larvae counted, and also those on similar branches cut before dusting or from 4 to 5 days later. The average mortality was

only 50 percent, probably due to a heavy rain. Many larvae died later, however, and in November there was an average of less than 2 pupae per sq. yd.

- LOCKWOOD, S. (816)
THE GRASSHOPPER OUTBREAK IN 1939. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bul. 28 (6): 393-410, illus. June 1939. 2 C12M

States that satisfactory kills were obtained from bait broadcast by airplanes. The planes, flying at about 50 ft. above the crop, could cover 200 acres an hour (actual flying time).

- McKAY, H. (817)
BUG FIGHTERS. Pop. Aviation 24 (6): 48-50, 82, illus. June 1939. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the mental and physical qualifications of a pilot, together with the experience and training required. Describes planes and hoppers and the pilot's duties in regard to proper handling and care of his plane. After 50 hr. of flying, the plane should be completely gone over; after 100 hr. every single item on inspection sheets must be checked; after 575 hr. each engine must be removed and completely overhauled.

- McNAMARA, H. C. (818)
ARSENATE INJURY TO BLACK LOCUST CAUSED BY DRIFT. Miss. Farm Res. 2 (7): 1. July 1939. 100 M69Mi

Arsenicals, drifting from cotton airplane-dusting operations, produced defoliation.

- MANNS, T. F. (819)
MODERN SPRAYING AND DUSTING OUTFITS. Peninsula Hort. Soc. [Del.] Trans. (1939) 53: 42-45, illus. (Del. State Bd. Agr. Bul., v. 29, No. 5.) 81 P37
Brief account of use made of the airplane in spraying and dusting.

- METCALF, C. L., and FLINT, W. P. (820)
DESTRUCTIVE AND USEFUL INSECTS. Ed. 2, 981 pp., illus. N. Y., McGraw-Hill, 1939. 423 M563
Airplane dusting and spraying, pp. 330-331, 451, 636, 671.

- *MIRZĀN, A. A. (821)
RESULTATY DEĬSTVĪĀ ARSENITA KAL'ŤSIĀ NA LICHINOK ANOFEL'S V USLOVĪĀKH PRIMENENĪĀ ĬĀDA S SAMOLETA, SNABZHENNOGO AEROPYLOM SISTEMY POPOVA [RESULTS OF A DUSTING OPERATION AGAINST ANOPHELES LARVAE, USING CALCIUM ARSENITE APPLIED FROM A PLANE EQUIPPED WITH THE POPOV TYPE OF DUSTER]. Armenia Narod. Komis. ZdravookhraneniĀ Trop. Inst. Trud. 3: 88-93. 1939. [In Russian.]

- MOISEEV, A. E. (822)
BOR'BA S MAĬSKIM ZHUKOM V LESOZASHCHITNYKH POLOSAXH [CONTROL OF THE MAY BEETLE IN PROTECTIVE STRIPS OF FOREST TREES]. Sotsialist. Zern. Khoz. 1939, No. 3, pp. 132-136, illus. [In Russian.] 59.8 So72

Damage done by *Melolontha hippocastani* in southeastern European Russia. The females feed before ovipositing and oviposit twice. Airplane dusting is feasible because the trees are planted in straight rows and can be covered in one flight. Dusting should be done immediately after emergence of adults and, if necessary, be repeated during the second feeding period.

- NABOKOV, V. A. (823)
ANALIZ I OTSENKA RESULTATOV PRIMENENĪĀ AVIAKHIM-METODA V BOR'BE S LICHINKAMI MALĀRIĬNOGO KOMARA V SSSR [ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE USE OF THE AVIOCHEMICAL METHOD IN CONTROLLING LARVAE OF MALARIAL MOSQUITOES IN USSR]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 8 (2): [165]-169. 1939. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Cites advances made in the technique of applying paris green for the control of *Anopheles* larvae. In 1937 breeding places over an area of almost 12,000 sq. miles were treated. Airplane dusting is not economical under all conditions, but is an important control measure for peat bogs, rice fields, and irrigated cotton-growing areas. It is the only solution for the reed-bed problem. Outlines briefly a program for further improvements.

NAUDÉ, T. J., RIPLEY, L. B., and PETTY, B. K. (824)

WATTLE BAGWORM [ACANTHOPSYCHE JUNODI] CONTROL BY AEROPLANE DUSTING. Union So. Africa Dept. Agr. and Forestry. Sci. Bul. 206, 12 pp. Pretoria, 1939. 24 So84S

Airplane dusting was entirely practicable. The plane used, a De Haviland Dragon Rapide, proved satisfactory. Over 95 percent mortality was obtained by natural cryolite at 20 lb. per acre. Ground dusting requires 30 lb., and costs about 1s. more per acre. Although dusting must be done at a time of year when weather conditions are least favorable, this difficulty is offset by the greater amount of work accomplished by the airplane method on the flying days available.

PEMBERTON, C. E. (825)

ENTOMOLOGY. A REPORT. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc. Com. Charge Expt. Sta. Rpt. 1937-38: 19-29. In Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc. Ann. Mtg. (1938) Proc. 58. Honolulu, 1939. 65.9 H314

Midway Quarantine [against insects transported by airplane], pp. 27-28.

(826)

QUARANTINE MEASURES AGAINST INSECTS CARRIED BY TRANSPACIFIC AIRPLANES. Internatl. Soc. Sugar Cane Technol. Cong., 6, Baton Rouge, 1938, Proc., pp. 595-596. 1939. 65.9 In84

The menace to Hawaiian sugar industry represented by insects carried on planes from Manila to Honolulu resulted in the establishment of an entomologist, F. C. Hadden, on Midway Island as a cooperative project between the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Pan American Airways. All planes are inspected and disinfested as they land for their regular overnight stop. Records are kept of the number and the species found dead and alive on arrival at both Midway and Honolulu. The results justify continuance of the project.

PINTO, C. (827)

DISSEMINAÇÃO DA MALARIA PELA AVIAÇÃO; BIOLOGIA DO ANOPHELES GAMBIAE E OUTROS ANOFELINEOS DO BRASIL. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz Mem. 34 (3): 293-430, illus. September/October 1939. 448.9 In74

The first part of the article summarizes results of airplane inspections at Miami, Fla., and indicates the strong possibility of the spread of *Anopheles gambiae* in Brazil by aircraft.

POTTS, S. F. (828)

CONCENTRATED MIXTURES FOR AERIAL SPRAYING. Jour. Econ. Ent. 32 (4): 576-580. August 1939. 421 J822

Summarizes results of experiments carried out since 1936, using arsenicals, derris, and pyrethrum and their derivatives; phenothiazine; sulfur; lime-sulfur concentrate; nicotine compounds; fluorine compounds; and bordeaux mixture. The laboratory tests were carried out with special reference to the composition and characteristics of the mixtures. The field tests particularly observed atomization, drift, effect of types of foliage on deposit, drying of the spray, foliage injury, and adherence. Discusses methods of preventing drift. Adhesive oils added to the concentrates reduced foliage injury and increased adherence. All kinds of foliage were covered equally well.

(829)

SPRAYING WOODLANDS WITH AN AUTOGIRO FOR CONTROL OF THE GYPSY MOTH. Jour. Econ. Ent. 32 (3): 381-387, illus. June 1939. 421 J822

Report on experimental work done in Massachusetts in 1936 to control *Porthetria dispar*. Advantages of the autogiro over the airplane for treating small, broken woodlands are that it can fly at slower speed, can turn in smaller area, can take off and land from smaller field, and is safer. The greater speed and loading capacity of an airplane, however, make it preferable for large, flat areas. Favorable results were obtained with concentrated mixtures of lead arsenate or calcium arsenate with water and fish-oil soap released from the autogiro. Only 5 to 10 gal. were required per acre, as contrasted with 450 to 650 gal. needed for the ordinary mixture used for ground work.

- RAMSEY, H. L. (830)
THE AIRCRAFT INSECT PROBLEM. Soap and Sanit. Chem. 15 (10): 99, 101, illus. October 1939. 307.8 S012
Summarizes work on transportation of insect disease vectors and on disinfection of planes.
- RATCLIFF, J. D. (831)
IT'S POISON. CRUSHED SKULLS AND SHATTERED LEGS ARE INCIDENTALS IN THE DAY'S WORK OF THIS, THE WORLD'S MOST HAIRBRAINED AND PERILOUS PROFESSION. Collier's 103 (25): 17, 54-55, illus. June 24, 1939. Libr. Cong.
Condensed version in Reader's Digest 35 (210): 65-67. October 1939. Libr. Cong.
Recounts hazards faced by pilots in cotton-dusting services.
- ROBINSON, B. A., and ECKERT, J. F. (832)
MR. ROBINSON ASKS ABOUT AIRPLANE 'DUSTING. Amer. Bee Jour. 79 (3): 126-127, illus. March 1939. 424.8 Am3
- RUSSELL, Sir A. J. H. (833)
A NOTE ON THE YELLOW FEVER POSITION. Malaria Inst. India, Jour. 2 (2): 115-120. June 1939. 448.9 M29
Contains same information as item 834.
- THE YELLOW FEVER POSITION. Indian Med. Gaz. 74 (3): 164-167. March 1939. Army Med. Libr. (834)
General discussion of yellow fever situation in various countries and of efforts to prevent its introduction into India, where *Aedes* is widely distributed. All aircraft from infected or suspected areas are sprayed on arrival with Pyroicide 20 (pyrethrum diluted with kerosene), and a 9-day quarantine period established for entry of planes. Because of the fire hazard from kerosene, Imperial Airways is experimenting with a water-base pyrethrum preparation, Deskito.
- SCHWEIS, G. G., BURGE, L. M., and SHOGREN, G. M. (835)
MORMON CRICKET [ANABRUS SIMPLEX] CONTROL IN NEVADA, 1935-1938. Nev. State Dept. Agr. Bul. 1/2, 48 pp., illus. Carson City, 1939. 2 N413
Airplane dusting experiment, pp. [43]-47. Five thousand acres were dusted at a cost of about 36¢ per acre. Over large areas of irregular terrain, airplane dusting is more economical, faster, and (when properly supervised) safer for livestock than hand treatment. It should not be used over small areas.
- SCHWERDTFEGER, F. (836)
DIE ORGANISATION DER SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG IN DEN PREUSSISCHEN STAATSFÖRSTEN. Internatl. Kong. f. Ent., 7, Berlin, 1938. Verhandl. 3: [2132]-2148. Weimar, G. Uschmann, 1939. Natl. Mus. Libr.
Includes a discussion of the organization of airplane-dusting operations against forest insects. Cites as an example the experiments made at Tornau in June 1938 against *Panolis flammea* by the Institut für Waldschutz. Flights were made by the Luftwaffe, using a 2-motored Do23 plane.
- SICÉ, A., SAUTET, J., and ETHES, Y. (837)
L'UN DES PLUS REDOUTABLES VECTEURS DU PALUDISME EN AFRIQUE, L'ANOPHELES GAMBIAE GILES, 1902, EST-IL SUSCEPTIBLE D'ÊTRE TRANSPORTÉ EN FRANCE PAR LES AVIONS? Rev. Méd. d'Hyg. Trop. 31 (4): 137-139. July/December 1939. Natl. Mus. Libr.
Females were sent by airplane from French Sudan and received alive in Marseilles 3 days later. A new generation developed normally under normal temperatures, fed, and mated. This indicates that *A. gambiae* could become established in the Provençal region, at least during the warm weather.
- THIEM, H. (838)
ZUR LAGE UND GESTALTUNG DER MAIKÄFERBEKÄMPFUNG. Internatl. Kong. f. Ent., 7, Berlin, 1938. Verhandl. 3: [2258]-2276, illus. Weimar, G. Uschmann, 1939. Univ. Ill. Libr.
*Also issued as a 20-p. preprint, Berlin, 1938.
German summary in Internatl. Kong. f. Ent., 7, Zusammenfassungen der Vorträge, pp. 128-129. Berlin, 1938. 422 C76, 7th

Report on laboratory and field tests with dinitro-o-cresol against *Melolontha*. Dust, containing 10 percent of the chemical, was applied over mixed forests at the rate of 36 lb. per acre in June 1938. A mortality of 93.5 percent was observed on the following day. Tests were also made with a power duster. This type of application is considered preferable for small, unconnected areas:

UNDERWOOD, F. J. (839)

YELLOW FEVER. CONFERENCE OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH OFFICERS WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. Pests 7 (7): 8-9. July 1939. 449.8 Ex8

Recommendations adopted include close cooperation between U. S. Public Health Service and various States to prevent airplane introduction of mosquitoes, and attention to mosquito control areas around airports.

WELCH, E. V. (840)

INSECTS FOUND ON AIRCRAFT AT MIAMI, FLA., IN 1938. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 54 (14): 561-566. Apr. 7, 1939. 151.65 P96

Also issued as U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Reprint No. 2053, 6 pp. 1939.

Lists insects collected from 398 seaplanes during quarantine inspections at Miami, Fla., during 1938. The planes came from Central and South America and Mexico. There were 651 insects collected, of which 166 were alive. *Musca domestica* was most prevalent. Various mosquitoes were taken but no species of *Aedes aegypti*. One-half hour before landing, the planes were sprayed with a mixture of 1 part of a standardized pyrethrum extract (2 gm. pyrethrins per 100 cm.³) and 4 parts highly refined mineral oil. An airplane grounded for the night was sprayed after crew and passengers left and then was closed until morning.

WHITFIELD, F. G. S. (841)

AIR TRANSPORT, INSECTS AND DISEASE. Bul. Ent. Res. 30 (3): 365-442, illus. November 1939. 421 B87

Partial version in Cuba. Sec. de Sanid. y Beneficencia. Sanid. y Beneficencia 43 (7/12): 351-353. July/December 1940. 448 J827

Reviews the literature on dissemination of insects and diseases through airplane travel. Includes detailed tables showing data on insects found in planes at Khartoum, July 1935-August 1938. Control requires cooperative work of the chemist, the entomologist, the engineer, an airline-operating company, and a commercial aircraft manufacturer. The responsibility must be shared by transport, military, and private aircraft. Points requiring further research are the development of a suitable spray and of a satisfactory vaporizing apparatus. Gives general specifications for both. References, pp. 431-442.

INSECTS IN AIRCRAFT. Nature [London] 144 (3638): 158. July 22, 1939. 472 N21 (842)

Stresses the danger of insect transmission of disease and recommends that the proposed new air route from Africa to India and Australia should not be started until the problem of insect control in aircraft has been solved.

ZAVATTARI, E. (843)

L'AEROPLANO QUALE TRASPORTATORE DI INSETTI VETTORI O ATTORI DI MALATTIA. Riv. di Biol. Colon. 2 (6): 425-429. December 1939. [In Italian. French, English, and German summaries, p. 429.] 442.8 R522

Refers to the studies of F. G. S. Whitfield, and states the possibility of introducing insect disease vectors into Italy via airplanes. Recommends that observations be made at the Airport of Littorio, Rome.

1940

ANONYMOUS (844)

AIRPLANE DUSTS PEAS. Wis. Agr. and Farmer 67 (14): 10, illus. July 13, 1940. 6 W751

The Central Aerial Crop Dusting Corporation, Milwaukee, treats several hundred acres with rotenone dust. Costs are given.

- (845)
CROP-DUSTING AIRPLANE PRECAUTIONS; MAINTENANCE BULLETIN LISTS FIRE-PREVENTION PRECAUTIONS FOR CROP-DUSTING AIRPLANES. Civ. Aeronaut. Jour. 1 (9): 200. May 1, 1940. 173 C49C
Gives full text of Civil Aeronautics Authority, Airworthiness Bul. 24. Refers to the use of sulfur, which has a low ignition point.
- (846)
FARMING TAKES TO THE AIR. Pop. Mechanics Mag. 74 (3): 371-373, 120A-121A, illus. September 1940. 291.8 P81
Crop dusting and planting.
- (847)
INSECT QUARANTINE. PACIFIC PLANE SERVICE PROVIDES PASSAGE FOR INSECT PESTS. HAWAIIAN FARMS THREATENED. MIDWAY AND CANTON ISLANDS HAVE PEST CONTROL STATIONS. Sci. Amer. 163 (1): 13, illus. July 1940. 470 Sci25
- (848)
STUDIES OF AERIAL ACTIVITIES OF INSECTS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 33 (4): 710. August 1940. 421 J822
Brief note of work at the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine stations at Tallulah, La., and Durango, Mexico, on airplane collection.
- (849)
YELLOW FEVER CONTROL. U. S. HEALTH SERVICE WATCHES MIAMI CLIPPER PORT. Life 8 (22): 41-42, illus. May 27, 1940. Libr. Cong.
Excellent illustrations show disinfection work on American Airways clipper planes.
- (850)
BISHOP, E. L.
COOPERATIVE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE RELATION BETWEEN MOSQUITO CONTROL AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Science 92 (2383): 201-202. Aug. 30, 1940. 470 Sci2
Includes discussion of the influence of routine use of paris green, applied by airplane at rate of 1 lb. per acre, on aquatic fauna and flora.
- (851)
CASSIDY, T. P., and BARBER, T. C.
INVESTIGATIONS IN CONTROL OF HEMIPTEROUS COTTON INSECTS IN ARIZONA BY THE USE OF INSECTICIDES. U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. E-506, 19 pp., illus. [Washington], 1940. [Processed.] 1.9 En83
Includes results of airplane-dusting experiments in the Salt River Valley, with detailed records for one field of short-staple cotton and one field of long-staple cotton.
- (852)
DAVIES, W. W.
SANITATION IN THE AIR. Soap and Sanit. Chem. 16 (8): 90-92. August 1940. 307.8 So12
Gives methods for disinfecting planes of flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, bedbugs, etc.
- (853)
GÄBLER, H.
DIE KLEINE FICHTENBLATTWESPE LYGAEONEMATUS PINI RETZ. (NEMATUS ABIETINUS CHRIST., I. E. PRISTIPHORA ABIETINA (CHRIST.)) IHRE PROGNOSE UND DIE AUSSICHTEN FÜR IHRE BEKÄMPFUNG. Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb. 91 (10/12): 646-686, illus. 1940. 99.8 T32
Includes brief review of airplane-dusting experiments in 1924 and 1938. Results of ground work in 1939 demonstrated that airplane dusting would be more effective.
References, pp. 685-686.
- (854)
GALLOWAY, A. G., and BURGESS, A. F.
AN IMPROVED METHOD OF APPLYING INSECTICIDAL DUSTS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 33 (6): 912-915, illus. December 1940. 421 J822
Outlines experiments made from 1937 to 1939 to develop equipment for releasing dust materials in measured quantities, simultaneously but separately, so that the dust particles are coated with liquid after leaving the apparatus. Describes equipment installed in an autogiro and tests made against *Porthe-*

tria dispar. Lead arsenate was used, and the final field tests in June 1939 showed the need of further mechanical improvements to obtain a union of all dust and oil particles. However, no egg clusters were found in the plot receiving 40 lb. of poison per acre. The apparatus can be adapted to treating field or orchard crops from the ground.

GENEVRAJ, J., and TRY, H. T.

(855)

ÉTUDE MALARIOLOGIQUE DE LA RÉGION TONG SONTAY. Rev. Méd. Extr.-Orient 18 (9/10): 566-573, illus. November/December 1940. N. Y. Acad. Med. Libr.

Refers to the 1932 malaria outbreak among the Air Force personnel at the Tong camp in Tonkin. Airplane dusting with paris green reduced *Anopheles* larvae, and the number of cases dropped markedly. The development of Tonkin as a large industrial center in 1939 revived the danger. The results of new anopheline surveys are given, which indicate that the number of breeding places requiring treatment is not large.

GIBSON, A.

(856)

CONTROLLING INSECTS FROM THE AIR—A REVIEW OF WORK CONDUCTED IN CANADA [FROM 1919 TO 1935]. Cong. Internac. de Ent., 6, Madrid, 1935 [Pub.] 2: [867]-872, illus. 1940. 422 C76

IMMS, A. D.

(857)

AIR TRANSPORT, INSECTS, AND DISEASE. Nature [London] 145 (3663): 76. Jan. 13, 1940. 472 N21

Reprinted in Trop. Agr. [Trinidad] 17 (6): 118. June 1940. 26 T754

Refers to the work of F. G. S. Whitfield (Bul. Ent. Res. No. 30, 1939).

KEKHCHER, O. M.

(858)

OPYT LIKVIDATSII MALĀRIĬNOGO OCHAGA NA OZERETSKOM TORFOUCHASTKE [EXPERIMENTS IN THE ELIMINATION OF A FOCUS OF MALARIA IN THE OZERETSKOE PEAT DISTRICT]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 9 (1/2): [12]-38, illus. 1940. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Various control measures, including airplane dusting of breeding places, were used against *Anopheles* mosquitoes.

LAZUK, A. D.

(859)

SRAVNITEL'NYE DANNYE ÉFFEKTIVNOSTI RAZLICHNYKH SPOSOBOV DELARVATSII VODOEMOV [COMPARATIVE DATA ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS METHODS OF LARVAL CONTROL IN POOLS]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 9 (1/2): [78]-84. 1940. [In Russian. French summary, p. 84.] 448.8 M469

Results of airplane-dusting tests against *Anopheles* larvae in the Smolensk region. This method is not practicable in low-lying river areas when the district is densely populated and the mosquito breeding places small and scattered. It is very effective for large turf pits in inaccessible peat bogs. The cost, using paris green, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ that of ground dusting and $\frac{1}{3}$ that of ground spraying with crude oil.

LIZER Y TRELLES, C. A.

(860)

LA LUCHA MODERNA CONTRA LA LANGOSTA EN EL PAIS. 31 pp., illus. Buenos Aires, Acad. Nac. de Agron. y Vet., 1940. 429 L76

Includes discussion of experiments made in 1939 with dinitro-o-cresol applied by airplane. The successful results warrant extensive use of this method against massed locust swarms in northern Argentina. The aircraft used should be controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the organization of an aeronautical section is suggested.

MACKIE, F. P.

(861)

AIR TRANSPORT, INSECTS AND DISEASE. Nature [London] 145 (3671): 391. Mar. 9, 1940. 472 N21

Refers to articles by A. D. Imms and F. G. S. Whitfield. Agrees that the control situation is unsatisfactory. Major difficulty is that the International Sanitary Convention divides responsibility among ground sanitary authorities of the various countries through which planes pass. This results in a wide diversity in type of insecticide used and in methods of application. Stresses need for a satisfactory insecticide for use against insects other than mosquitoes.

- MORTON, J. S. (862)
DUSTS OF DEATH. *Farm Jour.* 64 (7): 24, 26, illus. July 1940. 6 F2212
Commercial crop dusting in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

- NAUDÉ, T. J. (863)
ON THE USE OF AEROPLANES IN COMBATting INVADING SWARMS OF THE RED LOCUST [*NOMADACRIS SEPTEMFASCIATA*] WITH ARSENICAL DUST. *Cong. Internac. de Ent.*, 6, Madrid, 1935 [Pub.] 2: [781]-796, illus. 1940. 422 C76

Gives detailed description of both experimental and practical work. The rapid settling of the dust cloud, when discharged from a height of 60 to 100 ft. indicates that sodium arsenite would not be successful against swarms in flight. Recommends replacing the 3-engined Hercules passenger planes used with modern multi-engined planes designed for crop dusting. The mortality among resting swarms was high, reaching a peak in about 48 hr. Recommends, for the Union of South Africa, the establishment of a locust war zone along the invasion border, with possible evacuation of grazing livestock. This would require about six planes, easily maneuverable and capable of carrying heavy loads, plus scouting planes. The cost would compare favorably with that of methods now in use.

- *NAUMOV, K. (864)
CERTAIN PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF AVIOCHEMICAL WORK UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE CHU VALLEY IN THE KIRGHIZ SSR. *Sovetsk. Zdravookhran. Kirgizii* 3 (5): 52-58. 1940. [In Russian.]

Experiments were made during 1935-39 on the airplane application of dusts against *Anopheles* larvae. Defective apparatus caused large quantities of the dust to be wasted, especially when the treating of a stream or a narrow ravine made it necessary to fly at a low altitude. Aerial application was not considered practicable except over a large expanse of water. Oleoarsenite (1:4 mixture of calcium arsenite and Oleogumbrin) was inconsistent in its toxic effect. When applied at the rate of 0.9 lb. per acre, mortality varied from 75 to 100 percent. Vegetation did not cause an appreciable difference in the larval kill. Oleoarsenite remained on the surface about 30 hours, thus showing no advantage over paris green.—Abstract in *Rev. Appl. Ent.*, B 33 (3): 37-38. 1945.

- *NOVICHKOV, F. S. (865)
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS IN THE AVIOCHEMICAL CONTROL OF THE BEET WEEVIL [*CLEONUS PUNCTIVENTRIS*]. In Kulagin, N. M., and Prätinskii, G. K. *The Beet Weevil and Its Control*, pp. 107-118. Moskva, Vsesoiuzn. Akad. Selsk.-Khoz. Nauk Lenina, 1940. [In Russian.]

A sodium fluosilicate dust and a barium chloride spray were applied by airplane over beet fields in the Northern Ukraine. Glycerin-coated slides were used to determine the evenness of distribution. In dusting, the wind velocity should not exceed 2 m. per sec. (4½ miles per hr.); in spraying, 4 m. per sec. The width of the effective swath varied from 65 to 82 ft. for dusting, and from 32 to 38 ft. for spraying. Dust applied at the rate of either 8.2 or 10.8 lb. per acre gave a mortality of 70 to 90 percent, which compared favorably with ground results. A spray of barium chloride (15 percent solution) applied at the rate of 5 gal. per acre, gave satisfactory coverage and a percentage mortality of 70 to 90, which was as good as ground spraying at a rate of 36 gal. per acre. Airplane treatment is recommended as labor saving, more economical, quicker, more suited to beets, and as causing no injury to the plants.—Abstract in *Rev. Appl. Ent.*, A 30: 64. 1942.

- PORTNYKH, IŪ. P. (866)
REZULTATY Pervogo Opytnogo Opylivaniâ Piretrumom Lesa, Zarazhen-nogo Sosnovym Shelkopriâdom [RESULTS OF THE FIRST EXPERIMENTAL DUSTING WITH PYRETHRUM OF A FOREST INFESTED WITH DENDROLIMUS PINI]. *Lesnoe Khoz.* 1940, No. 7, pp. 65-69, illus. [In Russian.] 99.8 L562

Between April 24 and May 9, 1939, about 2½ sq. miles of a district in European Russia were dusted with ground pyrethrum flowers. When released from an airplane, the dust spread over a width of 82 ft. Since

direct sunlight decomposes the pyrethrins, evening dusting was most effective. Lower temperatures, also, which make the larvae more susceptible, were more favorable. Larval mortality increased as a general rule in proportion to the rate at which the dust was applied, and the total amount applied at one time was more effective than repeated applications at low rates. Studies were made of the effect of wind during evening flights. The author concludes that almost complete mortality of larvae is possible in May when the dust is applied at 72 to 90 lb. per acre. The amount to be used depends on weather conditions and on age of larvae. August, when the larvae are in the 2d instar, is the most favorable time.

POTTS, S. F. (867)

CONCENTRATED SPRAY MIXTURES AND THEIR APPLICATION BY GROUND AND AERIAL EQUIPMENT AS COMPARED WITH STANDARD SPRAYING AND DUSTING METHODS. U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. E-508, 21 pp., illus [Washington, D. C.], 1940. [Processed.] 1.9 En83

Gives detailed results of both field and laboratory tests. Areas are more quickly covered by the concentrated spray method, which also requires less in equipment, insecticides, and labor. It is also less expensive. Gives details of studies on various materials used and methods of preparation. The addition of a weak bordeaux mixture reduced injury to plants. Concentrated spray mixtures adhere better than ordinary sprays and are superior to dusts. Many insecticides can be stored for long periods in this form.

(868)

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONCENTRATED SPRAYS IN THE CONTROL OF CERTAIN FOREST INSECTS. U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. E-515, 61 pp. [Washington, D. C.], 1940. [Processed.] 1.9 En83

Applications were made from ground equipment and from an autogiro. Table 2 gives details of results from autogiro tests. Insect species were increasingly resistant to the insecticides in the following order: *Anisota senatoria*, *Malacosoma disstria*, *Malacosoma americana*, *Diprion hercyniae*, and the cankerworms, *Alsophila pometaria* and *Paleacrita vernata*. There was no foliage injury from any mixtures used, and good results were obtained.

— and WHITTEN, R. R.

(869)

FURTHER TESTS WITH CONCENTRATED MIXTURES FOR AERIAL SPRAYING. Jour. Econ. Ent. 33 (4): 676-681, illus. August 1940. 421 J822

Twenty-two concentrated spray mixtures were applied by autogiro to test their practicability and to compare various spreaders, adhesives, arsenicals, and arsenical substitutes. Results were checked by feeding fresh foliage from treated plots to 4th- and 5th-instar larvae of *Anisota senatoria*. The amounts of frass passed by the larvae when fed on sprayed and unsprayed foliage was compared. Arsenicals retained their toxicity over longer periods of exposure than did the organic sprays. Nondrying oils and spreaders reduced adherence, but drying oils (fish oil) increased it. Two-tenths of a lb. of fish oil to 1 lb. of arsenical gave good results. Certain spreaders increased atomization, width of swath, and the spreading qualities. They also decreased the amount of water needed to make a fluid mixture.

SASSCER, E. R.

(870)

UNDESIRABLE INSECT ALIENS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 33 (1): 1-8. February 1940. 421 J822

Includes discussion of the effect of the rapid development of aircraft transportation. There are 59 designated airports of entry for planes from foreign countries. During 1939 there were 2,445 interceptions of insects.

SCHLOTTHAUER, H. L.

(871)

AIRCRAFT AS DISEASE CARRIERS. Calif. West. Med. 53 (1): 33. July 1940. Army Med. Libr.

Note on 4 unusual cases of acute illness at Muroc from bite of an insect (*Paratriatoma hirsuta*) which occurred a few weeks after arrival of military planes from South America via Panama. These insects are not previously recorded from the Mojave Desert. The illness did not resemble Chagas' disease. After a year's observation the patients showed no further symptoms and no more of the insects were reported.

- *Serebrovskii, A. S. (872)
O NOVOM VOZMOZHNO M METODE BOR'BY S VREDNYMI NASEKOMYMI [CONCERNING A NEW METHOD OF CONTROL OF INJURIOUS INSECTS]. Zool. Zhur. 19 (4): 618-630. 1940. [In Russian.]
- Starostin, S. T. (873)
FIZIKO-MEKHANICHESKIE SVOYSTVA INGREDIENTOV I IKH VLIYANIE NA RABOTU AEROOPYLENIIA I NA KACHESTVO AVIAOPYLENIIA ANOFEOGENNYKH VODOEMOV [PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE INGREDIENTS AND THEIR EFFECT ON AIR DUSTING AND ON THE QUALITY OF AIRPLANE DUSTING OF ANOPHELES-INFESTED WATERS]. Med. Parazit. i Parazitar. Bolezni 9 (1/2): [71]-77. 1940. [In Russian.] Libr. Cong.
Airplane dusting was carried out in 1937 in the Province of Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan) against *Anopheles* larvae. It was found that the effectiveness of the paris green depended on the carrier used with it. Road dusts from different regions showed wide divergences in physical and chemical properties when analyzed. Those which flowed best showed little or no reduction in volume when subjected to pressure in a container. The dusts with the smallest angle of slope had the best flow. It is advisable to fly the plane evenly and avoid jolting in the take-off. The dusts should be kept dry.
- Vasil'ev, V. P. (874)
MATERIALY PO ÉKOLOGII DVULETNOI LISTOVERTKI (CLYSIA AMBIGUELLA HUBN.) V USSR I ISPYTANIE PYLEVIDNYKH INSEKTSIDOV V BOR'BE S NEI [DATA ON THE ECOLOGY OF THE VINE MOTH IN THE UKRAINIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC AND INVESTIGATIONS OF INSECTICIDAL DUSTS AS A CONTROL MEASURE]. Vest. Zashch. Rast. 1940, No. 3, pp. 44-53. [In Russian.] 421 P942
Various tests were made with stomach insecticides, including the airplane dusting of 21 ha. with Kupfermeritol at the Institute of Viticulture in Odessa in 1935. The dust was deposited on the grape bunches in a thin, even layer. Scorching of the leaves and bunches was not excessive, although severe damage had resulted from hand application. All varieties of grapes do not react in the same manner to the same insecticide.
- References.
- WALTON, W. R., and PACKARD, C. M. (875)
THE ARMYWORM [CIRPHIS UNIPUNCTA] AND ITS CONTROL. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bul. 1850, 11 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1940. 1 Ag84F
Although more expensive and less efficient than the regular baiting program, airplane dusting is feasible where a labor shortage exists. Calcium arsenate, alone or mixed with paris green, has given good results when applied at the rate of 15 to 30 lb. per acre.
- WATSON, R. B., and BISHOP, E. L. (876)
THE CONTROL OF ANOPHELES QUADRIMACULATUS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY. N. J. Mosquito Extermin. Assoc. Proc. (1940) 27: 145-153. 420 N46
Airplane studies were begun in 1934, and since 1937 a larvicidal dust (22 percent paris green by volume diluted with powdered soapstone) has been applied by airplane as a routine measure. Although a practical method under favorable conditions, the authors consider that it has definite limitations and is a hazardous operation requiring skilled personnel and expensive equipment.
- WELCH, J. H. (877)
WHITE DEATH FROM THE AIR FOR INSECTS. Tex. Farming and Citric. 16 (10): 5-6, illus. April 1940. 80 T31
Summarizes the record of the airplane in crop pest control, including costs, efficacy, hazards, and opportunities.
- WHITEHEAD, F. E., and FENTON, F. A. (878)
AN AIRPLANE SURVEY OF GREEN BUG [TOXOPTERA GRAMINUM] INJURY IN OKLAHOMA. Jour. Econ. Ent. 33 (5): 762-768, illus. October 1940. 421 J822
Airplane surveying was tried when a serious outbreak made speed imperative. Describes appearance of infested areas from high altitudes, technique of flying, and methods of procedure and of estimating damage. The advantages of such surveys are: (1) speed, (2) greater thoroughness, (3) ability to

choose most efficient routes, (4) low cost—several cents a mile less than car surveys. Author concludes that aerial surveying provides a quick and efficient means of detecting outbreaks in early stages when they can more easily be controlled.

WILLIAMS, C. L. (879)
DISINSECTIZATION OF AIRCRAFT. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 55 (23):
1005-1010, illus. June 7, 1940. 151.65 P96

Reviewed in Jour. Trop. Med. and Hyg. 43 (15): 211-212. Aug. 1, 1940.
448.8 J827

Previous work by the U. S. Public Health Service showed that it was most satisfactory to spray the planes thoroughly at a point between South America and the United States (Port of Spain, Trinidad). Gives diagram and detailed description of a new type of sprayer, designed by H. A. Johnson and G. L. Dunnahoo, which (1) produces a fine spray, (2) prevents drip at the nozzle, and (3) permits accurate measurement of amount of spray used in each compartment of the plane. Compressed air at pressures of 25 to 40 lb. will operate the sprayer, but better results are obtained by the use of 30 to 40 lb.

1941

ANONYMOUS. (880)
AIR WAR ON HOPPERS. Seed World 50 (1): 13. July 4, 1941. 61.8 Se52
U. S. Bureau of Entomology bait-distribution campaign.

(881)
AIRPLANES AID NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM OF U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; INSECT PEST CONTROL, AIR MAPPING AMONG MANY USES. U. S. Civ. Aeronaut. Admin. Civ. Aeronaut. Jour. 2 (18): 231. Sept. 15, 1941. 173 C49C

(882)
COTTON GROWERS MAKE \$9 AN ACRE FROM AIRPLANE DUSTING. Ariz. Farmer 20 (14): [1]-2. July 5, 1941. 6 Ar44
Beneficial results of airplane work against *Lygus* and pentatomid bugs.

(883)
CRICKET BLITZ. Time 38 (5): 56. Aug. 4, 1941. 280.8 T
Airplane distribution of bait.

ADAMSON, A. M. (884)
THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INSECT PESTS. Trop. Agr. [Trinidad] 18 (3): 43-47. March 1941. 26 T754
Air transport, p. 46.

BECKWITH, C. S. (885)
CONTROL OF CRANBERRY FRUIT WORM [*MINEOLA VACCINII*] ON BLUEBERRIES. Jour. Econ. Ent. 34 (2): 169-171. April 1941. 421 J822

Airplane applications of pyrethrum dust (Pyroicide 10 percent) were made over two fields on May 29 and June 6, using 30 lb. of poison each time. The number of larvae on the fruit when harvested was reduced 94 percent.

CASSIDY, T. P., and BARBER, T. C. (886)
FURTHER RESULTS FROM AIRPLANE DUSTING IN ARIZONA FOR HEMIPTEROUS COTTON INSECT CONTROL, CROP SEASON OF 1940. U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. E-543, 8 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941. [Processed.] 1.9 En83

Dust should be applied at the rate of 15 lb. per acre whenever 12 or more mirids (*Lygus*, etc.) can be collected for each 100 sweep-net strokes, or when at least 6 pentatomid bugs can be found on examination of 100 plants. A mixture of 7½ percent paris green and 92½ percent dusting sulfur is recommended. The experiments show that such treatment will permit a reasonable profit to be made.

HARGETT, M. V. (887)
LES MOUSTIQUES DANS LES AÉRONEFS. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris], Bul. Mens. 33 (5/6): [279]-287. May/June 1941. 449.75 Of2

Shows need for effective mosquito measures on inter-American lines. Describes means by which mosquitoes may enter planes and the Florida

work with pyrethrin solutions. Outlines advantages and disadvantages of disinfestation before, during, and after flights. Describes a method of disinfestation using atomized pyrethrum sprays.

References.

HILLS, O. A., and ROMNEY, V. E. (888)

A METHOD OF SIMULATING AIRPLANE APPLICATION OF INSECTICIDES TO TALL PLANTS IN EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 34 (6): 853-856, illus. December 1941. 421 J822

Describes apparatus and technique.

HINMAN, E. H., STEENIS, J., KING, W. V., ROBERTSON, J. L., JR., (889)

WIEBE, A. H., TARZWELL, C., and HESS, A. D.

ADDITIONAL COOPERATIVE STUDIES OF THE RELATION BETWEEN MOSQUITO CONTROL AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Science 94 (2428): 44-45. July 11, 1941. 470 Sci2

Experimental work was done in the Tennessee Valley with airplane application of sodium arsenite at monthly intervals (about 8 lb. per acre) to reduce vegetation and thus increase effectiveness of mosquito larvicides. Results were encouraging.

HIXSON, E. (890)

THE WALNUT DATANA [DATANA INTEGERRIMA]. Amer. Pecan Jour. 1 (12): 12-15, illus. September 1941. 94.68 Am3

Preliminary tests were made in a pecan grove of the Oklahoma Department of Horticulture on the application of calcium arsenate by plane. Twenty pounds per acre with the plane flying at a height of about 25 ft. above tree tops gave excellent coverage. Larval mortality could not be accurately estimated because prevailing high temperatures were fatal to many young larvae. A yield of 33 lb. per acre would be required to make airplane economically justifiable.

(891)
THE WALNUT DATANA [DATANA INTEGERRIMA]. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 246, 29 pp., illus. Stillwater, 1941. 100 OK4

Tests carried out in a pecan grove of the Oklahoma Department of Horticulture showed the feasibility of applying calcium arsenate by airplane. The dust was used at the rate of 20 lb. per acre from a plane flying 25 ft. above the tree tops. Each 20-lb. dusting costs \$2 per acre, and the method is only recommended when the price received for the crop warrants the expenditure.

*KOROTKIKH, G. I. (892)

THE QUALITY OF INSECTICIDES AND THEIR PACKING. Zhur. Khim. Promysh. 18 (5): 15-17. February 1941.

In 1940 control of Siberian spinning caterpillars (*Dendrolimus sibiricus*) was carried out over 6,746 ha. of forests. Na_2SiF_6 powder (particle size 17μ), when scattered at the rate of 15 kg. per ha., effected 90-percent mortality. Calcium and sodium arsenites in 10-percent solution gave only 70-percent mortality. It is very important that the insecticides should not be too densely packed, and should be placed in containers of not too large a size inert towards the poison.—Abstract in Chem. Abs. 38 (13): 3409. 1944; Chem. Zentbl. 114 (2): 200. 1943.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. COMMITTEE ON APPARATUS IN AERO-BIOLOGY. (893)

TECHNIQUES FOR APPRAISING AIR-BORNE POPULATIONS OF MICROORGANISMS, POLLEN, AND INSECTS. Phytopathology 31 (3): 201-225, illus. March 1941. 464.8 P56

Includes airplane trap collection.

References.

SCHWERDTFEGGER, F. (894)

BEKÄMPFUNG UND PROGNOSE DER KIEFERN SCHONUNGS-GESPINSTBLATTWESPE, ACANTHOLYDA ERYTHROCEPHALA L. Forstarchiv 17: 57-61. 1941. 99.8 F7723

After young pine stands in a district east of Schwerin in Posen had been

seriously damaged, the larvae were completely exterminated by airplane dusting with arsenicals. Fifty kg. of poison were used per hectare. A method of forecasting based on a count of larvae and eggs is recommended.

(895)

PROGNOSE UND BEKÄMPFUNG FORSTLICHER GROSSSCHÄDLINGE. 194 pp.
Berlin, Reichsnährstands Verlag, 1941. 423 Sch93P

Includes detailed account of general principles of airplane dusting. Gives a table which shows trade name of the dust, manufacturer, toxic substance, type of action, and insects against which it is effective. Reviews the organization and technique of dusting operations, including dosages required for different types of forest, effect of weather conditions, costs, and safety measures.

SMITH, E. C.

(896)

COTTON DUSTING, FAST AND FURIOUS. Prog. Farmer, Miss. Val. Ed. 56 (6): 11, illus. June 1941. 6 So81

Brief summary of dusting methods against *Anthonomus grandis*.

TONTZ, C.

(897)

AIRPLANES HUNT DOWN THE GREENBUGS [TOXOPTERA GRAMINUM]. Farmer-Stockman 54 (2): 38. Jan. 15, 1941. 6 Ok45

Aerial survey of infestation in Oklahoma counties.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE.

(898)

DEVICES FOR INSECT CONTROL. U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. Insects in Relat. to Natl. Defense. Cir. 20, 56 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1.967 A2In7

Airplane Spraying and Dusting, pp. 40-42. Describes essential features of equipment with diagram of hopper and Venturi tube.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE.

(899)

USE OF AIRCRAFT IN FORESTRY. Pulp and Paper Mag. Canada 42 (6): [371]-373, illus. May 1941. Libr. Cong.

Insect control, pp. 372-373.

VAN ZWALUWENBURG, R. H.

(900)

CANTON ISLAND. Hawaiian Planters' Rec. 45 (1): 15-24, illus. First quarter 1941. 25 H311

Canton Island is important as a quarantine station for the interception of undesirable insects. It is unique in having almost no mosquitoes, and maintenance of this condition depends on vigilance of flight stewards who disinfect the planes.

WALKER, H. G., and ANDERSON, L. D.

(901)

CONTROL OF THE CORN EARWORM [HELIOTHIS ARMIGERA] ON BROCCOLI. (Scientific note) Jour. Econ. Ent. 34 (2): 325-326. April 1941. 421 J822

The entire crop was dusted by airplane with undiluted calcium arsenate applied at the rate of 25 lb. per acre. Control was good, but for a period of 10 days after dusting it was necessary to wash the plants to remove arsenical residues. The amount of residue might vary greatly under different weather conditions.

— and ANDERSON, L. D.

(902)

RESULTS OF TESTS FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PEA APHID [MACROSIPHUM PISI] IN EASTERN VIRGINIA. Peninsula Hort. Soc. [Del.] Trans. (1940) 54: 30-35. [1941.] 81 P37

Includes statement that the little airplane work done in Virginia proved unsatisfactory.

WHITFIELD, F. G. S.

(903)

LA LUTTE CONTRE LES INSECTES DANS LES AÉRONEFS. NÉCESSITÉ DES RECHERCHES SUR CETTE QUESTION. Off. Internatl. d'Hyg. Pub. [Paris], Bul. Mens. 33 (5/6): [288]-297. May/June 1941. 449.75 Of2

Lists types of insects likely to be transported by plane and discusses their importance as vectors of animal and human disease or as potential agricultural pests. Reviews protective measures and points out increased dangers due to wartime conditions.

- WHITTEN, R. R., POTTS, S. F., and FRANCIS, E. H. (904)
CONCENTRATED SPRAY APPLIED WITH AN AUTOGIRO FOR CONTROL OF CANKER-
WORMS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 34 (5): 692-696, illus. October 1941.
421 J822

In 1936 and 1937 tests were made against *Paleacrita vernata* and *Alsophila pometaria* in the National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J. The insecticides used were: (1) a concentrated spray mixture of lead arsenate, fish oil, paraffin oil, and water; (2) a dust of lead arsenate impregnated with paraffin oil; (3) a proprietary colloidal lead arsenate spray. The concentrated spray caused a marked reduction in the amount of feeding, and the autogiro compared favorably with the truck-drawn sprayer. The cost per acre was less. An appreciable degree of control was obtained with the dust, but difficulty was experienced in regulating the drift.

1942

- ANONYMOUS. (905)
DUSTING PLANES MADE AVAILABLE FOR 1942 CROP. AUTHORITIES RULE
DUSTERS ARE FARM MACHINERY NEEDED IN INSECT CONTROL. Natl.
Cotton Council Amer. Prog. Bul. Gen. Bul. 26, pp. 1, 8. Apr. 15, 1942.
281.3729 N212P

Refers to action taken by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Selective Service System, and the War Production Board.

- PLANES AND PILOTS. Business Week, No. 661, p. 64. May 2, 1942. (906)
280.8 Sy8

Cotton dusting suffers from shortage of pilots, planes, and insecticides.

- U. S. LEADERSHIP IN HEALTH PROTECTION. Science 96 (2497, sup.): 10. Dec. (907)
6, 1942. 470 Sci2

Brazil complains that *Aedes aegypti* and *Glossina* spp. have been found on American planes entering Brazil from Africa. Report of Dr. Thomas Parran at the St. Louis meeting of the U. S. Public Health Service.

- AVEROLDI, O. L. (908)
O AEROPLANO EM BREVE SERÁ O MEIO MAIS EFICAZ NO COMBATE ÀS PRAGAS DA
LAVOURA. Sitios e Fazendas 7 (12): 5-8, illus. December 1942.
9.2 Si8

- BUTLER, E. (909)
ATTACKING BOLL WEEVIL [ANTHONOMUS GRANDIS] FROM THE AIR. Prog.
Farmer, Tex. Ed. 57 (11): 8, 58, illus. November 1942. 6 T311
Reprinted in Acco Press 20 (11): 7-8. November 1942. 6 Ac2
Popular account of cotton dusting by airplane in the Brazos Bottoms.

- DOVE, W. E. (910)
CONTROL OF DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS BY AIRCRAFT. Sci. Monthly 55 (4):
382-386, illus. October 1942. 470 Sci23.

Summarizes the development of the use of aircraft in the United States for scouting, dusting, and baiting, and concludes that this method is now an important factor in preventing the losses caused by insects.

- DUNNAHO, G. L. (911)
THE CONTROL OF INSECTS TRANSPORTED BY AIRCRAFT. Fla. Anti-Mosquito
Assoc. Rpt. (1942) 16: 10-13. [Processed.] 420 F663

Reviews the development of aircraft disinfestation work and analyzes results of inspections at Miami from 1939 through February 1942. During this period 1,137 planes were inspected and 258 mosquitoes recovered and identified. Only one specimen (dead) of *Aedes aegypti* was collected. The author concludes that, considering the habits of *A. aegypti*, there is little danger of introducing infected individuals if the present disinfestation methods are continued and perfected.

Discussion by David B. Lee, pp. 14-16.

- GLASGOW, H. (912)
THE USE OF CONCENTRATED SPRAYS FOR PEA APHID [MACROSIPHUM PISI] CONTROL. N. Y. State Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 698, pp. 12-14. Geneva, 1942. 100 N48
Airplane application of concentrated sprays was not considered satisfactory, but tests with ground equipment were favorable.
- GLICK, P. A. (913)
INSECT POPULATION AND MIGRATION IN THE AIR. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci. Pub. 17 (Aerobiology), pp. 88-98, illus. 1942. 442 Am3A
Describes the 1926/31 work of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine on airplane trap collection, factors affecting aerial populations, economic and scientific importance, aircraft in relation to insect distribution, and the relation of insects to disease (especially allergy).
References.
- GRECHKA, D. I., and BEL'SKAIĀ, M. K. (914)
PRIMENENIE MYSH'IAKOVISTOI GRĀZI DLĀ BOR'BY S LICHINKAMI ANOFELESA [UTILIZATION OF ARSENIOSLUDGE FOR THE CONTROL OF ANOPHELES LARVAE]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 11 (1/2): 25-27. 1942. [In Russian.] Army Med. Libr.
Describes experiments conducted by the Ukrainian Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology in 1938 to discover effective larvicidal substitutes for paris green and calcium arsenite. Laboratory work with arsenical waste products of chemical factories was carried out in the Khar'kov region. The sludge, which is dried into a powder with particles of from 10 to 50 μ in diameter contains 10.6 percent arsenic trioxide and 7.8 percent arsenic pentoxide. In aerial dusting near the city of Zmiev no poisoning to animals or birds resulted. Best results were obtained by the addition of 2 percent of petroleum for airplane dusting. A dosage of 1 to 1.5 kg. per ha. is recommended for open pools and of 1.5 to 2 kg. per ha. where vegetation is present.
- ITZEROTT, H. (915)
DIE MAIKÄFERBEKÄMPFUNG 1942 IM ALTMÜHLTAL. Mitt. f. die Landw. 57 (40): 703-704, illus. Oct. 3, 1942. 18 D48M
Experiments against *Melolontha* spp. were carried out in May 1942 in the Altmühl Valley using both ground and air equipment. For airplane treatment a dinitro-o-cresol dust (Borchers' K III) was used at the rate of about 127 kg. per ha. Results were successful and a more extensive use of the airplane is recommended for the following year. Dinitro-o-cresol should be handled in such a manner as to avoid toxic effects to man and animals. Bees are especially sensitive to this insecticide.
- JACKSON, W. P. (916)
THE AIRPLANE, A POSSIBLE MEANS OF TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE. Va. Med. Monthly 69 (1): 29-34. January 1942. 448.4 V59
Insect vectors of disease may be carried by airplane, and new routes to the Tropics and Subtropics have greatly increased the danger. Summarizes previous work.
Discussion, pp. 34-35.
- THE POSSIBLE DANGERS OF TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE BY AIRPLANE. U. S. Bur. Med. and Surg. U. S. Nav. Med. Bul. 40 (1): 115-123. 1942. 153.45 Un3 (917)
Discusses role of the airplane in the spread of insect-borne disease. Recommends greater care in inspection and disinfestation of planes and cargoes.
References.
- NABOKOV, V. A., and ZAV'IALOV, A. P. (918)
NEKOTORYE ORGANIZATSIONNYE OSOBNOSTI BOR'BY S LICHINKAMI MAL'ARIĬ-NYKH KOMAROV NA VODOOKHRANILISHCHAKH [SOME POINTS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF CONTROL OF ANOPHELINE LARVAE IN RESERVOIRS]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 11 (1/2): 6-8. 1942. [In Russian.] Army Med. Libr.
Describes the formation of artificial reservoirs in which mosquitoes breed, and advocates careful planning of operations in various localities. In order

to prevent waste of insecticides and needless expense, the airplane method should be restricted to otherwise inaccessible places and only used after a thorough investigation. In many places boats equipped with ground apparatus may prove most effective.

PEMBERTON, C. E. (919)

ENTOMOLOGY. REPORT. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc. Com. Charge Expt. Sta. Rpt. 1940/41: 21-27. In Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc. Ann. Mtg. (1941) Rpt. 61. Honolulu, 1942. 65.9 H314

Quarantine—Project E-9, pp. 25-26. Refers to inspection of airplanes.

SALMONSEN, E. M. (920)

AIRPLANES VERSUS TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE. Jour. Aviation Med. 14 (3): 222-223. September 1942. Libr Cong.

John Crerar Library, Reference List No. 50, Chicago, Ill., 1942.

SERGIEV, P. G., and ĪAKUSHEVA, A. I. (921)

BOR'BA S MALĪARIEĪ V SSSR [MALARIA CONTROL IN THE U. S. S. R.]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazit. Bolezni 11 (6): 3-10. 1942. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Historical review of malaria-control work in the Soviet Union, including an account of airplane dusting with paris green. In 1929, 100 ha. were dusted; in 1938, 3,500,000 ha.

SULLIVAN, W. N., GOODHUE, L. D., and FALES, J. H. (922)

TOXICITY TO ADULT MOSQUITOES OF AEROSOLS PRODUCED BY SPRAYING SOLUTIONS OF INSECTICIDES IN LIQUEFIED GAS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 35 (1): 48-51, illus. February 1942. 421 J822

The aerosols are not toxic to man, are not inflammable, are easy to apply, and do not stain. These qualities should make them suitable for use against mosquitoes on airplanes.

THIEM, H. (923)

UEBER WEITERE ERFAHRUNGEN ZUR CHEMISCHEN BEKÄMPFUNG DER MAIKÄFER [MELOLONTHA SPP.]. Anz. f. Schädlingsk. 18 (2): 16-19. 1942. 421 An9

Dinitro-o-cresol is an effective contact insecticide and also acts as a stomach poison at low concentrations. Power dusters are more efficient as distributors than airplanes are.

UNITED STATES CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION. (924)

SAFETY REGULATION RELEASE NO. 89. 5 pp. [Washington, D. C.] Jan. 19, 1942. Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronaut. Libr.

Causes and prevention of fire occurring while engaged in spreading sulfur dust with aircraft.

UNITED STATES CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD. SAFETY BUREAU. (925)

INDIVIDUAL ACCIDENT REPORTS. STALL DURING CROP DUSTING. Civ. Aeronaut. Jour. 3 (1): 8. Jan. 1, 1942. 173 C49C

Report on an accident in which the pilot, F. P. Lawrence, Jr., was seriously injured while dusting a tomato field near Matamora, Ohio. Analyzes the accident and concludes that the probable cause was a stall during a steep turn at low altitude. Malfunctioning of the dust-releasing mechanism is given as a contributing factor.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. (926)

QUARANTINE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND INTERNATIONAL TREATIES APPLICABLE TO INTERNATIONAL AERIAL NAVIGATION 37 pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1942. Natl. Inst. Health Libr.

Cites regulations for quarantine, inspection, and disinfestation of aircraft.

UPHOF, J. G. (927)

EL AEROPLANO EN LA LUCHA CONTRA LOS INSECTOS Y ENFERMEDADES DE LOS VEGETALES. Hacienda 37 (5): 192-193, illus. May 1942. 6 H11

Abridged version in Chacra 12 (144): 20, 22, illus. October 1942.

9 C34

Reviews use of the airplane in crop dusting and mosquito control.

- WEBB, J. L. (928)
COTTON OR BOLL WEEVILS [*ANTHONOMUS GRANDIS*]. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 484, 16 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1942. 1 Ag84M
Airplane dusting, pp. 12-13.
- *WELLENSTEIN, G., MORS, H., MITSCHERLICH, H., and others. (929)
DIE NONNE [*LYMANTRIA MONACHA*] IN OSTPREUSSEN (1933-1937). FREILAND-STUDIEN DER WALDSTATION FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG IN JAGDHAUS ROMINTEN. Monog. z. Angew. Ent. 15, 698 pp., illus. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1942.
Partial contents: Die Entwicklung der Flugzeugbekämpfung in technischer Hinsicht, by J. Reier; Zur Frage der Kennzeichnung von Flugfeldern bei der Forstbestäubung, by G. Wellenstein; Die Wirkung der Nonnenbegiftung auf die Kerbtierwelt, by O. F. Niklas; Folgeerscheinungen der Gift bestäubung auf die höheren Tiere und die Pflanzenwelt, by O. Steinfatt and G. Wellenstein.
- WEYER, F. (930)
DIE BEDEUTUNG DES FLUGZEUGES IM DIENSTE DER STECHMÜCKEN BEKÄMPFUNG. Flughäfen 10 (1): 8-13, illus. January 1942. Libr. Cong.
Describes control methods used before the introduction of the airplane. Planes are used to spot breeding places and to apply poisonous dusts. Gives an account of successful airplane dusting in the United States and other countries.
- WINTERS, S. R. (931)
BUG HUNTERS. Flying 30 (4): 35-36, 106, 113. April 1942. Libr. Cong.
Condensed versions appear under title "Chasing Bugs with Airplanes" in Sci. Digest 12 (2): 70-72. August 1942. Libr. Cong.; and Farm and Ranch Rev. 38 (10): 11. October 1942. 7 F223
Describes studies made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on aerial dissemination of crop pests. Collections were made over the Lower Mississippi Valley by means of traps attached to airplanes.

1943

- ANONYMOUS. (932)
DAS FLUGZEUG IM DIENSTE DER SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG. Flughäfen 11 (1): 7-10, illus. January 1943; (2): 8-13, illus. February 1943. Libr. Cong.
Traces development of insecticides used in airplane control of various forest insects (*Lymantria monacha*, *Panolis flammea*, etc.) and discusses superiority of "Detal." It is not affected by weather conditions and is toxic to all stages of larvae.
- ARMITAGE, H. M. (933)
POSSIBLE ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF THE HAWAIIAN INSECT FAUNA TO CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE. Pan-Pacific Ent. 19 (1): 1-11. January 1943. 421 P193
Stresses the increased danger of introducing injurious crop pests through the development of speedy airplane traffic. Discusses most potentially dangerous pests. References.
- BOLTEN, J. (934)
THE PREVENTION OF MALARIA AMONG THE MILITARY FORCES IN PUERTO RICO. Asoc. Med. de Puerto Rico. Bol. 35 (3): 89-96. March 1943. Natl. Inst. Health Libr.
Includes discussion of airplane dusting experiments to control breeding of *Anopheles* in inaccessible places (mangrove swamps, etc.). The drawbacks are lack of proper equipment, of trained personnel, and of larvicidal dust. The dust situation is further complicated by the fact that airplane mixtures require 15 to 30 percent paris green as against 2 to 10 percent for hand dusters.

BRAZIL. LAWS, STATUTES, ETC.

(935)

DECRETO—LEI N. 5,181—DE 11 DE JANEIRO DE 1943, DISPÕE SOBRE O TRANSPORTE DE ARTRÓPODES VIVOS POR AERONAVES E DA OUTRAS PROVIDENCIAS. Diário Oficial [Brazil] 82 (10, Secc. 1): [449], 451. Jan. 13, 1943. Libr. Cong.

Prescribes measures to insure that aircraft do not act as a means of introducing injurious insects into Brazil from Africa, or other areas specified by the Departamento Nacional de Saude. Sanitary authorities must be notified of aircraft arrivals from Africa as long in advance as they may require. Aircraft must be rigorously disinfested before passengers or luggage are unloaded. Records must be kept of the time and method of disinfestation. Aircraft must be completely closed before landing, and the air-conditioning apparatus must not operate during disinfestation. Aircraft must be inspected for living arthropods after disinfestation is completed. Penalties are stated.

Abstract in Bul. Hyg. [London] 18 (5): 351. May 1943. 448.8 B87. Apparently from text printed in Correio da Manhã [Rio de Janeiro] 42 (14,782): 3. Jan. 10, 1943. Libr. Cong.

BROWN, A. C.

(936)

DIFFICULTIES OF INSPECTION FOR PLANT PESTS UNDER WAR-TIME CONDITIONS. Fla. State Hort. Soc. Proc. (1943) 56: 81–85. 81 F66

Also in Citrus Indus. 24 (8): 3, 10–11, 14. August 1943. 80 C49

Emphasizes need for adequate inspection to prevent entry of foreign pests on plants and plant products brought into this country by aircraft, especially those operated by our armed forces.

(937)

REPORT OF THE QUARANTINE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT JULY 1, 1940—JUNE 30, 1942. Fla. State Plant Bd. Bien. Rpt. (1940/42) 14: 16–[20]. 1943. 464.9 F662R

Cites work done in checking airplanes, both commercial and service, together with passengers' baggage, mail, and express. Results justify fear that fruit flies and other pests may be introduced by means of airplanes.

CARMELIA, F. A.

(938)

PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS IN INTERNATIONAL AERIAL TRANSPORTATION. Pacific Sci. Cong., 6, 1939, Proc. 6: 29–35. Berkeley, Univ. Calif. Press, 1943. 330.9 P194

The *Aedes* and *Anopheles* vectors of yellow fever and malaria are indigenous to the United States. Aerial transportation has brought centers of infestation in other countries close to our shores. Gives detailed lists of protective measures to be observed at ports of departure, during flight, at ports of call en route, and at ports of destination.

COGGESHALL, L. T.

(939)

MALARIA CONTROL ALONG AN AIR ROUTE THROUGH AFRICA. N. J. Mosquito Extermin. Assoc. Proc. (1943) 13: 32–38. 420 N46

"Malaria was the outstanding medical problem of the airline." *Anopheles gambiae* is indicated as principal vector. Recognized measures, if energetically and continuously applied, will keep the disease under control. Otherwise all activities may be brought to a standstill.

DAUBERSCHMIDT.

(940)

SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG DURCH FLUGZEUG-VERNEBELUNG. Forstwiss. Centbl. u. Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb. No. 6, pp. 247–259. December 1943. 99.8 F775

Preliminary experiments in spreading an insecticidal fog by airplane were made by the Luftwaffe in June 1942 over forest areas in Neuburg, Bayern. The material used was a mixture of sulfur trioxide and chlorosulfonic acid. Favorable results indicated the advisability of further tests. Fog substances require less plane space and will permit the use of faster machines of a smaller, less complicated design.

- DUGAS, A. L. (941)
DUSTING WITH CRYOLITE PROVES A SUCCESSFUL CONTROL FOR THE SUGARCANE BORER [*DIATRAEA SACCHARALIS*]. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rpt. 1942/43: 68-71. 100 L93
Cryolite applied by plane, ground machine, and handgun resulted in an increase of 20 to 30 lb. of sugar per ton of cane. The average cost of ground work was about \$5 per acre; of plane, about \$6.50. The difference is negligible when set against the many advantages of plane application. A high toxicity was shown by both natural and synthetic cryolite, the effectiveness depending on the dusting properties. Some attention should be given to a slight increase in sugarcane aphid populations after the 1943 operations.
- DUNNAHO, G. L. (942)
INSECT CONTROL ON AIRCRAFT. Soap and Sanit. Chem. 19 (2): 111, 113. February 1943. 307.8 So12
Lists results of inspections at Trinidad, Maracaibo, and Barranquilla and recommends the use of pyrethrum aerosols in plane disinfection.
- FOSDICK, R. B. (943)
PRESIDENT'S REVIEW. Rockefeller Found. Ann. Rpt. 1943: 5-40. 500 R592
The Gambiae Mosquito Comes Back, pp. 17-19. Discusses report that *Anopheles gambiae* had been brought back to Brazil by a plane from Africa, and stresses need for international supervision of airplane traffic.
- GORDON, W. M. (944)
AIRPLANE RUNWAYS DAMAGED BY ANTS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 36 (2): 354. April 1943. 421 J822
Damage by *Pogonomyrmex barbatus* var. *molefaciens* at several auxiliary naval air stations near Corpus Christi, Tex. Carbon disulfide or granulated calcium cyanide was poured into the nests.
- MAKING MOSQUITO SURVEYS WITH A JEEP AND THE PBY-5. Science 97 (2529): 555. June 18, 1943. 470 Sci2 (945)
The patrol bomber (PBY-5) has "glass blisters" in the fuselage, which make it possible to survey the ground in all directions. Its ability to fly at low speeds facilitates sketch mapping.
- GREAT BRITAIN DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH. (946)
FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH BOARD.
RECOGNITION OF DECAY AND INSECT DAMAGE IN TIMBERS FOR AIRCRAFT AND OTHER PURPOSES. 18 pp., illus. London, His Majesty's Stationery Off., 1943. 423 G7925
Contents: Pt. I. Notes for the Use of Timber Inspectors; Pt. II. List of Certain Timbers in General Use, with Notes on Their Resistance to Decay and Insect Attack.
- HARTMAN, C. W. (947)
THE DANGERS OF AIRPLANE DUSTING. Amer. Bee Jour. 83 (11): 421. November 1943. 424.8 Am3
Cites damage from indiscriminate application of insecticides, and quotes statement furnished by Dr. J. E. Eckert.
- HUSMAN, C. N. (948)
A HOPPER AND MECHANISM FOR DISTRIBUTION OF BAITS AND DUST BY AIRPLANES FOR INSECT CONTROL. U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. ET-212, 6 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1943. [Processed.] 1.9 En83ET
Description accompanied by 7 diagrams, showing apparatus and method of attachment.
- INGRAM, J. W., BYNUM, E. K., HALEY, W. E., and CHARPENTIER, L. J. (949)
AIRPLANE DUSTING OF SUGARCANE WITH SYNTHETIC CRYOLITE FOR CONTROL OF SECOND-GENERATION BORERS. Sugar Bul. 21 (17): 129-131. June 1, 1943. 65.9 Am32
Report on experiments carried out in Louisiana in 1942. Second-generation borers of *Diatraea saccharalis* appear late in June when the cane is too high and the ground apt to be too muddy for satisfactory use of ground

machinery. In the three experiments a total of 742 acres was dusted. The planes flew 3 to 5 ft. above the cane and laid a dust swath 30 ft. wide. All work was done in the early morning. Comparative tests were made with handguns, and results were gauged by examination of 100 stalks cut from each dusted and each check area 3 weeks after dusting and again at harvest time. Tables are given. In these tests airplane dusting proved fully as effective as ground dusting against second-generation borers.

- LEIKIND, M. C. (950)
 ESTAÇÃO DE QUARENTENA DE MIAMI, FLÓRIDA. Actas Ciba [Rio de Janeiro] 10 (1/2): 29-36, illus. January/February 1943. Army Med. Libr.
 Inspection and disinfection of clipper planes coming from South America to Miami. Illustrations are interesting.
- LUMLEY, G. F., and TAYLOR, F. H. (951)
 DENGUE. PART I-II. Sydney. Univ. School Pub. Health and Trop. Med. Serv. Pub. 3, 171 pp., illus. Glebe, N. S. Wales, 1943. 448.9 Sy2
 Includes survey of the factors that affect abundance of *Aedes aegypti*. Risk of aerial transport is dealt with on pp. 132-134.
- McINTIRE, R. T. (952)
 DISINSECTIZATION OF AIRCRAFT. (U. S. BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. FORM LETTER NO. 28.) Contact [Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.] 2 (4): 117-118. May 1, 1943. Libr. Cong.
- MUNSON, D. H. (953)
 DIXIE DUSTERS. Flying 32 (3): 84, 98, 100, illus. March 1943. Libr. Cong.
 Reviews briefly the history of airplane dusting for the control of *Anthonomus grandis* and other cotton insects. A pilot attached to a commercial dusting service receives an average of \$300 per mo. plus a bonus of a penny an acre. A good day's work is 600 acres, about 100 acres being covered in 12 to 15 min. Hazards of low flying and danger of fire make the death rate rather high. Firms choose their men as carefully as the Army selects its pilots. It takes three full seasons' experience to develop a good duster pilot.
- Poos, F. W. (954)
 CONTROL OF HAY INSECTS IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES. 12 pp. [Washington, D. C.] U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. [1943. Processed.] 1.967 C2C76
 Cites successful use of calcium arsenate (alone or mixed with paris green) against *Cirphis unipuncta*, p. 4.
- SCHEDL, K. E. (955)
 DER FORSTLICHE PFLANZENSCHUTZ IN DER UKRAINE. Forstarchiv 19 (3/8): 85-95. Mar. 15, 1943. 99.8 F7723
 Includes discussion of calcium arsenite, sodium fluosilicate, and pyrethrum as materials for use in airplane dusting.
- SMITH, F. (956)
 LITTLE KNOWN FLIGHTS BY WORKADAY AIRMAN, MOSQUITO BOMBER CIRCA 1932. U. S. Air Serv. 28 (3): 15, 52. March 1943. Libr. Cong.
 Refers to pilot who flew plane used in first mosquito-control work around Quantico, Va.
- SOPER, F. L., and WILSON, D. B. (957)
 ANOPHELES GAMBIAE IN BRAZIL 1930 TO 1940. 262 pp., illus. N. Y., Rockefeller Found., 1943. 428 So6
 Authors believe that the mosquitoes which originated the infestation discovered at Natal in 1930 were brought from Africa on fast French destroyers, rather than by airplanes. Aircraft are, however, a potential source of infestation; their disinfection is discussed on pp. 136-141. Table 18 lists the arthropods collected from planes arriving in Brazil by way of Africa. Prevention of transfer of disease vectors is also dealt with on pp. 227-229. References, pp. 248-253.

STETSON, D. (1958)

LA TECNICA EFICAZ DE LA SEABROOK EN LA PRODUCCIÓN DE ALIMENTOS AYUDA A GANAR LA GUERRA. Hacienda 38 (1): [10]-[14], 18, illus. January 1943. 6 H11

The airplane is used by Seabrook Farms, N. J., to control crop pests.

WINTERS, S. R. (1959)

AIR WAR ON THE GRASSHOPPER. Flying 33 (6): 32-33, 136, illus. December 1943. Libr. Cong.

Airplane distribution of poisoned bait (sawdust, bran, water, and liquid sodium arsenite) for control of grasshoppers and *Anabrus simplex*. From 1934 to 1941 about 600,000 tons of bait were spread over 122,000,000 acres, and \$564,000,000 worth of food and feed crops were saved.

ZUMPT, F. (1960)

DER FLUGZEUGEINSATZ IN DER MEDIZINISCHEN SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG. Deut. Tropenmed. Ztschr. 47 (13/14): 360-368. July 1, 1943. 449.8 Ar22

Gives historical summary of mosquito control by airplane. German work began in 1941 when malarial sections of Greece, Siberia, and the Ukraine were occupied. Reviews this work and information gained. In 1942 the author worked on the control of *Anopheles* in the Ukraine near the mouth of the Dnepr. Oiling by airplane proved unsatisfactory. A dust mixture (1 part paris green to 20 parts street dust) covered about 37 acres, an average of 100 kg. per 2½ acres (about 4.5 gm. of paris green per 2½ acres). If a lighter diluent (talc) had been used, a larger area could have been covered with a less concentrated mixture. Concludes that the least amount of mixture per 2½ acres should be about 20 kg. With paris green about 18 to 19 parts of diluent should be used, and with calcium arsenite about 15 parts. Suggests the use of the airplane method against culicine larvae (*Aedes*, etc.) and the possibility of controlling *Glossina* spp. in the savannah country of Africa.

References, pp. 367-368.

(1961)

MALARIA BEKÄMPFUNG IN DER UKRAINE 1942. PT. III. ERFAHRUNGEN UND BEO-BACHTUNGEN WÄHREND DER ANOPHELES-BEKÄMPFUNG IN GENERALBEZIRK NIKOLAJEW. Deut. Tropenmed. Ztschr. 47 (11): 265-283, illus. June 1, 1943. 449.8 Ar22

Includes an account of Russian and German experiments in airplane control of *Anopheles* larvae. German work began in August 1942 using one plane equipped for liquid spraying and one for dusting. The spraying method proved useless, but satisfactory results were obtained from dusting with paris green. A lighter dust with finer particle size would be more efficient as a carrier for the poison than the road dust customarily used.

1944

ANONYMOUS.

(1962)

BETTER DUST WITH MORE NICOTINE TO KILL MORE PESTS. Ariz. Farmer 23 (4): 4. Feb. 12, 1944. 6 Ar44

A new free-flowing nicotine dust for application by airplane has been developed by the laboratory of Arizona Fertilizers, Inc. It contains 8 percent of nicotine, which is released very slowly, preventing dissipation in the air, and is extremely toxic to aphids and all soft-bodied insects.

(1963)

BOMBER SPRAYS DDT, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MEDICAL HISTORY AN ENTIRE ISLAND HAS BEEN SPRAYED, SUGGESTING THE IDEA THAT IN THE FUTURE THIS METHOD MAY BE USED TO KILL MOSQUITOES BEFORE TROOPS LAND. Sci. News Letter 46 (20): 310. Nov. 11, 1944. 470 Sci24

A mixture of DDT in oil was sprayed from a specially rigged Marine Corps bomber, which flew at 125 miles per hr. at a height of 150 ft. Ten gal. can be sprayed per min., and it is estimated that an acre can be covered with 2 qt.

(964)
BUDWORM [ARCHIPS FUMIFERANA]. Timber of Canada 4 (11): 49-50, map.
July 1944. 99.81 T487

Includes discussion of use of autogiro for aerial dusting with DDT over test area in Algonquin Park.

(965)
CANADA TO RENEW FIGHT ON SPRUCE BUDWORM [ARCHIPS FUMIFERANA].
Paper Trade Jour. 118 (26): 10. June 29, 1944. 302.8 P196

In May 1944 the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests began spraying infested forests with DDT from an autogiro.

(966)
FIGHTING MOSQUITOES IN ITALY. U. S. Army Med. Dept. Bul. 82, pp. 17-18.
November 1944. 152.9 Ar52

Refers to the use of airplanes over the marshlands and flooded areas of the Italian Peninsula, Sardinia, and Corsica. Dust is applied from A-20 Havocs flying 20 to 30 ft. from the ground. Other types of planes are used to spray oil on small areas such as canals.

(967)
FIRES, BUDWORM [ARCHIPS FUMIFERANA] DEplete CANADIAN TIMBER. Paper
Trade Jour. 119 (9): 14. Aug. 31, 1944. 302.8 P196

The United States and Canada are carrying on experiments in budworm control with DDT applied by airplane.

(968)
GIPSY MOTH [PORTHETRIA DISPAR] WIPED OUT. D. D. T., USED BY THE ARMY
IN COMBATING MOSQUITOES AND TYPHUS-CARRYING LICE, HAS ADDED
ANOTHER CONQUEST TO ITS STRING OF TRIUMPHS. Sci. News Letter 46 (5):
68. July 29, 1944. 470 Sci24
Reprinted in part in Science 100 (2589, sup.): 10. Aug. 11, 1944.
470 Sci2

(969)
MOSQUITOES FOUGHT BY CROP DUSTING METHODS. Sci. News Letter 46 (12):
185. Sept. 16, 1944. 470 Sci24

The U. S. Army Air Forces are combatting malarial mosquitoes in the flooded areas of the Italian Peninsula, Sardinia, and Corsica by dusting from low-flying A-20 Havoc bombers.

(970)
NEW METHOD EMPLOYED BY SWEDEN TO FIGHT MENACING FOREST PEST
[BUPALUS PINIARIUS]. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 17 (6):
35. Nov. 4, 1944. 157.54 F763

DDT (Gesarol) sprayed from airplane in 80-ft. strips. First tests made in Province of Vastergotland.

(971)
PLANE BATTLES ENEMY, AND WE MEAN GRASSHOPPERS—NOT JAPS. Prairie
Farmer, Gen. Ed. 116 (22): 10. Oct. 28, 1944. 6 P883B
Broadcasting bait in Greene County, Ill.

(972)
SE TRASLADAN AVISPAS POR AVIÓN DE CUBA A MÉJICO PARA COMBATIR LAS
PLAGAS INSECTILES. Hacienda 39 (9): 436, illus. September 1944.
6 H11

Airplane transmission of *Eretmocerus serius*.

(973)
SPRAYING INSECTICIDES FROM AIRCRAFT MAY PREVENT SPRUCE BUDWORM
D-DAY. Du Pont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. Agr. News Letter 12 (6): 95.
November/December 1944. 6 D92

Cooperative experiment between the United States and Canada to control *Archips fumiferana* by spraying from a biplane and an autogiro.

- *——— (974)
TALLMÄTARKAMPANJEN HAR GIVIT GOTT RESULTAT [THE PINE LOOPER CAMPAIGN HAS GIVEN GOOD RESULTS]. Skogen 31: 291. 1944. [In Swedish.]
In the summer of 1944, three large forest areas in Sweden were successfully dusted with DDT (Gesarol) to control *Bupalus piniarius*.—Abstract in Forestry Abs. 7: 103. 1945.
- ALLEN, W. H. (975)
WHEN THE FARMER FLIES. THE DEMANDS OF AIR-MINDED AGRICULTURE WILL MEAN JOBS FOR PLANES AND PILOTS. Natl. Aeronaut. 22 (1): 14, 56. January 1944. Libr. Cong.
Mentions the New Jersey work in dusting blueberries, cranberries, peas, and beans. Disabled men, refused commercial flying jobs, are making a living custom-flying dusting airplanes. Development of new aerial methods will further expand the field.
- ANNAND, P. N. (976)
ENTOMOLOGISTS HELP INCREASE CROP YIELDS. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 28 (8): 11-14. August 1944. 1 Ec7Ag
Spraying by aircraft, pp. 13-14.
- BAILEY, H. L. (977)
REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF PLANT PEST CONTROL. Vt. Dept. Agr. Bien. Rpt. (1943/44) 22: 42-50. [Processed.] 283.9 V59
On July 7, 1944, airplane spraying was tested against *Anisota rubicunda* feeding on sugar and rock maples. Five acres were treated with DDT, and dead or dying larvae were collected after 6 hr. Untreated check trees were almost completely defoliated at the end of September, whereas little damage was noticed on the sprayed trees. Twenty acres were sprayed with cryolite. Although of slower action than DDT, it had greatly reduced larval feeding by July 18.
- BARNUM, C. C. (978)
CONTROL OF APHIS. AIRPLANE DUSTING USED. Diamond Walnut News 26 (4): 8. July 1944. 94.68 D34
Nicotine sulfate dust, used 25 to 35 lb. per acre, will effectively control *Chromaphis juglandicola*. Dusting should be done when there is no wind.
- BROWER, G. K. (979)
FUMIGATING THE AIRLINERS. Air Transport 2 (8): 117-118. August 1944. Libr. Cong.
Includes insect control by hydrocyanic acid gas and aerosol bombs.
- BROWN, A. C. (980)
QUARANTINE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT. [REPORT.] Fla. State Plant Bd. Bien. Rpt. (1942/44) 15: 32-35. 464.9 F662R
Points out the great increase in aircraft arrivals from foreign countries and the probability of further increase after the war. States that during the past fiscal year 404 determinations have been made of insects intercepted. Of these, 18 were fruit flies and 22 were insects either new or rare in this country. Cites qualifications of a good aircraft inspector.
- BROWN, R. C., and SHEALS, R. A. (981)
THE PRESENT OUTLOOK ON THE GYPSY MOTH [PORTHETRIA DISPAR] PROBLEM. Jour. Forestry 42 (6): 393-407, illus. June 1944. 99.8 F768
Refers to the use of an autogiro to distribute concentrated sprays and oil-coated insecticides. In 1942 excellent results were obtained over rough country in Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania with a slow-speed biplane capable of carrying a load of 1,000 lb. Cryolite appears to be very well suited to aircraft distribution as a concentrated spray since it adheres to foliage very well in this form.
References.
- CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE. (982)
[REPORT OF] H. M. ARMITAGE, CHIEF. Calif. Dept. Agr. Bul. 33 (4): 228-275. October/December 1944. 2 C12M
Airplane use in pest control, pp. 239-240; insecticidal poisoning of bees, p. 254; airplane inspection, p. 273.
Consult previous reports for earlier records, beginning with the Report of W. C. Jacobsen in the December 1928 issue of the Monthly Bulletin.

DAUBERSCHMIDT.

(1983)

ZUR FLUGZEUGBEKÄMPFUNG DES MAIKÄFERS. Forstwiss. Centbl. u. Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb. 1944, No. 1, pp. 64-68. March 1944. 99.8 F775

After preliminary experiments, the first practical work was carried out on the Johannesburg heath against *Melolontha* spp. in the spring of 1941 by the Flieger Forstschutzverband in cooperation with the Forstschutzstelle Ost. Following tests made in 1942, the Flieger Forstschutzverband and the Pflanzenschutzamt München dusted 450 ha. in the Altmühltal area during 1943. Describes the nature of the terrain and cites difficulties experienced by the pilots because of the narrow valley. Dinitro-o-cresol (K-3 from Borchers, Goslar) was used and proved most satisfactory when applied at the rate of 100 kg. per ha. Ground dusters were used on the edges of the forests and on steep slopes. Since all beetles did not emerge at the same time, repeated dustings were necessary. The average mortality was 70 percent. Tests were also made with F 114 (a stomach poison) and DDT (Gesarol, a contact poison) from Schering, Berlin. Both proved effective and caused no damage to vegetation or to warm-blooded animals. The best results were obtained during cool weather.

DAVIAULT, L.

(1984)

LA LUTTE CONTRE LA TORDEUSE [ARCHIPS FUMIFERANA]. Forêt Québécoise 8 (4): 277. November 1944. 99.8 F79

Refers to airplane dusting with DDT.

DOEHLERT, C. A.

(1985)

WORK OF THE CRANBERRY RESEARCH LABORATORY. Amer. Cranberry Growers' Assoc. Proc. (1944) 75: 17-21. 81 Am35C

In airplane tests of cryolite bait vs. lead arsenate bait for grasshopper control, very little difference was noted in results. Cryolite has the advantage of being safe to use in much larger quantities per acre.

ECKERT, J. E.

(1986)

MORE EFFICIENT CONTROL OF THE USE OF INSECTICIDES IS URGENTLY NEEDED. Iowa State Apiarist. Rpt. (1943) 25: 62-67. 1944. 424.9 Io9

Reviews the problem of poisoning from the application of insecticides by ground machines or aircraft, with particular reference to the effect on apiculture. Lists the principles which should be embodied in necessary county and State regulations; urges organization of the beekeeping industry to meet the danger.

GEETE, E.

(1987)

FLYGMASKINEN I SKOGSVÅRDENS TJÄNST [THE AIRPLANE IN THE SERVICE OF FORESTRY]. Skogsbrukeren 19 (20): 149-153. Oct. 15, 1944. [In Swedish.] 99.8 Sk54

On August 23, 1944, a Junker plane (type W-34) was used to treat pine forests in Västergötland with DDT (Gesarol) against *Bupalus piniarius*. The plane flew at a speed of 140 km. per hr., and the width of the dust cloud varied from 25 to 50 m. Dust fell at the rate of 13.5 m. per sec. A load of 500 kg. lasted for 500 sec. and was sufficient to cover 500 acres.

GINSBURG, J. M.

(1988)

MOSQUITO OILS, LARVICIDES, REPELLENTS, OUTDOOR SPRAYS AND THEIR APPLICATION. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 711, 12 pp. New Brunswick, 1944. 100 N46S

Refers briefly to use of airplanes for dusting paris green over breeding places, and to limited use for spraying with oil or liquid larvicides.

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

(1989)

DISINFESTATION OF AIRCRAFT AND AERODROMES. REPORT OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN QUARANTINE CONFERENCE, TRINIDAD, NOV., 1943. Emergency Pub. Health Lab. Serv. [London]. Monthly Bul. 3: 108-110. July 1944. Army Med. Libr.

Methods of spraying, administrative action, especially dangerous areas, vectors of plant disease.

- GUBESHE [pseud.] (1990)
THESE ITALIANS ARE FAMOUS—BUT THEY ARE BEES. Farmer [Pietermaritzburg] 33 (4): 10. Jan. 28, 1944. 24 F227
By arrangement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture queens of *Apis mellifera* were shipped by airplane to the Union of South Africa.
- HAYES, F. L. (1991)
[NEW MACHINES OR EQUIPMENT APPLICABLE TO MOSQUITO CONTROL.] Calif. Mosquito Control Assoc. Proc. and Papers (1944) 13: 91-93. [Processed.] 428 C763
Predicts extensive use of the helicopter for spraying mosquito breeding waters. States that it is more satisfactory than either the airplane or the autogiro. Its advantages are its ability to go straight up or down, to hover, and to fly either forward or backward. When equipped with pontoons, it can land on water or soft ground.
- HERMS, W. B., and GRAY, H. F. (1992)
MOSQUITO CONTROL. PRACTICAL METHODS FOR ABATEMENT OF DISEASE VECTORS AND PESTS. Ed. 2, rev., 419 pp., illus. N. Y., Commonwealth Fund, 1944. 428 H422M
Airplane Application of Oils and Dusts, pp. 235, 259-265, 339. Transportation of Mosquitoes by Aircraft, pp. 9, 292-296.
- HODELL, C. M. (1993)
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY FOR MOSQUITO AND ALL SANITATION PROBLEMS. N. J. Mosquito Extermin. Assoc. Proc. (1944) 31: 29-31, illus. 420 N46
Cites the value of topographic maps made from aerial photographs in planning control operations.
- HOLLIS, M. D. (1994)
ENGINEERING ASPECTS OF MOSQUITO CONTROL. II. MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. Civ. Engin. 14 (11): 467-[470], illus. November 1944. 290.8 C49
Includes statement on eight airplane dusting projects which were carried out in six States. About 400,000 lb. of a 25-percent paris green mixture were applied over 66,000 acres at an average cost of \$1.12 per application per acre. Reduction in *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* varied from 90 to 99 percent.
- HUFF, C. G. (1995)
INSECTS, DISEASE, AND MODERN TRANSPORTATION. In Taliaferro, W. H., ed., Medicine and the War, pp. 76-88. Chicago, Univ. Chicago Press, 1944. (Charles R. Walgreen Foundation Lectures.) 448 T14
Discusses insect distribution by aircraft, with especial reference to *Anopheles gambiae*.
- Hunt, J. C. (1996)
THE MORMON CRICKET WAR. Amer. Forests 50 (9): 438-439, 454, illus. September 1944. 99.8 F762
Includes account of airplane distribution of poison bait (bran, sawdust, and sodium fluosilicate) against *Anabrus simplex* in northeastern California.
- INGRAM, J. W., BYNUM, E. K., HALEY, W. E., and CHARPENTIER, L. J. (1997)
RESEARCH ON INSECTICIDAL CONTROL OF THE SUGARCANE BORER [DIATRAEA SACCHARALIS] IN 1943 BY THE HOUMA, LOUISIANA, LABORATORY. Sugar Bul. 22 (15): 115-117. May 1, 1944. 65.9 Am32
Under 1943 conditions, airplane dusting was as effective against first-generation borers as ground-machine dusting. Various insecticides were tested, but none gave as good results as cryolite (both synthetic and natural). DDT, at 16 percent strength in pyrophyllite dust, gave only 74 percent control as opposed to 97 percent for cryolite. Large acreage experiments in airplane dusting against second-generation borers resulted in 50 percent less injury at harvesttime than on untreated fields. Author concludes that cryolite dusting should be a common agricultural practice, but it cannot be expected to pay unless the borer infestation is heavy.

- KHATUNTSEV, I. I., BLAKHOV, A. A., and KUPTSOVA, A. D. (1998)
 K VOPROSU O PRIMENENII PARIZHSKOĬ ZELENI I NEFTI NA RISOVYKH POL'AKH
 ASTRAKHANSKOGO RAÏONA [IN REGARD TO THE USE OF PARIS GREEN AND
 PETROLEUM ON THE RICE FIELDS OF THE ASTRAKHAN REGION]. Med.
 Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 13 (2): 61-63. 1944. [In Russian.]
 448.8 M469

In order to set up an effective system of control for malarial mosquitoes the Astrakhan Agricultural Experiment Station and the Astrakhan Branch of the Institute of Malaria and Tropical Diseases conducted observations in 1939 on the effect of larvicides on rice varieties at different stages of growth. Airplane dusting with paris green was carried out at time of stalk formation and flowering (0.33 kg. of paris green plus 0.67 kg. of tripoli earth per ha.). No damage to plants resulted. Yields were normal except for the Kendzo variety which gave 1 cwt. less per ha. in the dusted plots than in those untreated. This difference, however, may have been caused by other factors.

- *KNIES, P. T. (1999)
 QUARANTINE AND DISINSECTIZATION OF AIRCRAFT. Air Surgeon's Bul. 1 (10):
 16-18. October 1944. Army Med. Libr. (Restricted war material)

- KRUSE, C. W., HESS, A. D., and METCALF, R. L. (1000)
 AIRPLANE DUSTING FOR CONTROL OF ANOPHELES QUADRIMACULATUS ON IM-
 POUNDED WATERS. Natl. Malaria Soc. Jour. 3 (3): 197-209, illus. Sep-
 tember 1944. 448.9 N213

Erratum to p. 208 (specifications for paris green) appears in Natl. Malaria Soc. Jour. 4 (1): 8. March 1945. 448.9 N213

Deals with airplane dusting on reservoirs of the Tennessee Valley Authority since 1938. Major advances are in: (1) mechanical improvements in the duster, (2) methods of dust valve calibration, dust mixing, and tagging, (3) application and evaluation of general field treatment practices, and (4) specifications for paris green with particular reference to particle size. Gives detailed description and diagrams of dusting plane, dust hopper, agitators, release valve, Venturi tubes, etc. Dusting was carried out in the early morning by planes flying at a height of 20 to 30 ft. Observations showed that the dust distribution curve skewed markedly to the left, that 20 percent of paris green released falls in central 100 ft. of swath, 8 percent on second 100 ft., remainder drifts away from treatment area and is lost. Chart shows effective swath widths for 70 percent and 90 percent larval kills under varying conditions. Studies indicated that for airplane dusting it is desirable to get paris green of a larger particle size than most commercial types. Outlines a tentative revision for paris green specification.

References.

- McCORMICK, A. O'H. (1001)
 NAZI MALARIA MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN HALTED BY AIRPLANE DUSTING OF DDT.
 Engin. News-Rec. 133 (14): 427-428. Oct. 5, 1944. 290.8 En34

Reprinted from the New York Times, Sept. 13, 1944.

Refers to the deliberate flooding of the Agro Romano, near Rome, to create a breeding place for *Anopheles* mosquitoes. The malaria control branch of the Allied Control Commission combated the menace successfully by airplane dusting with DDT.

Partial translation in Rev. Nac. de Cien. Polít.-Econ.-Sociales 3 (36): 26. November 1944. 280.8 R3295

- McDONALD, J. E. (1002)
 URGES MEASURE TO STEM TIDE OF PINK BOLLWORM [PECTINOPHORA GOSSYP-
 ELLA]. Cotton Digest 17 (1): 6, 14. Sept. 30, 1944. 286.82 C822

Discusses use of DDT for joint airplane dusting project between the United States and Mexico.

- MENUSAN, H., JR. (1003)
 AIRPLANE DUSTING FOR INSECT CONTROL. Natl. Shade Tree Cong. Proc.
 (1944) 20: 161-165. 99.9 N218

Gives brief history of airplane dusting, citing advantages and disadvantages of the method. The greatest promise for future work lies in the application of concentrated sprays by either airplane or autogiro. Discusses cooperative

experiments with DDT against *Porthetria dispar* carried out near Scranton, Pa., during 1944 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Discussion, pp. 165-169.

METCALF, R. L., and HESS, A. D. (1004)

THE RELATION OF PARTICLE SIZE TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARIS GREEN USED IN AIRPLANE DUSTING FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL. U. S. Pub. Health Rpts. 59 (45): 1458-1465. Nov. 10, 1944. 151.65 P96

Because the fine particle size of standard paris green causes 75 percent to drift away, studies were made with coarser dusts. In laboratory tests, 1st- to 4th-instar larvae of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* were able to ingest particles with maximum diameters of 29, 51, 68, and 106 μ , respectively. A particle of about 40 μ in diameter (0.05 mg. per gm. of body weight) was a lethal dosage for a 4th-instar larva. Special paris green, with particles 20 to 50 μ in diameter constituting 84 percent by weight, was compared (in airplane tests) with standard paris green (48 percent by weight in the same size range). In field tests with the coarser dust, the amount reaching the treated areas increased 60 percent. The larval kill was 90 to 100 percent. It is no more expensive to manufacture than the standard dust. A change in specifications for paris green is recommended.

MILLER, J. N. (1005)

BUGS IN THE BLUE. Sat. Evening Post 216 (39): 39. Mar. 25, 1944. 110 S

Airplane trap collection.

MOLDENKE, H. N. (1006)

STRATEGIC PLANTS. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROMPTED BY WORLD CONDITIONS LEADS TO NEW ADAPTATIONS AND NEW LOCALITIES FOR PLANTS PROVIDING VITAL INSECTICIDES, DYES, AND TANNING AGENTS. Nat. Hist. 53 (4): [154]-159, illus. April 1944. 500 N483J

Refers to spread of insects by aircraft, and illustrates spraying of plane with aerosol bomb.

MURRAY, W. C., and KNUTSON, H. (1007)

AIRPLANE DUSTING WITH PARIS GREEN FOR CONTROL OF ANOPHELES QUADRI-MACULATUS SAY IN WATER-CHESTNUT COVERED AREAS OF THE POTOMAC RIVER DURING 1943. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 59 (18): 573-583, illus. May 5, 1944. 151.65 P96

Weekly dustings, using 2 Stearman biplanes, were carried out during the breeding season. Special dusting equipment is described. Paris green (40,277 lb.) was applied over 32,536 acres at an average cost of \$1.20 per application. The over-all control was 96.93 percent. Factors involved in the success of operations were: careful preplanning, close supervision during operations, coordination of engineering and entomological services, correlation of dust applications with entomological findings, and the skillful work of the pilots.

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA. PRODUCTION, PROCESSING (1008)
AND MARKETING DIVISION.

INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL. Natl. Cotton Council Amer. Ann. Rpt. of Activ. 5: 45-47. Jan. 1, 1944. 281.3729 N212

Airplane Dusting, p. 17. States that the Council acted as a clearing house for unorganized airplane crop dusters.

OSSOWSKI, L. L. (1009)

THE CHEMICAL DESTRUCTION OF FOREST PESTS. Endeavour 3 (9): 32-37, illus. January 1944. 472 En2

A review of previous work, including airplane dusting, with stomach and contact insecticides.

References, p. 37.

PECK, S. (1010)

AIRBORNE PLAGUES? Flying 35 (6): 28-29, 140, 142, illus. December 1944. 333.8 F673

Tropical diseases and their vectors may be imported by aircraft. Refers to disinfestation of planes and airports.

PEMBERTON, C. E.

(1011)

ENTOMOLOGY. A REPORT. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc. Com. Charge Expt. Sta. Rpt. 1942/43: 14-18. In Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc. Ann. Mtg. (1943) Rpt. 63. Honolulu, 1944. 65.9 H314

Quarantine—Project E-9, pp. 17-18. The Entomology Department of the Experiment Station handled the identification of all insects taken on planes by the Army, Navy, and U. S. Public Health Service. Many mosquitoes were collected. *Prodenia litura* was the most dangerous crop pest found during the year. Aerosol bombs are now used to disinfest planes.

(1012)

INSECTS CARRIED IN TRANSPACIFIC AIRPLANES, A REVIEW OF QUARANTINE WORK PRIOR TO DECEMBER 7, 1941. Hawaiian Planters' Rec. 48 (3): 183-186. 1944. 25 H311

Gives a historical summary of the inspection and disinfestation of trans-Pacific service planes arriving at Honolulu. Includes brief records on insects of especial interest, which were collected.

R., E. F.

(1013)

DDT KILLS GYPSY MOTH. Amer. Nurseryman 80 (7): 22-23. Oct. 1, 1944. 90 Am371

Describes the successful airplane-spraying experiment with DDT over 20-acre woodlot near Scranton, Pa., May 3, 1944. Eggs started to hatch on May 4, and between May 3 and 16 there was no evidence of feeding by larvae. It was later discovered that DDT will kill *Porthetria dispar* in the pupal state. There was no sign of injury to birds or livestock.

RONEY, J. N.

(1014)

HINTS FOR CONTROL OF COTTON INSECTS. Ariz. Agr. Col. Ext. Folder W-30, [5] pp. March 1944. 275.29 Ar42Ext

Airplane dusting hints, p. 5.

RUBIN, N. N.

(1015)

CALCULATION OF THE TURNING RADIUS OF AN AIRCRAFT. Aero Digest 45 (6): 116-117, illus. June 15, 1944. 333.8 Ae82

SASSCER, E. R.

(1016)

INFLUENCE OF THE WAR ON PLANT QUARANTINE. Jour. Econ. Ent. 37 (3): 356-359. June 1944. 421 J822

Includes discussion of the danger of insect dissemination as a corollary to the expansion of air transportation and rapid establishment of landing fields for foreign planes.

SCAMAN, J.

(1017)

USE OF THE AIRPLANE IN THE ORCHARD. Wash. State Hort. Assoc. Proc. (1944) 40: 53-54. 81 W273

Recommends use of hormone sprays, and advises experiments in the application of dormant sprays. This method is not satisfactory against *Carpocapsa pomonella*. Stresses need for intelligent and competent pilots.

STAGE, H. H.

(1018)

SABOTEUR MOSQUITOES. Natl. Geog. Mag. 85 (2): 165-179, illus. February 1944. 470 N213

Mentions aerial mapping in the campaign against *Anopheles gambiae* in Brazil. Illustrations show a Tennessee Valley Authority plane applying paris green near Decatur, Ala., and also the use of a pyrethrum spray to disinfest an airliner.

STAROSTIN, S.

(1019)

AVIAKHIMMETOD BOR'BY S VREDNOY CHEREPASHKOI [CONTROL OF EURYGASTER INTEGRIPECTS BY AIRCRAFT]. Vsesoiuzn. Akad. Sel'sk. Khoz. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina. Dok. 9 (4): 25-27. 1944. [In Russian.] 20 Ak1

The biological method of control, proposed by T. D. Lysenko, is the most effective under conditions in Uzbekistan. A shortage of the necessary fowls prevented its practice, and in 1941 the Plant Protection Station of the All-Union Scientific Research Cotton Institute conducted a study of chemical control measures. Further tests in 1942 gave the following results when 5 kg. of calcium arsenite was used per ha.: Samarkand region—43.1 percent;

Tashkent—65.2 to 91.8 percent; Kashka Dar'ā—65 to 100 percent. A detailed account is given of two tests in the Kashka Dar'ā region. Success depends on the presence of dew or other moisture in the air, and dusting must be completed 15 days before harvesting time. There was no injury to the wheat. A mortality of 95 to 100 percent can be obtained among the nymphal forms. Tests were also made with a solution of sodium arsenite (2 percent) and of sodium nitrate (15 percent). Both were applied at the rate of 100 l. per ha. Conditions were not favorable, and there was considerable injury to the wheat. In 1943 satisfactory work was done in Uzbekistan and in the Kirgizskaf SSR with a calcium arsenite dust applied at the rate of 4 or 5 kg. per ha.

(1020)

AVIAOPRYSKIVANIE V BOR'BE S 'VREDITEL'AMI KHLOPCHATNIKA [AIRPLANE SPRAYING IN COTTON PEST CONTROL]. Vsesoūzn. Akad. Sel'skokhoz. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina. Dok. 9 (5/6): 36-40. 1944. [In Russian.] 20 Ak1

An account of experiments by NIIGVF (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Grazhdanskogo Vozdushnogo Flota) on the application of sprays against cotton pests. Work was done in August and September 1941 in the Krasnodar region; in 1942, in Azerbaidzhan. Against "khlopkovafā sovka" (*Heliothis armigera*) a 5-percent suspension of calcium arsenate was almost as effective as a dust, and a 10-percent suspension more effective. Both were applied at the rate of 60 l. per ha. The amount of insecticide saved was 70 and 40 percent respectively. Judged on the basis of 1 hr. of flight, a greater area can be covered with a dust; on a daily or seasonal basis the sprays, which are independent of weather conditions, make a better showing. A water solution of anabasin sulfate (2.5 kg. anabasin sulfate, 2.5 kg. soap, 100 l. water) gave 100-percent mortality of aphids in 48 hr. Either this dosage or one reduced by one-half proved more effective when used as a dust. A 4-percent solution of anhydrous sodium carbonate (soda ash) and soap caused 68.7-percent mortality of *Epitetranychus althaeae* on the 6th day; a 10-percent suspension of sulfur and soap gave 77.2 percent. Since the infestation was light, further experiments are needed. None of the insecticides used caused burning or other injury of the cotton plants.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS. SENATE. COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS (1021)
FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1945. HEARINGS . . . 78TH
CONG., 2D SESS. ON H. R. 5587. 294 pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt.
Print. Off., 1944. 148.7 Ap6

Statements by Wallace H. White, Jr., Ralph O. Brewster, P. N. Annand, and E. I. Kotok on projected airplane spraying experiments against *Archips fumiferana*, using DDT as the insecticide, pp. 119-132.

UNITED STATES NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, BETHESDA, MD. (1022)
ARTHROPODS OF MEDICAL IMPORTANCE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MALARIA
CONTROL. 211 pp. Bethesda, Md., 1944. [Processed.] 153.56 Ar7

Discussion of airplane distribution, with diagrams of dusting equipment, p. 124.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. (1023)
ANNUAL REPORT, 73D, 1943/44. 120 pp. Washington, D. C., 1944.
151.65 An7

Submitted by Thomas Parran.

Airplane inspection, pp. 60-61; DDT for disinfection of aircraft, p. 62; airplane dusting with paris green, p. 77.

UNITED STATES TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. (1024)
AIRPLANES IN MALARIA CONTROL. U. S. Tenn. Val. Authority. Ann. Rpt.
(1943/44) 11: 40-41. 1944. 173.2 T25A

Submitted by G. R. Clapp.

Refers to dusting and spraying of mosquito breeding places. DDT was tested in the form of dust, spray, and aerosols.

UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT. (1025)
USE OF DDT AS AN INSECTICIDE TO KILL ADULT MOSQUITOES. U. S. War Dept.
Tech. Bul. TB Med 110, 5 pp. Washington, 1944. 152.1 Us2

Includes discussion of airplane application of oil solutions. Describes technique applicable to Cub-type planes and to faster, heavier planes.

WELLENSTEIN, G.

(1026)

SICHTBALLONE ZUR ERLEICHTERUNG DER FLUGZEUGBEGIFTUNG. Forstarchiv 20(1/2): 33-35. Jan. 15, 1944. 99.8 F7723

Discusses the use of balloons for signaling since the unsuccessful tests of H. Leineweber in 1934. In 1936 the author experimented with small balloons of india rubber. Although inexpensive and requiring only a small amount of hydrogen, they could not be used because they burst easily from the effects of rain and air or wind pressure. The thin cords also became tangled in the treetops, or broke. In later cooperative experiments with the firm of August Stelling, a new type was developed, made of a rubberized cotton material, with a buoyancy of from 3 to 6 kg. A 40 m. hemp cord was attached and the weight was from 2.3 to 3.5 kg. The oval shape permitted it to rise rapidly, while a special valve prevented bursting from the sudden decrease in air pressure. This type of balloon was successfully used in work against *Lymantria monacha* in the Thüringen forest.

YOLLES, T. K., YOLLES, S. F., and BYRD, D. A.

(1027)

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF ANOPHELES PESSÔAI IN TRINIDAD, B. W. I. Science 100(2607): 547-548. Dec. 15, 1944. 470 Sci2

This South American species has never before been reported from the West Indies. Evidence indicates that it was introduced to Trinidad by airplane.

ZUMPT, F.

(1028)

FLUGZEUGEINSATZ ZUR STECHMÜCKENBEKÄMPFUNG. Deut. Tierärztl. Wehnschr./Tierärztl. Rundschau 52/50(31/32): 299-300, illus. July 29, 1944. 41.8 D482

Summarizes work done in various countries. Before 1941, German use of the airplane was confined to forest insect control, but the movement of troops into malarial sections of occupied territories necessitated its adoption for mosquito control. Calcium arsenite, used in the Dnepr Valley in 1942, gave 100 percent mortality of *Anopheles* larvae but proved very injurious to warm-blooded animals. In 1943 large-scale work was carried out with a thiodi-phenylamine dust which was effective and was practically harmless to animals. For 100 percent mortality of *Anopheles* larvae 2 kg. of thiodi-phenylamine per ha. of swamp surface was necessary. With a load of 1500 kg. at least 100 ha. could be dusted, thus depositing about 15 kg. on each ha. Since only 2 kg. of poison is needed, 13 kg. of filler could be substituted. The formula decided on was 3 parts of filler to 1 part of insecticide, giving 3-4 kg. of poison per ha. Talc could not be obtained and the contact poisons Effusan and Lipan were, therefore, substituted as fillers. The combination of stomach and contact poisons proved highly effective against both larvae and adults of species of *Anopheles*, *Culex*, *Aedes*, and *Mansonia*.

1945

ANONYMOUS.

(1029)

AERIAL ATTACK ON INSECTS. Food in Canada 5(12): 26-28, illus. December 1945. 389.8 F7323

Experimental dusting of pea fields against *Macrosiphum pisi* was carried out by Stokely-Van Camp of Canada, Ltd., in cooperation with Leavens Bros. Air Service, Ltd., of Toronto. A rotenone and Pyrax mixture gave 90 percent mortality. Expense of airplane application is high, about \$10 per acre. A device, attached to the outside of the plane for the purpose of providing power to agitate the dust in the hopper, is illustrated.

(1030)

AERIAL WAR ON LOOPER [LAMBDA FISCELLARIA]. Timberman 46(10): 92, 94, illus. Aug. 1945. 99.81 T484

Discusses the spraying of 12,000 acres of forest in Clatsop Co., Oreg. In comparative tests, a mixture of lead arsenate and fish oil was applied at a cost of \$5.00 per acre while DDT and fuel oil cost \$3.00 per acre.

(1031)

DUST CROPS AND REAP PROFITS. Aviation 44(8): 166-167, 246, 248-249, 251, illus. August 1945. Libr. Cong.

Discusses crop dusting as a business. Includes detailed list of construction materials required for dusting units. Shows diagrams of the conveyor box and of the dust hopper designed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(1032)

FIGHTING MALARIA. *Hygeia* [Chicago] 23(1): 14. January 1945. 449.8 H993

The U. S. Army Air Forces use airplane dusting and spraying against malarial mosquitoes in the Mediterranean war theater.

(1033)

INVESTIGATIONS TO CONTROL TSETSE FLY [*GLOSSINA* spp.] BY SPRAYING FROM THE AIR. RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY TRIALS AT MKUZI. Farmer [Pietermaritzburg] 34 (47): 10. Nov. 23, 1945. 24 F227

Quotes official statement from the Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa, on work in northern Zululand. Valuable information gained in regard to technique and equipment will be applied to future large-scale experiments.

(1034)

PRELIMINARY ATTACK ON SPRUCE BUDWORM [*ARCHIPS FUMIFERANA*] RECENTLY COMPLETED. PROBLEM BEING APPROACHED FROM VARIOUS ANGLES, INCLUDING SPRAYING OF 64,000 ACRES WITH DDT. Canada Lumberman 65 (15): 10-11, illus. Aug. 1, 1945. 99.81 C16

Brief report on first large-scale spraying project carried out in the Nipigon Lake area. Illustrations show planes (specially adapted Canso flying boats) and spray spar used to release DDT into plane's slipstream. Results, although not final, appear encouraging.

(1035)

SPRAYING PEAS BY PLANE. Family Herald and Weekly Star 76 (34): 6. Aug. 22, 1945. 7 F21

Brief account of first Canadian attempt to control *Macrosiphum pisi* by airplane dusting.

(1036)

VICTORY OVER ONION THRIPS [*THRIPS TABACI*]. HARD-TO-CONTROL PEST CONQUERED BY LETHANE B-71. Rohm & Haas Rptr. 3 (1): 3, illus. March 1945. 381 R63

Airplane experiments were made over 300 acres of onion fields in the Gun Swamp region near Kalamazoo. The dusts used were based on Lethane B-71. A mortality of from 95 to 98 percent was obtained with the dusts, and the dusting program was extended to cover 4,000 acres. Two applications, a week apart, gave the best results. Surrounding grain acreage and ditches were also treated.

BATCHELDER, C. H., and QUESTEL, D. D.

(1037)

EXPERIMENTS WITH DDT FOR THE CONTROL OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER [*PYRAUSTA NUBILALIS*] INFESTING SWEET CORN AT TOLEDO, OHIO, IN 1944. U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. E-659, 11 pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1945. [Processed.] 1.9 En83

A concentrated spray (8.9 percent of DDT in white oil), applied by airplane to the variety Evergreen at the rate of about 2.25 gals. per acre, reduced borer populations 98 percent. The rows in the center of the treated strip produced ears which were all of salable size and borer free. Four applications were made, from 3 to 5 days apart. DDT dust treatments reduced borers 82.3 percent, and 85.6 percent of the yield was grade No. 1 and borer free.

BECHTOLD, P. G.

(1038)

OXYGEN EQUIPMENT IN THE DISPERSAL OF INSECTICIDES, A PRELIMINARY REPORT. Air Surgeon's Bul. 2 (3): 68-70, illus. March 1945. Army Med. Libr. (Restricted war material.)

*BERNSTRÖM, N.

(1039)

FLYGET RÄDDER SKOGEN [THE AIRPLANE SAVES THE FOREST]. Svenska Skogsvårdsför. Tidskr. 43: 79-83. 1945. [In Swedish.]

Dusting was carried out at Hökensås, Sweden, against *Bupalus piniarius*. Gesarol was used at the rate of 8 kg. per ha. Balloons were used as markers and the airplane, which flew at heights from 5 to 10 m. above the tree tops, was directed by radio. Discusses the effect of weather conditions and the type of apparatus used on the behavior of the dust. Includes description of a new type of dusting apparatus designed for this work.—Abstract in Forestry Abs. 7: 358. 1946.

CRAIGHEAD, F. C., and BROWN, R. C., comp. (1040)

SUMMARY OF TESTS WITH DDT IN 1944 FOR CONTROL OF FOREST INSECTS.

U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. E-649, 7 pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1945.
[Processed.] 1.9 En83

Includes a summary of aerial experiments with DDT against *Porthetria dispar* in Connecticut and Massachusetts; *Anisota rubicunda* in Vermont; *Neodiprion lecontei* in New York, and *Archips fumiferana* in Canada and Colorado. Also discusses results of tests to determine DDT residue remaining after a rain in a 3-acre reservoir at Pittston, Pa., following treatment of a surrounding wooded watershed.

DEONIER, C. C., and BURRELL, R. W. (1041)

AIRPLANE APPLICATION OF DDT LARVICIDES. Jour. Econ. Ent. 38(4): 425-427.
August 1945. 421 J822

Although DDT in its present dust forms has been successfully used, it is not recommended for airplane application because of certain undesirable physical characteristics. The high toxicity of DDT makes it possible to use sprays in amounts small enough to be economically feasible. A high degree of control over droplet size is possible, extremely low flying is not required, and adequate coverage is easily obtained. The spray unit developed by C. N. Husman and O. M. Longcoy for the Piper Cub plane can be adapted to other types of planes. It proved very satisfactory when a 5 percent DDT spray was used in a dosage as low as 1 qt. per acre. Both a kerosene solution and a Xylene emulsion proved effective against either anopheline or culicine larvae.

DETHIER, V. G. (1042)

THE TRANSPORT OF INSECTS IN AIRCRAFT. Jour. Econ. Ent. 38(5): 528-531.
Oct. 1945. 421 J822

Aerial fauna does not gain entry to aircraft during flight but is for the most part directed away from the plane by action of airflow and slipstream. In grounded aircraft the majority of insects are found in the cabin because of greater ease of access and more favorable conditions for survival. Wing and tail spaces and the nacelles are of minor importance for control programs. Tables of collections made in Africa seem to warrant the conclusion that it is possible to find almost any type of insect in aircraft. Most important factors are the abundance and behavior of the species in the immediate vicinity of airstrips. Recommends proper sanitation at airports and the parking of planes away from edges of jungles, fields, or watercourses. Aerosol bombs, properly used, are adequate for disinfestation of cabins.

DOWDEN, P. B., WHITTAM, DONALD, TOWNES, H. K., and (1043)

HOTCHKISS, NEIL.

DDT APPLIED AGAINST CERTAIN FOREST INSECTS IN 1944, PARTICULARLY WITH AERIAL EQUIPMENT. U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. E-663, 13 pp., illus.
[Washington, D. C.] 1945. [Processed.] 1.9 En83

Gives results from aerial spraying tests against *Porthetria dispar*, *Anisota rubicunda*, *Neodiprion lecontei*, and *Archips fumiferana*. Various formulas are given for the DDT oil sprays which were distributed in the form of finely atomized mists. Good residual toxicity was obtained with all formulas. All test plots, except one where a Piper Cub was used, were sprayed from a White Standard biplane equipped with a spinner-disk distributing apparatus. Illustrations show the biplane and the apparatus. Analysis of water samples taken from a reservoir 3 days after spraying the watershed, and after a rainfall of 0.75 in., showed less than 1 part of DDT in 100 million parts of water. Bird life was not adversely affected although there was some mortality among fish and bullfrogs. Three days after spray application enough insect specimens remained to repopulate the area.

EAKIN, W. E. (1044)

DDT TRIALS WITH COTTON. Farm and Ranch 64 (7): 10. July 1945.
6 T31

Report on a cooperative dusting experiment by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. DDT applied by airplane for the control of hemipterous insects, greatly increased yield of cotton per acre.

- FISHER, E. H. (1045)
 AIRPLANE DUSTING OF CANNING PEAS. 7 pp. Madison, 1945. (Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Spec. Cir.) [Processed.] 275.29 W75S
 A general discussion including suitable insecticides and planes, planning of operations, and technique of dusting.
- GRAHAM, K. (1046)
 THE CURRENT OUTBREAK OF DEFOLIATING INSECTS IN COAST HEMLOCK FORESTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. PT. III. CONSIDERATIONS OF CHEMICAL CONTROL. Brit. Columbia Lumberman 29 (4): 38-39, 60, 62, 64, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, illus. April 1945. 99.81 B77
 Includes a review of technical developments in aerial dusting and spraying against forest insects, with a discussion of types of aircraft, equipment, and insecticides. Describes the rotary and nonrotary types of atomizers developed to meet the requirements of concentrated sprays. Illustrations show rotating disc atomizer, alone and mounted on a White Standard biplane.
- HALL, D. G. (1047)
 AERIAL DDT, EMERGENCY MEASURE FOR CONTROL OF MOSQUITO-BORNE EPIDEMICS. Air Surgeon's Bul. 2 (3): 71-73, illus. March 1945. Army Med. Libr. (Restricted war material)
- HOLBROOK, S. (1048)
 LOOPERS IN THE BIG TIMBER. WHAT HAPPENED THIS SUMMER IN THE OREGON WOODS WHEN DDT WAS TURNED AGAINST THE HEMLOCK LOOPER [*LAMBDA* *FISCELLARIA*], HUNGRY ENEMY OF BIG TIMBER. Amer. Forests 51 (10): 476-479, 519-520. Oct. 1945. 99.8 F762
 In September of 1944, following reports from the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Robert Furniss of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine mapped the infested areas by airplane. When the spring-laid eggs had hatched in May and June of 1945, the commercial firm, Central Aircraft, was engaged to start spraying work. Waco biplanes were used. Twenty minutes after application of DDT (1 lb. DDT to 2 gals. fuel oil), small, green worms began to fall on the test screens. Average mortality per acre is estimated at over 4,000,000 larvae. In comparative tests, arsenate of lead proved effective but much slower in action. One pound of DDT will cover an acre of forest. There was no damage to birds or bees.
- JONES, H. A., LINDQUIST, A. W., DEONIER, C. C., and HUSMAN, C. N. (1049)
 DISPERSION OF DDT SPRAYS FROM FAST COMBAT AIRCRAFT. Jour. Econ. Ent. 38 (6): 691-693. December 1945. 421 J822
 Preliminary tests were made between Dec. 3, 1943 and Mar. 1, 1944 to prove the feasibility of controlling houseflies and mosquitoes in forward combat areas. A detailed description is given of the Chemical Warfare Service M-10 tank which can be attached to any type of fast combat plane. Nine flights were made to test DDT sprays and five to study spray distribution. Effective swath widths varied from 150 to 400 yds. Under test conditions, a plane flying at right angles to the wind gives good control of insects over about 30 acres if one tank (27.5 gals.) of 5-percent DDT solution is released to lay a 200 yd. effective swath and a linear coverage of 700 to 800 yds. A better control was obtained with a 10-percent solution which compensated for the uneven deposit with this type of equipment. The increased toxicity to wildlife would not be of importance under combat conditions. Although not entirely suitable, the equipment described was readily available and satisfactory for use until a special type could be designed.
- KERNAN, H. S. (1050)
 FIGHTING TREE KILLERS WITH DDT; A MIRACLE INSECTICIDE PROMISES GREAT THINGS IN THE CONTROL OF TREE INSECTS. Amer. Forests 51 (1): 111-112, 143, 144, illus. March 1945. 99.8 F762
 Successful airplane applications of DDT were made in 1944 against *Archips fumiferana* and *Porthetria dispar*. In the spring of 1945 experiments will be made (over 5,000 acres of Canadian woodland) in which the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the U. S. Forest Service will cooperate. Refers to a special device developed by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by which the spray mixture is atomized as it is fed from the tank. Problems to be solved are: (1) locating the most

suitable type of plane, (2) improving spraying devices, (3) establishing correct dosages and proper seasons for each insect pest, (4) developing a scheme for marking swaths to avoid overlapping.

LESLIE, A. P. (1051)

DDT IN ONTARIO'S FORESTS. *Canad. Geog. Jour.* 31 (4): 186-197, illus. October 1945. 470 C162

In 1944 the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests started experiments in Algonquin Park using an autogiro and an airplane loaned by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These preliminary tests against *Archips fumiferana* attempted to determine the toxicity to animal life and to insects other than *Archips*, of DDT in solutions of varying strength. Detailed results are given. A special spray device was developed by Dr. T. R. Loudon to solve the problem created by the low viscosity of DDT sprays. Large-scale work was begun in May 1945 over spruce and balsam stands in the Nipigon Park area of Port Arthur. The R. C. A. F. used four Canso amphibian planes equipped with the Loudon device in making all flights. All personnel handling DDT solution were provided with masks, gloves, and overalls. Plane crews, all experienced men, were given photographic maps with the 64,000 acres to be sprayed marked in strips. Plots were marked with meteorological balloons. Spraying was found impracticable with wind velocities over 15 miles per hr., and unfavorable weather conditions delayed the work. In 300 hrs. of operational flight, 7,000 gals. of spray (DDT in kerosene or Diesel oil) were used at the rate of slightly over 1 gal. per acre. Final results are not known but a 66 to 70 percent kill is indicated. The importance of regular airplane surveys to spot insect outbreaks in early stages is emphasized. Illustrations show planes, spray device, accessory ground equipment, and maps of areas treated.

LINDQUIST, A. W., MADDEN, A. H., HUSMAN, C. N., and TRAVIS, B. V. (1052)

DDT DISPERSED FROM AIRPLANES FOR CONTROL OF ADULT MOSQUITOES. *Jour. Econ. Ent.* 38 (5): 541-544, illus. October 1945. 421 J822

A report on experiments made on the Keys near Key West, Fla., during November and December of 1943. An attempt was made to estimate the value of sprays against adult mosquitoes in jungle areas. Five percent DDT sprays, dispersed from a Cub plane at the rate of 2 to 3 qts. per acre, proved very effective against *Aedes taeniorhynchus* in dense cover. A reduction of 99 percent was obtained in some instances. Methods for estimating results are described. Data obtained indicate the possibility of controlling disease-bearing insects ahead of advancing troops. A DDT dust was not successful against adult mosquitoes. Author suggests that they were not sufficiently disturbed by airplane application to fly and thus contact the insecticide. Excellent results were obtained when 20-percent DDT in cyclohexane and motor oil was injected into a specially constructed exhaust pipe to form a combination smoke and spray. Five percent of DDT in motor oil was not satisfactory.

— and McDUFFIE, W. C.

(1053)

DDT-OIL SPRAYS APPLIED FROM AN AIRPLANE TO CONTROL ANOPHELES AND MANSONIA MOSQUITOES. *Jour. Econ. Ent.* 38 (5): 545-548. Oct. 1945. 421 J822

In 1944, jungle forest areas in the Panama Canal Zone were treated with 10 percent DDT in oil dispersed from a Cub airplane equipped with a portable spray unit. A mortality of 98 to 100 percent of adult *Anopheles albimanus* and 98 percent of *Mansonia* spp. was obtained during the first test in a 4-day period. Adults began to infiltrate from surrounding areas after 6 days, and 21 days after treatment there was no difference in the populations of the treated and untreated areas. The larvae of both *Anopheles* and *Culex* were also controlled. An adult mortality of 90 to 98 percent was observed 2 days after spraying in the second test. These experiments constituted the first proof of the value of airplane spraying against adult mosquitoes over jungle forests, established this method as a real factor in malaria control under certain military conditions, and acted as a stimulant to further research with all types of planes.

- LIZER Y TRELLES, C. A. (1054)
LA AVIACIÓN Y LA LANGOSTA. Res 13: 17878-17879. Aug. 20, 1945.
286.85 R31
Urges organized locust control program by Argentine government using airplane distribution of a dinitro-o-cresol dust.
- LOFTIN, U. C., comp. (1055)
RESULTS OF TESTS WITH DDT AGAINST COTTON INSECTS IN 1944. U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. E-657, 6 pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1945. [Processed.] 1.9 En83
Includes results of airplane dusting experiments carried out in Arizona against mixed populations of several species of plant bugs and stinkbugs. Results were better with a DDT-pyrophyllite-sulfur dust than with arsenical-sulfur mixtures. Marked increases were noted in the number of lbs. of seed cotton produced per acre.
- LOGUE, J. B. and O'CONNELL, H. V. (1056)
DDT; PRACTICALITY OF USE DURING INVASION. U. S. Bur. Med. and Surg. U. S. Nav. Med. Bul. 44 (4): 877-882. Apr. 1945. 153.45 Un3
Includes aerial spraying experiments. This method proved valuable for the control of mosquitoes and was a useful adjunct to sanitary measures against flies. It must be employed early in the campaign. Cub-type planes are not practical for large-scale operations. When combat planes TBF and TBM are used, there should be no delay waiting for captured airfields to become available, but work should be started from carriers prior to and during assault phases.
- McCLINTOCK, J. A., and FISHER, W. B. (1057)
SPRAY CHEMICALS AND APPLICATION EQUIPMENT. 320 pp., illus. Chicago, Greenlee Co., Inc., in collaboration with Waddell Printing Co., Lagrange, Ind., 1945. 423 M13
The Airplane Duster, pp. 297-301. Defines and illustrates special equipment. Lists advantages and disadvantages of airplane dusting.
- McPEAK, D. H. (1058)
DDT SPRAYING; EXPERIMENTS IN THE FIELD. Air Surgeon's Bul. 2 (3): 74-76, illus. Mar. 1945. Army Med. Libr. (Restricted war material)
- MADDEN, A. H., LINDQUIST, A. W., and KNIPLING, E. F. (1059)
DDT TREATMENT OF AIRPLANES TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF NOXIOUS INSECTS. Jour. Econ. Ent. 38 (2): 252-254. April 1945. 421 J822
Laboratory and field tests showed that under experimental conditions DDT residue treatments were effective against mosquitoes and houseflies for at least six weeks. Materials used in airplanes in operational use were: 5 and 20 percent DDT in various formulas in kerosene solutions; 20 percent DDT in an aqueous solution; 50 percent DDT in talc as a dust; aerosols (5 percent DDT, 0.2 percent pyrethrins). Although dusts were more easily applied, the toxic effects of sprays proved more lasting. A 2-hr. exposure of a 20-percent concentration of DDT, applied as a fine mist, gave the best results. The equipment used is described. Neither the occupants nor the interior of the plane were adversely affected by the treatments.
- MAGATH, T. B. and KNIES, P. T. (1060)
MODERN CONCEPTS OF INTERNATIONAL QUARANTINE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MILITARY TRAFFIC. Mil. Surg. 96 (3): 209-222. March 1945. 448.8 M59
Includes discussion of the transportation of insect disease vectors and the disinfection of ships and aircraft. Stresses proper supervision of flight crews and education of the passengers.
- METCALF, R. L., HESS, A. D., SMITH, G. E., JEFFERY, G. M., and LUDWIG, G. W. (1061)
OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF DDT FOR THE CONTROL OF ANOPHELES QUADRIMACULATUS. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 60: 753-774. July 6, 1945. 151.65 P96
A detailed report which includes airplane experiments carried out by the Tennessee Valley Authority during the summers of 1943 and 1944. It was

necessary to dilute DDT powder with 95 percent of soapstone to obtain a satisfactory dusting mixture. Although it gave 90 percent control over 200-ft. swaths with a low dosage rate (0.05 lb. per acre), the decrease in pay load caused by the high percentage of inert diluent made it unsatisfactory. Tests with sprays showed the need for a satisfactory solvent for DDT, and certain polymethylnaphthalenes (Velsicols) having a high boiling point proved ideal. A 90 percent kill over swaths 200 to 300 ft. wide was obtained with 15 to 20 percent solutions of DDT in Velsicol when applied at rates as low as 0.03 lb. Stearman planes, with their greater pay load and increased swath width, were more satisfactory than Cub planes. Thermal aerosols, produced from concentrated solutions of DDT in Velsicol by special equipment attached to a Stearman plane, gave at least 90 percent larval mortality over 300-ft. widths when used at the low rate of 0.4 lb. of DDT per acre. This equipment was also used successfully against adult mosquitoes by application of about 0.5 lb. of DDT per acre. Neither dusts nor aerosols caused injury to fish or other aquatic organisms at the rate of 0.1 lb. DDT per acre. Five percent solutions in kerosene used at 0.25 lb. DDT per acre killed many aquatic insects.

- NORRIS, F. T. (1062)
THE FLYING FLIT GUN. Hosp. Corps Quart. 18 (4): 2-3. April 1945.
153.45 Un3
Spraying mosquito breeding places with DDT by airplane.
- PALM, C. E. (1063)
NEW INSECT-CONTROL METHODS STUDIED. CONCENTRATED SPRAYS AND INSECTICIDE APPLICATION FROM PLANES SHOW PROMISE. Farm Res. [N. Y. State Sta.] 11 (4): 16, illus. Oct. 1, 1945. 100 N48A
- PARKER, R. L. (1064)
LOCATE BEES BY AIRPLANE. Kans. Farmer 82 (5): 8. Mar. 3, 1945.
6 K13
Selection of summer apiary sites.
- PEMBERTON, C. E. (1065)
ENTOMOLOGY. A REPORT. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc. Com. Charge Expt. Sta. Rpt. 1943/44: 17-21. In Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc. Ann. Mtg. (1944) Rpt. 64. Honolulu, 1945. 65.9 H314
Quarantine—Project E-9, pp. 19-21. Planes from outside the Hawaiian Islands were inspected on arrival at Oahu airports. Between Oct. 1, 1943, and Sept. 30, 1944, a total of 5,125 insects were collected from Army and Navy planes. Of the 173 found alive, only 5 were species not known to Hawaii, and none were potentially dangerous. The injurious species found among the dead specimens are listed with comments. The U. S. Navy is much concerned over the possible transmission of new insect pests, especially mosquito vectors of malaria, and is assisting the Entomology Department in a cooperative survey of insects now found in the Oahu lowlands.
- QUACKENBUSH, A. (1066)
MAN-MADE "BUG" SLAYS BUGS. Esso Farm News 4 (6): 18-19. November 1945. 6 Es72
Use of the helicopter to spray farm crops with DDT.
- SCHREUDER, O. B., and SULLIVAN, W. N. (1067)
SPRAYING OF DDT FROM AIRPLANES. Air Surgeon's Bul. 2 (3): 67-68, illus. March 1945. Army Med. Lib. (Restricted war material)
- SCOTT, I. B. (1068)
ARSENICAL RESIDUES IN STRAW AND GRAIN FROM WHEAT DUSTED BY AIRPLANE OR TREATED WITH POISONED BAIT. Jour. Econ. Ent. 38 (4): 464-466. August 1945. 421 J822
Either method was effective against *Cirphis unipuncta*, infestation being reduced by about 90 percent in 72 hrs. Deaths were later reported among cats, dogs, and other animals, and toxic effects from eating arsenical residues were also reported in cattle. Analyses of straw and grain from treated fields were made. Results are compared with known arsenical tolerances of cattle and horses. Residues were not found to approach dangerous amounts.

SHIKHOV, N. I.

(1069)

PROTIVOMALĀRIŅNOE OPYLENIE RISA V FAZE TSVETENIĀ [ANTIMALARIAL DUSTING OF RICE DURING ITS BLOSSOMING TIME]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 14 (3): 89-92. 1945. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

In 1939 the Krasnodar Regional Malaria Station carried out tests at the All-Union Rice Experiment Station to determine the dosage which would kill mosquitoes and yet not injure rice plants nor reduce rice yields. Paris green in dosages of 0.3, 0.5, and 0.7 kg. per ha. was used to prevent mosquito breeding. The results showed that 0.3 kg. per ha. is effective and causes no injuries; 0.5 kg. injures the plant. The dust should be applied in the early morning hours.

SIGANUR and BAGIRA.

(1070)

REZUL'TATY PRIMENENIĀ TIODIFENILAMINA V AVIAOPYLENIĀKH PO KHAR'KOV-SKOĬ OBLASTI [RESULTS OF USING THIODIPHENYLAMINE IN AIRCRAFT DUSTING OF ANOPHELES BREEDING PLACES IN THE KHAR'KOV REGION]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 14 (4): 79-81. 1945. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

In 1944 the Khar'kovskāĀ OblastnāĀ MalĀriĭnāĀ StanĭsiĀ conducted aircraft dusting experiments. The nature of the terrain and its effect on dusting technique and on dust coverage are discussed. Detailed table shows results of treating selected breeding places. It is concluded that, in areas of scant vegetation, effective mortality results from a dosage of 1 kg. per ha.; where heavy vegetation is present, the dosage should be increased to 1.2-1.5 kg. per ha.

STRONG, F. C., and RASMUSSEN, E. J.

(1071)

COST STUDIES SHOW AIRPLANE DUSTING IS PRACTICAL. Food Packer 26 (13): 63-64, 66, illus. December 1945. 286.83 C165

Results of a year's experiments on airplane dusting of orchard trees. Discusses equipment and personnel required, comparative cost of airplane dusting and ground spraying, effect of wind on operations, improvements needed in apparatus and dusting materials. Concludes that satisfactory control of orchard insects and diseases can be obtained by airplane dusting at a reasonable cost.

TARABUKHIN, I. A., and VANSHTOK, A. P.

(1072)

K OBOSNOVANIŪ AVIAOPYLITEL'NYKH RABOT NA PROTIVOPOLOZHNOB BEREGU NASELENNOGO PUNKTA, RASPOLOZHENNOGO NA BOL'SHOĬ REKE [AIRCRAFT DUSTING ON THE BANK OPPOSITE A POPULATED LOCALITY SITUATED ON A LARGE RIVER]. Med. Parazitol. i Parazitar. Bolezni 14 (2): 75-76. 1945. [In Russian.] 448.8 M469

Flight of marked mosquitoes from breeding places across the Ob river from the Berdsk village proved need for dusting operations in the Novosibirsk Region.

TRINCHIERI, G.

(1073)

AIR TRANSPORT AND PHYTOSANITARY CONTROL. Internatl. Inst. Agr. Internatl. Bul. Plant Protect. 19 (1/2): 1M-16M. Jan./Feb. 1945. 464.8 In8
Reprinted from the International Review of Agriculture.

Points out the danger caused by relaxation of regulations under wartime conditions and by greatly increased transportation of foodstuffs and agricultural raw material from country to country. Reviews literature on transportation of plant pests and diseases by aircraft and on protective measures against them. Advocates international cooperation.

References.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE.

(1074)

REPORT OF THE CHIEF . . . BY P. N. ANNAND (1943/1944). 87 pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1945. 1 En82

Aerial application of concentrated sprays (including DDT) against *Por-thetria dispar* on forest and shade trees, pp. 7-8, 34-35; airplane control of *Pyrausta nubilalis*, p. 12; dusting sugarcane with cryolite to control *Diatraea saccharalis*, p. 13; dusting cotton with nicotine preparations against *Aphis gossypii*, p. 16; airplane inspection, pp. 52-53.

Consult earlier reports for previous records, beginning with the report of L. O. Howard for 1922/23, which contains a statement on the inauguration of airplane dusting.

THE USE OF AIRCRAFT IN THE CONTROL OF CROP PESTS, 4 pp. [1945? Processed.] 1.967 A2Us2 (1075)

Brief summary which includes equipment, licensing of aircraft, and insecticidal materials.

— AND LOUISIANA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION (1076)
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF THE SUGARCANE BORER IN LOUISIANA IN 1945 BY DUSTING WITH CRYOLITE. Sugar Bul. 23 (13): 101. Apr. 1, 1945. 65.9 Am32

Includes airplane treatment of large-scale areas. For both first and second generation larvae of *Diatraea saccharalis*, dust should be applied 4 times at weekly intervals between 6 p. m. and 9 a. m., laying a swath not over 36 ft. wide. About 8 to 10 lb. of dust should be used per acre for first generation borers, and about 10 lb. for second.

UNITED STATES NAVY. BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. (1077)
MANUAL OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. U. S. Navy. Nav Med 117, rev., 605 pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. Print Off., 1945. 153.46 M31

Procedures relating to aircraft quarantines, including disinfestation of aircraft, pp. 410-414.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. OFFICE OF MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS. (1078)

MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS 1944-45. 134 pp. illus. [Washington, D. C., 1945? Processed.] Natl. Inst. of Health Libr.

Includes accounts of mosquito control by: Airplane application of DDT "thermal aerosols," p. 45; airplane dusting with paris green or DDT, pp. 61-62, 67, 79, 111, 123; airplane spraying with DDT, p. 79.

UNITED STATES TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. (1079)
ANNUAL REPORT 11 (1943/1944). 180 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1945?] 173.2 T25A

Control of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* by use of dusts and sprays, including tests with DDT, applied by airplane, pp. 40-41.

UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT. (1080)
DDT INSECTICIDES AND THEIR USES. U. S. War Dept. Tech. Bul. TB Med 194, 32 pp., illus. Washington, D. C., 1945. 152.1 D11

Summarizes results of experiments in the United States and in combat areas. Discusses and illustrates special equipment devised for airplane use including the Husman-Longcoy sprayer for the L-4 plane (Piper Cub), and a vertical discharge pipe for use with B-25 or C-47 planes. Special factors, such as meteorologic conditions and type of vegetation, are also considered. The following conclusions are reached: (1) Application of DDT sprays by aircraft is highly effective against both larvae and adults of mosquitoes, and to a lesser degree against flies; (2) present methods do not give a prolonged residual effect; (3) it is a necessary military weapon under certain stated conditions; (4) due regard should be paid to hazards to beneficial insects, agriculture, and wildlife except in combat areas. Includes brief reference to the use of DDT aerosols in the disinfestation of aircraft.

WELKER, J. (1081)
MORE COTTON WITH DDT. Ariz. Farmer 24 (4): 4-5, illus. Feb. 24, 1945. 6 Ar44

Airplane dusting with DDT on the Goodyear Farms, Litchfield Park, Ariz., in 1944, gave promising results. No definite conclusions can yet be drawn as to correct dosages. Quality of the cotton produced appeared slightly better than in untreated check plots. This was a cooperative experiment with the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

WHITE, H. R., and GRAFFEO, M. L. (1082)

USE OF DDT IN THE FIELD. Hosp. Corps Quart. 18 (12): 37-39, illus.
December 1945. 153.45 Un3

States that the best all-purpose solution for field use is 5 percent of DDT powder in No. 2 Diesel oil, and gives directions for mixing. Includes detailed description of apparatus developed for use with PBJ type airplane. Test flights were made to establish procedure for aerial spraying.

WHITNALL, R. (1083)

AIRPLANE SPRAYING LATEST WAY TO GET WORK DONE EFFICIENTLY AND WITH AMAZING SPEED. Better Fruit 40 (5): [7]-9. November 1945. 80 B46

Concerns the development and work of Central Aircraft of Yakima, Washington. Includes brief details of operations against *Lambdina fiscellaria* carried out in Clatsop County, Oregon, during the 1945 season.

WISECUP, C. B., BROTHERS, W. C., and EIDE, P. M. (1084)

AIRPLANE SPRAYING OF RICE FIELDS WITH DDT TO KILL MOSQUITO LARVAE. Jour. Econ. Ent. 38 (6): 686-688. December 1945. 421 J822

Tests were made during the summer of 1944 over more than 700 acres of rice fields near Stuttgart, Ark., to control larvae of *Anopheles* and *Psorophora*. The liaison-type planes L-2 (Taylorcraft), L-3 (Aeronca), L-4 (Piper Cub) proved equally satisfactory when fitted with the Husman-Longcoy portable spray unit. An aqueous emulsion containing from 5 to 10 percent of DDT, made from a concentrate (25 percent of DDT, 68 percent of Xylene, and 7 percent of Triton X-100) was laid in swaths 40 ft. wide. Planes flew across the wind, working up wind, and the line of flight was marked by flagmen. Dosages of 0.1-0.2 lb. of DDT per acre gave good mortality of *Anopheles* and *Psorophora* larvae; over 0.5 lb. per acre gave control for about a month; preflooding treatments of less than 0.5 lb. per acre were not effective against the *Anopheles*, but were satisfactory for the *Psorophora*. Army Air Forces pilots had no difficulty in the type of flying required for mosquito control in open country. None of these applications caused damage to rice plants.

INDEX

Item	Item
<i>Abies balsamea</i> . See Fir, balsam.	Aerial control of insects—Continued.
<i>Acantholyda erythrocephala</i> :	planning and organization:
dusting..... 894	Africa..... 614
infestations, forecasting..... 894	Asia..... 614
<i>Acanthopsyche junodi</i> , control:	Canada..... 610
dusting..... 782, 794, 824	Germany..... 606, 895
Union of South Africa..... 794, 824	New Jersey..... 993
Accidents:	Philippine Islands..... 319
dusting planes..... 270, 925	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 263,
See also subhead hazards and safeguards	290, 387, 409, 412, 420, 431, 435, 442, 443,
under Aerial control, of insects; Dusting;	502, 506, 511, 519, 523, 526, 550, 559, 581,
Personnel.	583, 598, 604, 624, 625, 627, 638, 666, 671,
<i>Acheta assimilis</i> , dusting..... 397	676, 823, 918.
ACHUNDOW, I..... 557	United States..... 658, 1007
Aceridae:	Wisconsin..... 1045
dusting, Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-	problems..... 72
lics..... 752	Germany..... 983
See also Grasshoppers; Locusts.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 316,
<i>Acrobasis juglandis</i> , dusting..... 323, 324	359, 387, 430, 442, 444, 667, 668, 670, 671
<i>Acrobasis palliolella</i> . See <i>Acrobasis juglandis</i> .	shoreline..... 729
ADAMS, C. S..... 602	technique..... 257, 332, 540, 606, 1082
ADAMSON, A. M..... 884	signaling..... 598
ADRIANOV, A. P..... 223	vegetable pests..... 616
<i>Aedes</i> :	See also Air bases; Altitude of flight; Area
collecting at altitudes..... 809	covered; Aviation crews; Climate and
control:	weather; Commercial services; Con-
dusting..... 960, 1028	ferences and congresses; Dusting; Educa-
in aircraft..... 772, 833, 834	tional programs; History of aerial control;
disease vectors, yellow fever..... 772	Labor; Mortality; Night flying; Person-
dissemination, by aircraft..... 938	nel; Signaling; Speed of flight; Spraying;
<i>Aedes aegypti</i> 620	Test plots; and under Forests and names
Africa..... 683, 791	of insects, countries, and States.
from aircraft..... 911	Aerial photography..... 5, 22, 90, 91, 100, 507,
control..... 800	583, 590, 610, 993
at airports..... 771	See also Mapping.
in aircraft..... 686, 712	Aerial plankton..... 563
spraying..... 675, 687	See also Insects, collecting at altitudes;
dissemination by aircraft..... 421,	Surveys, aerial, air fauna.
572, 578, 696, 773, 907	Aerial surveys. See Airplane.
India..... 642, 711	Aero Agricultural Service Co..... 648
populations..... 951	Aeroplane. See Airplane.
survival under flight conditions..... 399, 578	Aerosols:
<i>Aedes aldrici</i> , breeding places, Canada..... 22	DDT..... 1024, 1080
<i>Aedes argenteus</i> . See <i>Aedes aegypti</i> .	and pyrethrins..... 1059
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i> , spraying..... 1052	for aircraft disinfection..... 922, 942,
<i>Aedes verans</i> , breeding places, Canada..... 22	979, 1006, 1011, 1042
Aerial control of insects..... 231	in Velsicol..... 1061
advantages..... 91, 92, 116, 135, 342, 367, 407, 424,	pyrethrum..... 942
425, 515, 540, 545, 575, 589, 626, 646, 792, 1003	thermal..... 1078
1057.	See also Fogs, insecticidal; Smokes, in-
apple pests..... 151, 715	secticidal.
beet pests..... 865	Afghanistan, wind-dispersal of locusts..... 483
citrus pests..... 349	Africa:
compared with ground work..... 394,	insects:
631, 707, 728, 739, 766, 824, 997	control in aircraft..... 842
advantages..... 23,	from aircraft..... 1042
51, 57, 149, 301, 796, 835, 853, 941	locust control..... 571, 614
disadvantages..... 301, 363, 428, 796	malaria control..... 939
coordination with ground work..... 522, 533	mosquitoes..... 683, 791
cotton pests..... 154, 297, 310, 337, 593	control..... 720, 791
cranberry pests..... 692, 708	pest control..... 960
disadvantages..... 301, 342, 354, 515, 792, 1003, 1057	AFRIDI, M. K..... 740
efficiency..... 194, 645	Agricultural Aviation. See Sel'khozavitsiia.
equipment..... 105, 242, 257, 263, 495, 570, 581, 615,	Agricultural Aviation Crew. See Sel'khoz-
668, 672, 1075	aviaostrad.
flooded areas..... 263, 521	Agriculture. See Aircraft, in agriculture.
forest pests..... 203, 344, 381, 618, 647	Air bases, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 386,
hazards and safeguards..... 876, 877	435, 600, 606
jungle areas..... 1053	contracts..... 472
marshes..... 214	Munak..... 454
orchard pests..... 616	Saratov..... 465
pea pests..... 902	Air conditions, effect on dusting..... 51, 149, 163,
	243, 261, 397, 481, 564, 565

	<i>Item</i>		<i>Item</i>
Air currents:		Aircraft—Continued.	
effects on:		inspectors, qualifications.....	980
dusting.....	481, 529, 531	licensing.....	1075
insect dispersal.....	246, 485, 563, 607	mine rescue work.....	7
<i>See also</i> Wind.		mosquitoproofing.....	712, 768
Air fauna. <i>See</i> Aerial plankton; Surveys,		regulation:	
aerial, air fauna.		Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	682
Air flora. <i>See</i> Surveys, aerial, air flora.		Argentina.....	860
Air routes:		international.....	861, 926
Africa.....	939	timber, inspection for insect damage.....	946
Africa—Australia—India.....	842	turning radius.....	1015
Africa—Brazil.....	935, 943, 957	<i>See also</i> Aerial control of insects; Air routes;	
Africa—Brazil—United States.....	907	Airlanes; Airports; Airships; Autogiros;	
Africa—Europe.....	772	Aviation crews; Balloons; Dirigibles;	
Amsterdam—Karachi.....	712	Helicopters; Night flying; Passengers;	
Brownsville, Texas.....	770	Patents; Planting by aircraft; Seaplanes;	
California—Hawaii.....	753, 933	Speed of flight; Zeppelins; <i>and subheads</i>	
California—South America—Panama.....	871	dissemination by aircraft, control, in	
Central America—Florida.....	399, 840	aircraft, <i>and from aircraft under</i> Insects,	
Cuba—Mexico.....	972	Locusts, Mosquitoes, <i>and names of</i>	
Durban—London.....	795	specific insects.	
Florida—Mexico.....	399, 840	Airdromes. <i>See</i> Airports.	
Florida—Puerto Rico.....	399	Airfields. <i>See</i> Airports.	
Florida—South America.....	325, 399, 840, 950	Airplane motors.....	208
Florida—West Indies.....	399	Curtiss C-6.....	208
French Sudan—Marseilles.....	837	Curtiss OXX6.....	247
Germany—United States.....	308, 309	Hispano 150-180 hp.....	310
Great Britain.....	421	Jupiter 500-hp.....	610
Honolulu—Manila.....	825	Salmson.....	95
inter-American.....	887	Wasp:	
relation to dengue.....	572	420-hp.....	618
relation to yellow fever.....	501, 572	425-hp.....	401
Leopoldville—Stanleyville.....	547	Wright.....	474
trans-Pacific.....	763, 847, 1012	Airplane runways, damage by ants.....	944
Aircraft:		Airlanes:	
damage:		army.....	4, 97
by insects.....	946	care and operation.....	141, 257, 367, 443, 785, 817
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	667	compared with autogiros.....	692, 693,
disease dissemination.....	421,	710, 735, 736, 742, 829	
830, 871, 916, 917, 920, 957, 995, 1010		equipment, air-intake screens, clogging.....	603
disinfestation.....	400, 547, 580, 714, 811, 830,	improvements.....	430, 473, 497, 1053
840, 852, 879, 887, 917, 989, 999, 1010, 1060		for control work:	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	793	dusting.....	38, 362, 403, 408, 482, 628, 718, 961
Brazil.....	935, 957	observing.....	585
Canton Island.....	900	spraying.....	961, 1052
Florida.....	675, 911, 950	in insect control.....	141, 178, 717, 1000
Hawaii.....	1012	mosquitoproofing.....	720
Midway Island.....	825	number required.....	863
mosquitoes.....	594,	parts, attacked by cockroaches.....	675
642, 663, 674, 675, 683, 686, 687, 690, 696,		radio-directed.....	1039
721, 722, 772, 775, 780, 781, 790, 795.		regulation.....	905
regulation.....	861	scouting.....	353, 622
Brazil.....	935	supply.....	906
international.....	727, 861, 926	types.....	135,
United States Navy.....	952	200, 205, 233, 289, 337, 458, 484, 497, 642, 1025,	
Uganda.....	744	1046, 1053.	
United States.....	771, 779, 849, 999	A-20 Havoc.....	966, 969
United States Navy.....	952, 1077	Aero-Lloyd, Typ. Fokker F II.....	68
with aerosols.....	922, 942, 979, 1006, 1011, 1042	Aeronca.....	1084
with DDT.....	1023, 1059, 1080	Albatros-Doppeldecker.....	606
with hydrocyanic-acid gas.....	979	B-25.....	1080
with pyrethrum.....	578, 942, 1018	biplanes.....	119, 973, 981
fires in.....	845, 924, 953	Command Aire (5-C-3).....	286
in agriculture.....	29, 37,	Waco.....	1048
43, 225, 237, 504, 545, 700, 806, 846, 881, 975		White Standard.....	1043, 1046
capitalistic and socialistic countries.....	646	Boeing flying boats.....	401, 618
costs and returns.....	1, 495, 526, 877	C-47.....	1080
demonstrations.....	677	Canso amphibians.....	1051
in insect control.....	43, 185,	Canso flying boat.....	1034
225, 242, 364, 367, 504, 700, 713, 877, 908, 1063		Caspar C32.....	186, 453
insectproofing.....	683	Clipper.....	753
inspection.....	308, 309, 384, 400, 714, 722, 917, 926	combat.....	1049, 1056
Brazil.....	935	commercial duster.....	160
California.....	384, 479, 982	conversion.....	136, 159
Colombia.....	942	cotton duster.....	57, 324
Florida.....	322, 399,	Cub.....	1025, 1052, 1053, 1056, 1061
567, 769, 779, 827, 840, 911, 936, 937, 950, 980		Curtiss.....	166
Hawaii.....	919, 1012, 1065	C6.....	115
India.....	712	JM6H.....	51
Kenya.....	620	J-1.....	208, 310
Midway Island.....	825, 826	Jenny.....	69
Texas.....	770	DH-83 Fox Moth.....	777
Trinidad.....	942	DH-4B.....	38
Union of South Africa, Durban.....	795	DH-34.....	17
United States.....	779, 870, 1023, 1074	Decatur Special Standard.....	247
Venezuela.....	942		
West Africa.....	720		

Airplanes—Continued.
types—Continued.

Item	Item
De Havilland:	ALDRICH, J. M. 603
Dragon Rapide 824	ALEKSANDROV, A. 386, 461, 462
9 145, 633	ALEKSEEV, R. 558
61 610	Alfalfa, dusting 137, 177, 220
Do23, 2-motored 836	Alfalfa weevil. See <i>Hypera postica</i> .
Fokker 606	ALFEROV, A. 387
for fog dispersal 940	Algonquin Park, Ontario, Canada 964, 1051
Ford transport monoplane 341	All-Union Airplane Conference on Pest Control in Agriculture and Forestry. See Vsesoifuznaya Aviokonferentsiya po Bor'be s Vreditel'ami v Sel'skom i Lesnom Khoz'iaistve.
Hercules 622	All-Union Aviochemical Conference. See Vsesoifuznaya Aviakhimicheskaya Konferentsiya.
3-engined, passenger 863	A 1-Union Conference on the Aviochemical Method of Malaria Control. See Vsesoifuznaya Konferentsiya po Aviakhimicheskomu Metodu Bor'by s Malfariel.
troop carrier 796	All-Union Congress on Plant Protection. See Vsesoifuznyi S'ezd po Zashchite Rastenii.
Huff-Daland 71, 101, 149, 179, 786	All-Union Institute of Plant Protection. See Vsesoifuznaya Akademiya Sel'skokhoziaistvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina. Institut Zashchity Rastenii.
JN-4 176	All-Union Joint Project for the Control of Pests and Diseases in Agriculture and Forestry. See Vsesoifuznoe Ob'edinenie po Bor'be s Vreditel'ami i Bolezniami Sel'skogo i Lesnogo Khoziaistva.
Junkers 606	All-Union Rice Experiment Station. See Vsesoifuznaya Risovaya Opytnaya Stantsiya.
D-1642, Type W-33 352	All-Union Scientific Research Cotton Institute. See Sredne-Aziatskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii, Institut po Khlopkovodstvu, Tashkent.
F-13 318	ALLAN, W. 622
Flugzeug D-82 241	ALLEN, H. W. 649
Ganzmetallflugzeug D-1125 241, 282	ALLEN, W. H. 975
J-13 290, 314	Allergies 913
Limousine F-13 124	Allied Control Commission 1001
W-33 381	ALLINGER, H. W. 657, 703
W-34 987	<i>Alsophila pomataria</i> :
Konek Gorbunok 314, 423, 559	dusting 904
L. V. G. 606	resistance to insecticides 868
Messerschmitt 606	spraying 707, 784, 904
Marine Corps bomber 963	ALTGELT, G. A. 776
military 306	Altitude, effects:
monoplane:	on insects 547
trimotored 718	on mosquitoes 546, 572
2-engined 777	Altitude of flight 20, 246, 609, 637, 652, 695, 783, 809
multi-engined dusters 863	bait application 365, 380, 816
PBJ 1082	cotton dusting 483, 953
PBY-5 945	effect on dust distribution 141
Piper Cub 1041, 1043, 1080, 1084	field dusting 565, 689, 703
requirements 97, 182, 186, 232, 672, 796, 804, 863, 1045, 1050	forest dusting 111, 119, 184, 196, 224, 318, 405, 474, 815, 1039
Ryan monoplane 405, 474	insect collecting 652, 783, 809
Salmon 2A2 196	locust control 95, 102, 277, 521, 633, 748, 863
Stearman 368, 1007, 1061	mosquito control:
4-D 786	dusting 209, 214, 230, 243, 333, 370, 426, 490, 509, 531, 555, 582, 729, 797, 864, 966, 1000
Taylorcraft 1084	spraying 787, 963, 1041
TBF combat plane 1056	orchard dusting 17, 159, 514, 715
TBM combat plane 1056	pecan dusting 890, 891
used by Pan American Airways 781	relation to swath width 365, 531
Voisin 95	sugar-beet dusting 463
Y-2 314	sugarcane dusting 949
ventilation system 790	tests 95, 480
See also Airplane motors; Airplane runways; Night flying; Passengers; Speed of flight.	vegetable dusting 149, 150
Airports:	Amazon fly. See <i>Metagonistylum minense</i> .
construction, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 473	American Airways 849
desert, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 485	American Cranberry Growers' Association 651, 802, 985
disinfestation 714, 744, 811, 989, 1010	American Honey Producers' League 747
equipment 495	Anabasin sulfate, and soap and water, against cotton pests 1020
inspection 547, 714	<i>Anabrus simplex</i> :
Africa 791	baits 959
Littorio, Rome, Italy 843	California 996
regulation 870	dusting, Nevada 835
international 650	<i>Anarsia lineatella</i> , dusting 419
sanitation 1042	ANDERS, A. K. 290, 559, 560, 601, 604
See also subhead control, at airports under	ANDERSON, L. D. 901, 902
Ants, Insects, Mosquitoes, Yellow fever, and names of insects.	
Airships:	
in insect control 43, 221, 222	
See also Dirigibles; Zeppelins.	
Akademiya Sel'skokhoziaistvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina. See Vsesoifuznaya Akademiya Sel'skokhoziaistvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina.	
Alabama:	
mapping 1018	
mosquito control:	
Decatur 1018	
Lake Wilson 729	
pest control by aircraft:	
Lake Wilson 729	
Decatur 1018	
Alabama argillacea, dusting 51, 179, 233, 343	
Texas 776	
Alameda County (Calif.) Mosquito Abatement District 753	

Item	Item
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan:	<i>Anopheles maculipennis</i> —Continued.
aircraft:	larvae:
disinfestation..... 793	dusting, Union of Soviet Socialist
regulation..... 682	Republics..... 427, 590
international..... 650	ingestion of paris-green particles..... 680
insects from aircraft..... 841	misidentification..... 754
locust control..... 492	mortality..... 370
mosquito control..... 650, 793	shipping by aircraft..... 527
Animals:	<i>Anopheles pessoi</i> , introduction, Trinidad..... 1027
dissemination by aircraft..... 737	<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i> :
poisoning..... 96, 111, 121, 194, 204, 206,	control:
259, 272, 329, 427, 587, 704, 915, 929, 1068	dusting..... 994
warm-blooded, poisoning..... 329,	Alabama..... 729
396, 427, 983, 1028, 1068	Potomac River..... 1007
See also Livestock; Wildlife; and names of	South Carolina..... 209
animals.	Tennessee Valley..... 876, 1000, 1061, 1079
<i>Anisopteryx</i> , dusting..... 28, 36	experiments..... 104, 1004
<i>Anisota rubicunda</i> , spraying..... 977, 1040, 1043	spraying, Tennessee Valley..... 1061, 1079
<i>Anisota senatoria</i> :	mortality..... 1061
control experiments..... 869	<i>Anthonomus grandis</i> , control..... 37, 43, 78, 745
resistance to insecticides..... 868	dusting..... 12,
ANNAND, P. N..... 976, 1021, 1074	27, 32, 50, 55, 57, 71, 117, 133, 154, 165, 334, 698,
<i>Anomis</i> , dusting..... 250	896, 928, 953
<i>Anomis texana</i> , dusting..... 343	Georgia..... 41
<i>Anopheles</i> :	Louisiana..... 21, 31, 51, 60, 104, 132, 153, 342
Brazil..... 827	Peru..... 179
breeding places:	Texas..... 175, 292, 337, 776, 909
Italy, flooded by Germans..... 1001	Ants:
Louisiana..... 138	control, at airports, Texas..... 944
Madagascar..... 629	dissemination by aircraft..... 563
Tonkin..... 855	See also <i>Pogonomyrmex barbatus mole-</i>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 766,	<i>faciens</i> .
858, 1070	Aphids:
collecting at altitudes..... 809	collecting at altitudes..... 607
control..... 756	dusting..... 483, 941, 962
dusting..... 139, 340, 797,	populations..... 941
798, 804, 821, 855, 858, 859, 864, 873	spraying..... 734, 1020
India..... 777	See also <i>Aphis gossypii</i> ; <i>Chromaphis jug-</i>
Italy..... 366, 1001	<i>landicola</i> ; <i>Macrostiphum pist</i> ; <i>Macro-</i>
Louisiana..... 138	<i>siphum solanifolii</i> .
Madagascar..... 629	<i>Aphis gossypii</i> , dusting..... 179, 1074
New Jersey..... 152	Apiary sites..... 1, 1064
Poland..... 239	<i>Apis mellifera</i> :
Puerto Rico..... 934	queens, shipping by aircraft..... 990
South Carolina..... 181	See also Apiary sites; Beekeepers, associa-
Tennessee Valley..... 786	tions; Bees.
Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-	APP, F..... 691, 764
lics..... 557, 766, 1070	Apple maggot. See <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> .
German-occupied territory..... 960, 961	Apple moth (Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-
Virginia..... 174, 230, 243	lics). See <i>Hypomeoma padella</i> .
oiling, Union of Soviet Socialist Re-	Apples, dusting:
publics..... 766	Indiana..... 146, 151
spraying:	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 440, 645, 715
Arkansas..... 1084	Apricots, spraying..... 615
Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-	Aquatic fauna..... 850, 1061
lics, German-occupied territory..... 961	Aquatic plants..... 850
dissemination, by aircraft..... 620, 938	insecticide injury..... 490, 850
larvae, control:	<i>Archips fumiferana</i> :
dusting..... 1028	control:
Madagascar..... 565	Canada..... 967
Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-	dusting, Canada..... 59,
lics..... 509,	172, 211, 270, 271, 374-377, 964, 984
511, 512, 531, 584, 632, 719, 761, 823, 914	spraying:
spraying..... 1041, 1053	Canada..... 59, 965, 973, 1034, 1040, 1051
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 918	Colorado..... 1040
mortality..... 509, 565, 1028	United States..... 1021, 1043, 1050
rearing experiments..... 527	habits and behavior..... 211
surveys:	infestations, mapping in Oregon..... 1048
Karachi airport..... 711	surveys, Canada..... 10, 26
Tonkin..... 855	<i>Archips rosaceana</i> , spraying..... 615
<i>Anopheles albimanus</i> , spraying..... 1053	Area covered:
<i>Anopheles gambiae</i> :	<i>Acrobasis juglandis</i> , Georgia..... 323
control, Brazil..... 1018	Alabama <i>argillacea</i> , Peru..... 343
disease vectors, malaria, Africa..... 939	<i>Anobrus simplex</i> , Nevada..... 835
dissemination by aircraft..... 801, 995	<i>Anisota rubicunda</i> , Vermont..... 977
introduction..... 837	<i>Anomis texana</i> , Peru..... 343
Brazil..... 827, 943, 957	<i>Archips fumiferana</i> , Canada..... 1034
shipping by aircraft..... 837	<i>Bupalus piniarius</i> :
<i>Anopheles maculipennis</i> :	France..... 183, 196
dissemination by aircraft..... 753	Germany..... 339, 352
dusting:	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 548, 815
Portugal..... 478	California..... 418
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 370,	cotton pests, Union of Soviet Socialist Re-
471, 562, 701, 716, 743	publics..... 461, 483, 574, 669, 670
	Cranberry pests, Massachusetts..... 709
	<i>Dendrolimus pini</i> , Union of Soviet Socialist
	Republics..... 866

	Item		Item
Area covered—Continued.		Arizona:	
<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> , Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	290, 314, 321, 892	cotton-pest control.....	882, 886, 1014, 1055
<i>Diatraea saccharalis</i> , Louisiana.....	173, 198, 252, 949	Litchfield Park, Goodyear Farms.....	1081
forest pests:		Salt River Valley.....	851
Canada.....	1050, 1051	grasshopper control.....	539
Europe.....	685	Arizona Agricultural College, Extension Service.....	1014
Germany.....	296	Arizona Fertilizers, Inc.....	962
grasshoppers, South Dakota.....	517	Armenia. Narodnyi Komissariat Zdravookhraneniia. Tropicheskii Institut.....	821
<i>Lambda fuscicollis</i> , Canada.....	284, 610, 618	ARMITAGE, H. M.....	933, 982
locusts, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	273, 314, 316, 430, 431, 433, 518, 519, 541, 596, 623, 627, 634, 667	Armyworm. See <i>Cirphis unipuncta</i> .	
<i>Loxostege sticticalis</i> , Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	350	Arsenate of lead. See Lead arsenate.	
<i>Lymantria monacha</i> :		Arsenate of lime. See Calcium arsenate.	
Czechoslovakia.....	406	Arsenic:	
Germany.....	241, 272, 389	baits, against grasshoppers.....	475, 799
<i>Macrosiphum pisi</i> :		dusts.....	34, 109, 272, 278, 339, 558, 1068
Canada.....	689	toxicity:	
New Jersey.....	792	to bees.....	439, 617
<i>Melolontha</i> , Germany.....	983	to livestock.....	475
mosquitoes:		to wildlife.....	439
Arkansas.....	1084	Arsenic pentoxide.....	124, 218, 363, 514, 914
German-occupied territories.....	960	Arsenic trioxide.....	558, 914
New Jersey.....	507, 549	Arsenicals:	
South Carolina.....	341	against cotton pests.....	776
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	464, 471, 476, 496, 500, 509, 510, 512, 542, 590, 600, 632, 637, 666, 743, 823, 921	against forest pests.....	110, 126, 245, 280, 344, 381, 784, 894
United States.....	994, 1007	against mosquitoes.....	719, 766
mustard pests, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	537	and fish oil.....	869
onion pests, Michigan.....	1036	and sulfur.....	1055
orchard pests, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	447, 513	compared with:	
<i>Panolis flammea</i> :		contact poisons.....	532
Czechoslovakia.....	587, 595	Forestit.....	395
Germany.....	532, 577, 641, 767	dusts.....	56, 110, 126, 153, 195, 222, 231, 245, 264, 268, 280, 293, 344, 381, 579, 595, 719, 766, 776, 894.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	678	history.....	112
per unit of time:		particle size.....	244, 272
bait spreading, California.....	816	plant injury.....	818
cotton, United States.....	132, 953	residues.....	1068
cranberries, United States.....	94	sprays.....	95, 784
<i>Diatraea saccharalis</i> , United States.....	134	substitutes:	
forests:		contact poisons.....	705
Australia.....	388	tests.....	869
Germany.....	124, 302, 329, 577	tests.....	95, 111, 127, 244, 274, 275, 278, 828, 869
Sweden.....	987	toxicity.....	62, 169, 193
fruit.....	615	to animals.....	111, 121, 194, 206, 241, 264, 1068
leafhoppers, ground dusting.....	739	to bees.....	131, 258, 264, 345, 656-658, 741
locusts, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	87, 380, 518, 519, 521, 646, 667	to birds.....	264
<i>Loxostege sticticalis</i> , Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	350	to livestock.....	142, 217, 241, 475, 588, 633, 658, 730, 741, 748, 758, 1068
mosquitoes, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	590, 646	to man.....	111, 241, 295, 315
peaches, Georgia.....	159, 160	See also Arsenic; Arsenite; Arsmal; Calcium arsenate; Calcium arsenite; Copper arsenite; Decalcium arsenate; Doloro calcium arsenate; Esturmit; Forstesturmit; Hercynia; John Cowan calcium arsenate; Lead arsenate; Lead arsenite; Meritol; Oleoarsenite; Paris green; Silesia; Sodium arsenate; Sodium arsenite.	
<i>Porthetria dispar</i> , United States.....	115	Arsenious sludge.....	914
spraying compared with dusting.....	1020	Arsenite, dusts.....	306
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	86, 102, 386	Arsmal.....	632, 679
<i>Porthetria dispar</i> , Pennsylvania.....	1013	ARTAMANOV.....	404
sugar-beet pests, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	463	Arthropoda, from aircraft.....	957
sugarcane pests, United States.....	227	Ashes, wood.....	565
tea pests, Java.....	260	Asia, western, locust control.....	571, 614
<i>Tortrix viridana</i> :		Asiatic locust. See <i>Locusta migratoria</i> .	
Germany.....	207, 210	Asparagus beetle. See <i>Crioceris asparagi</i> .	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	423	Associated Press, Croyden, England.....	237
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	441, 449, 458, 540, 559, 575, 624, 637	Astrakhan (Government). Stantsiia Zashchity Rastenii ot Vreditel'ei.....	273
United States.....	573	Astrakhan Agricultural Experiment Station. See Astrakhanskaiia Sel'skokhoziaistvennaia Opytnaia Stantsiia.	
vegetable pests, Mexico.....	149	Astrakhan Branch Institute of Malaria and Tropical Diseases. See Institut po Malarii i Tropicheskim Zabol'evaniiam. Astrakhanskii Filial.	
vine pests, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	434, 436, 513, 874	Astrakhan Station for Plant Protection. See Astrakhan (Government). Stantsiia Zashchity Rastenii ot Vreditel'ei.	
Areas, marking. See Dusting, technique, marking areas; Spraying, technique, marking areas.		Astrakhanskaiia Sel'skokhoziaistvennaia Opytnaia Stantsiia.....	998
Argentina, locust control.....	605, 860, 1054	ATKEY, O. F. H.....	650
Argentina. Ministerio de Agricultura.....	860		
Comisión Central de Investigaciones sobre la Langosta.....	605		

	Item		Item
Australia: aircraft disinfection.....	842	BARTLETT, R. F.....	17, 164
forest-pest control.....	388	Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories.....	749, 750, 808
Autogiros:		Bases. See Air bases.	
compared with airplanes.....	692, 693,	BATCHELDER, C. H.....	1037
710, 735, 736, 742, 829		BAUDYS, E.....	595
in insect control.....	651, 694, 710, 731, 735,	Bavaria. See Bayern.	
736, 742, 755, 758, 764, 765, 784, 784, 868,		Bayern Forest.....	76, 123, 124
869, 904, 964, 965, 973, 1003, 1051.		BAZHENOV, G.....	212
improvement for control work.....	787, 854	Beans:	
scouting.....	732	dusting.....	588, 631, 751, 975
AVEROLDI, O. L.....	908	insecticide injury.....	588
Aviakhim. See Union of Soviet Socialist Re-		BECHTOLD, P. G.....	1038
publics. Aviakhim.		BECKWITH, C. S.....	651, 692, 693, 694, 735, 736, 802, 885
Aviation crews.....	476, 485, 590, 612	Bedbugs, control, in aircraft.....	852
barracks, mosquito-proofing.....	489	Bee stands. See Apiary sites.	
cooperation with ground crews.....	574, 592, 596	Beekeepers' associations.....	747, 986
efficiency.....	449, 662, 667	Bees, poisoning... 1, 685, 747, 832, 947, 982, 986, 1048	
hazards and safeguards.....	87,	arsenicals.....	73,
96, 295, 315, 430, 487, 512, 530, 758, 760, 1051		79, 98, 121, 131, 142, 156, 204, 210, 264, 302, 345,	
health.....	435, 461, 489, 498, 650, 1051, 1060	396, 439, 617, 656-658, 685, 703, 741.	
insurance.....	367, 430	California.....	664
living conditions.....	487	damage suits.....	774
management.....	1060	danger zone.....	617
mechanics.....	149	dinitro-o-cresol.....	915
observers.....	444, 445	losses, Germany.....	128, 258, 617
pilots.....	91,	New Jersey.....	706
111, 149, 404, 445, 450, 495, 637, 667, 817, 953,		proposed legislation, California.....	738
956, 983, 1007, 1084.		rotenone.....	751
hazards and safeguards.....	717, 831, 925	See also Apiary sites; <i>Apis mellifera</i> ; Bee-	
opportunities for the disabled.....	975	keepers' associations.	
qualifications.....	367, 526, 591, 746, 817, 1017	Beet armyworm. See <i>Laphygma exigua</i> .	
supply.....	906	Beet leafhopper. See <i>Eutettix tenellus</i> .	
training.....	473, 817	Beet webworm. See <i>Loxostege sticticalis</i> .	
requirements.....	591	Beets, dusting.....	865
training.....	458, 469, 473, 561, 583, 598	BEHRNDT, G.....	606, 644
working conditions.....	444, 446	BEI-BIENKO, G. A.....	467, 468, 561
See also Ground crews; Sel'khozaviazotriad.		BEKLEMISHEV, V. N.....	562, 716
Avio-khimicheskie ekspeditsii. See Union of		BEKMAN, A. M.....	584
Soviet Socialist Republics, aviochemical ex-		Belgian Congo, mosquitoes, from aircraft.....	546, 647
peditions.		BELIAEV, V.....	469
AVVAKUMOV, N.....	350, 463	BEL'SKAYA, M. K.....	914
Baggage:		Beneficial insects. See Insects, beneficial.	
disinfection.....	642, 650, 727	Benzene.....	499
inspection.....	770, 937	BERL, C. W.....	71
BAGIRA.....	1070	BERLAND, L.....	563, 607, 608, 652, 695, 737
BAILEY, H. L.....	977	BERNSTROM, N.....	1039
Baits:		Berries, dust residues.....	89, 760
application.....	306,	BERWIG, W.....	244
365, 380, 520, 525, 596, 752, 816, 883, 910, 971		Bibliographies.....	920
costs and returns.....	517, 799, 813	Biesenthal Forest, Preussen, Germany.....	68,
disadvantages.....	541	BINSON, G.....	103, 122, 163
equipment.....	517, 799, 948	Biologische Reichsanstalt für Land- und	696
tests.....	440	Forstwirtschaft.....	131
time of day.....	475	Birds, poisoning.....	73,
compared with aerial dusting.....	875	89, 204, 259, 264, 272, 381, 427, 587, 1013, 1043, 1048	
dosage:		BISHOP, E. L.....	850, 876
minimum.....	752	BISHOP, S. C.....	699
per area.....	380, 468, 475, 813, 959	Black-earth dust.....	590
formulas.....	475, 517, 959, 996	BLAKE, A. E.....	185
residues.....	1068	BLAKHOV, A. A.....	998
tests, laboratory.....	278, 985	BLANK-WEISSBERG, S.....	239
See also Area covered; Climate and		Blue vitriol. See Copper sulfate.	
weather; Mortality; and under names of		Blueberries, dusting.....	363, 693, 736, 885, 975
insecticides and insects.		Blueberry maggot. See <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> .	
BAKER, W. L.....	609	Blunt-nosed leafhopper. See <i>Ophiola striatula</i> .	
BALANDIN, V.....	464, 665	BLYTHE, R. R.....	121
BALCH, R. E.....	466	Boats, in insect control.....	980
Balloons:		BODKIN, G. E.....	291
drift.....	749, 750, 783, 808	BOER, H. DE. See DE BOER, H.	
marking areas.....	630, 1039, 1051	BOGDANOV, L. L.....	803
raising fumigation tents.....	2	BOGDANOVA, A. A.....	427
signaling.....	1026	Bogs.....	710
surveys.....	46	BOLDYREV, V. F.....	697
BALLOU, B.....	238	Boll weevil. See <i>Anthonomus grandis</i> .	
Balsam fir. See Fir, balsam.		Bollworm. See <i>Heliothis armigera</i> .	
Bananas, dusting.....	785	BOLTEN, J.....	934
BARBER, T. C.....	851, 886	BOND, E. J.....	292
BARBEY, A.....	119, 183	BOOTH, L.....	351
Barium chloride, against beet pests.....	865	BORCHERS, F.....	293, 338, 564
Barium fluoride, dusts.....	127	Borchers, Gebrüder, Aktiengesellschaft.....	294, 983
Barium fluosilicate, dusts.....	588, 726	Borchers' K-3. See Dinitro-o-cresol.	
Bark beetles. See Elm bark beetles.		BORCHERT, A.....	131
BARNES, D. F.....	33, 184	Bordeaux mixture, sprays.....	828, 867
BARNUM, C. C.....	978	Bothynoderes punctiventris. See <i>Cleonus punc-</i>	
Barracks, mosquito-proofing.....	489	tiventris.	
		BOWEN, J. W.....	388

	Item		Item
Box, H. E.	240	Calcium arsenate—Continued.	
BOYD, L. G.	688	and calcium hydroxide	618
BOYD, L. M.	648	and copper carbonate	645
Boyé	565	and fish-oil soap	829
Braconidae, collecting at altitudes	607	and lime	463
BRADLEY, G. H.	84, 138, 139	and paris green	397, 875, 954
Bran mash, poisoned	475, 517, 799, 959, 996	and sulfur	645
BRASIER-CREAGH, E. B.	777	baits, tests	278
BRASSLER, K.	186	dusts	34,
Brazil:		50, 51, 60, 64, 66, 68, 74, 82, 96, 103, 108, 111, 119,	
aircraft:		142, 143, 145, 147-150, 154, 158, 163, 175, 179, 183,	
disinfestation	935, 957	190-193, 196, 207, 210, 216, 218, 220, 234, 247, 269,	
inspection	935	270, 284, 302, 311-313, 319, 320, 328, 337, 343, 363,	
mosquitoes:		373-375, 377, 388, 389, 391, 397, 401, 405, 406, 423,	
control	1018	430, 431, 434, 436, 438, 440, 450, 463, 474, 514, 525,	
introduction	801, 827, 907, 943, 957	587, 588, 597, 610, 618, 645, 715, 726, 759, 788, 796,	
Brazil. Departamento Nacional de Saude	935	815, 875, 890, 891, 901, 954, 1020.	
Brazil. Laws, Statutes, Etc.	935	composition	163
BREWSTER, R. O.	1021	drift	529
BRINDLEY, T. A.	788	proprietary forms	302
British Empire:		specifications	363
pest control	233	supply, Union of Soviet Socialist Re-	
See also Canada; Great Britain; India; Union of		publics	669
South Africa.		types	64
British West Indian Quarantine Conference	989	plant injury	463
BRITTON, W. E.	33	residues	901
Broccoli, dusting	901	sprays	1020
BROTHERS, W. C.	1084	tests	97, 104, 276
BROWER, G. K.	979	laboratory	529, 597
BROWN, A. C.	470, 936, 937, 980	toxicity:	
BROWN, R. C.	981, 1040	tests	262
Brown rot, spraying	660	to animals	396
<i>Bruchus pisorum</i> , dusting	788	to bees, 73, 98, 121, 156, 210, 302, 396, 685, 703	
BRUMSHTEIN, V. I.	295	to beneficial insects	381
BRUNN, G.	296, 389	to birds	73, 89, 259, 381
BUDYLIN, V. G.	471, 590	to livestock	217
BÜLOW, A. VON	352	to wildlife	89, 121, 259, 302, 381, 685
BÜLOW, U. VON	241	See also Decalcium arsenate; Doloro calcium	
BURKHEIM, A. N.	697	arsenate; Forstesturmit; Hercynia;	
Bullfrogs, poisoning	1043	John Cowan calcium arsenate; Meritol;	
<i>Bupalus piniarius</i> :		Silesia.	
dusting:		Calcium arsenite:	
France	183, 196, 201	against cotton pests	483
Germany	76, 123, 124, 127, 204, 221, 222,	against forest pests	892, 955
248, 281, 293, 300, 302, 303, 317, 318, 320,		against grain pests	467
328, 329, 339, 344, 352, 358, 371, 381, 422,		against locusts	274, 431, 519-521, 541, 586
760, 810.		against mosquitoes	370, 787, 821, 960, 1028
Sweden	974, 987, 1039	against sugar-beet pests	350, 529
timing	127, 196, 293, 328, 339	and lime	350
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	457,	and paris green	431
548, 815		and spindle oil	759
larvae, feeding habits	328	baits, tests	278
parasites	358	dusts	274,
spraying	970	321, 370, 423, 431, 457, 515, 519-521, 541, 548,	
BURCHE, E.	472	586, 596, 678, 726, 787, 821, 960, 1019, 1028	
BURGE, L. M.	835	drift	529
BURGESS, A. F.	33, 854	particle size	558
Buriato-Mongol'skaia ASSR, Narodnyi Kom-		substitutes	914
missariat Zemledeliia. Stantsiia Zashechity		tests, laboratory	787
Rastenii	359	toxicity	262
BURKE, H. E.	702	to animals	1028
BURLESON, T. C.	738	See also Oleoarsenite.	
BURRELL, R. W.	1041	Calcium cyanide:	
BURT, B. C.	353	dusts	149
Buryat-Mongol Republic, Union of Soviet		flakes	149
Socialist Republics. See Buriato-Mongol's-		granulated	944
kaia ASSR.		Calcium hydroxide:	
BUTLER, E.	909	against vegetable pests	588
BYNUM, E. K.	949, 997	and calcium arsenate	618
BYRD, D. A.	1027	and copper sulfate	323
		and kerosene and pyrethrum	452
<i>Cacoecia fumiferana</i> . See <i>Archips fumiferana</i> .		and lead arsenate and copper sulfate	323
CADY, E. L.	804	and paris green	230, 355, 565
Calcium arsenate:		and soapstone powder	230
against cotton pests	51,	and sodium fluosilicate	198
82, 179, 337, 343, 373, 436, 525, 1020		and sulfur	574
against forest pests	96,	CALDWELL, A. F.	778
103, 143, 312, 374, 377, 401, 474		California:	
against grape pests	434, 436	aircraft inspection	384, 479, 982
against hay pests	875, 954	bean-pest control	588
against locusts	34,	bee poisoning	664, 703
218, 234, 269, 313, 319, 430, 431, 438, 450, 759		Imperial Valley	657
against mosquitoes	50	proposed legislation, Colusa County	738
against mustard pests	537, 640	citrus-pest control, San Joaquin Valley	288
against orchard pests	514	fruit-pest control	615
against pine pests	796	grasshopper control	816
against vegetable pests	216, 901		

Item	Item
California—Continued.	
insects, introduction:	
from Hawaii	933
Mojave Desert	871
mosquito control	991
Alameda County	459
peach-pest control	419
nest control	417, 418, 526, 982, 996
tomato-pest control	703
vegetable-pest control, Imperial Valley	150
California Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	982
California Department of Agriculture	418, 816
California Mosquito Control Association	754, 991
<i>Calliptamus italicus</i> , dusting	130
CAMMANN, T.	566
CAMPBELL, C. D.	653
CAMPBELL, L. W.	739
Canada:	
forest-pest control	346, 374,
376, 377, 378, 392, 967, 973, 984, 1040, 1050	
British Columbia	284, 401, 618, 1046
Cape Breton Island	172, 211, 271, 374
Gulf of St. Lawrence	374
Muskoka Lakes region	610
Ontario	375, 965, 1051
Algonquin Park	964, 1051
Nipigon Lake region	1034
Nipigon Park	1051
Westree	270, 374
Seymour Watershed	401
Quebec	26
Gaspé Peninsula	466
history	417, 556
mosquitoes:	
control	305
surveys, British Columbia, Lower Fraser Valley	22
pea-pest control	689, 1035
Ontario	1029
pest control	304, 354, 618
planning and organization, Muskoka Lakes region	610
surveys:	
Gaspé Peninsula	385
Ontario, Timiskaming region	59
Canada Air Services	271, 375, 377
Canada, Department of Agriculture, Entomological Branch	22, 59, 271
Division of Forest Insects	377, 392
Canada, Department of National Defence	375
Canadian Air Board	22
Canadian Airways	689
Canals, spraying	966
Cankerworms. See <i>Alsophila pometaria</i> ; <i>Paleacrita vernata</i> .	
Canton Island, Quarantine Station	847, 900
Capital Seed and Fuel Co., Phoenix, Arizona	539
Carbon disulfide, fumigants	944
Carbon tetrachloride	687, 721, 768, 778, 790, 793
Carbonic acid	675
Carboxide, fumigants	675, 686
Cargoes, disinfection	917
CARMELIA, F. A.	938
CARNAHAN, C. T.	779
<i>Carpocapsa pomonella</i> :	
dusting	93, 715
spraying	1017
CASSIDY, T. P.	851, 886
Catalpa, dusting, Ohio	8, 9, 11, 14,
15, 19, 21, 23-25, 28-30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 54, 81, 185	
Catalpa sphinx. See <i>Ceratonia catalpae</i> .	
Caterpillars, dusting	396, 570, 588
Cats, poisoning	1068
Cattle, poisoning	241, 290, 490, 730, 1068
Cedar moth. See <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> .	
Celite	755, 784
Central Aerial Crop Dusting Corporation	844
Central Aircraft	1048, 1083
Central Asiatic Cotton Research Institute. See Sredne-Aziatskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut po Khlopkovodstvu, Tashkent.	
Central Asiatic Institute of Plant Protection. See Sredne-Aziatskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Zashchity Rastenii.	
<i>Cephalcia abietis</i> :	
dusting	268
parasites	268
<i>Ceratonia catalpae</i> , dusting	8, 9,
11, 14, 15, 19, 21, 23-25, 28-30, 35, 36, 39, 54, 81	
Chagas' disease	871
Chalcididae, collecting at altitudes	607
<i>Chaliodes junodi</i> . See <i>Acanthopsyche junodi</i> .	
Chalk:	
dusts	228
rate of falling	276
See also French chalk.	
CHAMBERLIN, W. J.	187, 702
CHAND, D.	711, 712
CHARPENTIER, L. J.	949, 997
Cheesecloth, use in larval counts	166
Cherries, dusting, Great Britain	17
CHESNUTT, E.	698
<i>Chloridea obsoleta</i> . See <i>Heliothis armigera</i> .	
Chlorosulfonic acid, and sulfur trioxide	940
CHORLEY, J. K.	622
<i>Chromaphis juglandicola</i> , dusting	978
<i>Chrysomphalus ficus</i> , control	291
<i>Chrysotus</i> , collecting at altitudes	246
<i>Cirphis unipuncta</i> :	
baits	1068
dusting	875, 954, 1068
Citronella, oil of	793
Citrus:	
dusting	288, 349
See also Tangerines.	
Citrus thrips. See <i>Scirtothrips citri</i> .	
Civil Air Force, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. See Grahdanskii Vozdushnyi Flot.	
<i>Clania tenuis</i> . See <i>Cryptothela tenuis</i> .	
CLAPP, G. R.	1024
Clay	651, 679, 692
See also Kaolin.	
CLAYTON, J. E.	50
<i>Cleonus punctiventris</i> :	
dusting	529, 865
spraying	865
Climate and weather:	
effects on:	
bait application, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	752
cotton pests	574
dusting	80, 145, 271, 480
Canada	270, 618
Cape Breton Island	271
England	80
Georgia	323
Germany	96,
124, 142, 210, 224, 249, 264, 289, 293,	
300, 302, 320, 329, 371, 563, 570, 767,	
895, 983.	
Peru	250
Sweden	1039
Union of South Africa	796, 824
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	229, 267, 333, 512, 625, 715, 752
United States	159, 324
residues	901
spraying	1051, 1080
Europe and North America compared	563
See also Air conditions; Dew; Fog; Humidity; Microclimates; Rain; Sun; Temperature; Wind.	
<i>Clysia ambigua</i> , control	111
COAD, B. R.	51, 60, 71, 219, 298, 390, 402, 563.
Cockchafer. See <i>Melolontha</i> .	
Cockroaches:	
control in aircraft	675, 852
dissemination by aircraft	563
Codling moth. See <i>Carpocapsa pomonella</i> .	
COGGESHALL, L. T.	939
Collecting net. See Traps, for aircraft collecting.	
COLLINS, C. W.	609
Colombia, aircraft inspection, Barranquilla	942
<i>Colorado pandora</i> , dusting	327
Colorado, forest-pest control	1040
Combat areas	1049, 1056, 1058
spraying, pre-combat	963
See also Malaria, control, war areas; Military areas; Mosquitoes, control, war areas.	

Item	Item
COMRS, O. B.	242
Commercial services.	101, 132, 283, 292, 310, 351, 361, 474, 526, 661, 862, 953, 1031, 1083
California.	526
Germany.	289, 983
hazards and safeguards.	831
personnel.	688
planning and organization.	526, 658, 688, 1008
COMMINS, M. J.	354, 378
Common malaria mosquito. See <i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i> .	
Common red spider. See <i>Tetranychus telarius</i> .	
Conference of Mosquito Abatement Officials in California. See California Mosquito Control Association.	
Conferences and congresses:	
aerial control of insects, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	410, 455, 499, 500, 550, 551, 553-556
international locust control.	757, 758
Pan American public health.	501
See also names of conferences.	
Congrès de la Défense Sanitaire des Végétaux, Paris.	611
Congrès International d'Entomologie. See International Congress of Entomology.	
Congrès International de Zoologie.	311
Conifers, dusting.	618
See also Fir; Hemlock; Pine; Spruce.	
Connecticut, forest-pest control.	981, 1040
<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> , dusting.	159, 160
Contact insecticides. See Insecticides, contact poisons.	
Convention Sanitaire Internationale pour la Navigation Aérienne. See International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation.	
COOK, S. S.	209, 230, 243, 355
COPELAND, G. H.	805
Copper arsenite:	
and peat dust.	584
dusts.	584, 632
Copper carbonate, dusts.	645
Copper sulfate:	
against grape mildew.	436
and lead arsenate and calcium hydroxide.	323
CORKINS, C. L.	20
Corn:	
dusting.	266
effect on quality.	1037
Corn earworm. See <i>Heliothis armigera</i> .	
Corsica, mosquito control.	966, 969
Cost. See Dust loads, relation to cost; subhead control, costs under names of insects; subhead costs and returns under Baits, application, Dusting, Ground dusting, Ground spraying, Spraying, and names of insecticides; and under subheads dusting and spraying under names of crops.	
Cotton:	
diseases and pests.	639
dusting.	232
Arizona.	851, 882, 886, 1014, 1055, 1081
costs and returns.	310, 337
effect on quality.	1081
effect on yields.	175, 1055
Georgia.	41, 57
hazards and safeguards.	831
Louisiana.	21, 31,
38, 51, 60, 71, 82, 106, 132, 153, 185, 219, 342	
Mexico.	1002
Peru.	179, 250
South America.	552
Southern States.	117
Texas.	175, 292, 310, 337, 776, 909
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	106,
407, 436, 461, 483, 525, 531, 574, 639, 665,	
669, 670, 823	
United States.	12,
27, 32, 37, 48, 50, 52, 55, 61, 64, 65, 78, 81,	
117, 120, 133, 154, 165, 297, 334, 351, 373,	
397, 525, 613, 698, 745, 896, 905, 928, 953,	
1002, 1008, 1044, 1074.	
harvesting, effect of malaria epidemics.	662
insecticide injury.	82, 1020
pest control, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	593
spraying, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	1020
Cotton aphid. See <i>Aphis gossypii</i> .	
Cotton boll weevil. See <i>Anthonomus grandis</i> .	
Cotton fields, outlaw.	4, 6
Cotton flea hopper. See <i>Psallus seriatus</i> .	
Cotton leafworm. See <i>Alabama argillacea</i> .	
Cotton State Farm, (Kara-Chala). See Khlopkovyi (Sovkhoz).	
COVELL, G.	740
COWAN, C. S.	474
CRABTREE, H. S.	790
CRAIGHEAD, F. C.	59, 1040
Cranberries:	
baits.	985
dusting.	93, 94, 651, 735
costs and returns.	94
Massachusetts.	708, 709
New Jersey.	63, 692-694, 710, 802, 975
spraying.	735
New Jersey.	802
Cranberry fruitworm. See <i>Mineola vaccinii</i> .	
Cranberry Research Laboratory.	985
Craven, W. J., & Co.	17, 164
Cresylic acid, and inert dusts.	398
Crews. See Aviation crews; Ground crews.	
Crickets:	
control.	883
See also <i>Acheta assimilis</i> ; <i>Anabrus simplex</i> .	
<i>Crioceris asparagi</i> , parasites.	807
Crops:	
dusting.	29, 364, 742, 927
Great Britain.	164
New Jersey.	958
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	411,
425, 496, 638, 666	
insecticide injury.	758
spraying.	1066
See also names of plants.	
CROSBY, C. R.	699
CROSS, H.	741
Croton, host for <i>Psallus seriatus</i>	783
Crown Zellerbach Corporation.	1048
Cryolite:	
against grasshoppers.	985
against pine pests.	796
against sugarcane pests.	941, 949, 997
baits.	985
dusts.	588
782, 794, 796, 824, 941, 949, 997, 1074, 1076	
sprays.	977, 981
<i>Cryptotheca tenuis</i> , dusting.	388
Cuban fly. See <i>Lixophaga diatraeae</i> .	
Culex:	
dissemination by aircraft, Kenya.	620
dusting.	1028
spraying.	1041, 1053
<i>Culex pipiens</i> , dusting.	370
<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> :	
spraying.	787
survival under flight conditions.	399
<i>Culiseta</i> , collection at altitudes.	809
<i>Culiseta incidens</i> , dissemination by aircraft.	753, 754
CUMMING, H. S.	675, 780, 781
CURRIE, J. H.	700, 742
Curtiss Flying Service, Inc.	115, 208, 292
Curtiss-Wright Flying Service.	188
Cyanides, dusts.	216
Cyclohexane, and motor oil and DDT.	1052
Czechoslovakia, forest-pest control.	180, 406, 587, 595
Moravia.	268
Silesia.	406
Czechoslovakia. Ministerstva Zemědělství.	406, 587
DDT:	
aerosols.	1024, 1080
against aircraft pests.	1023, 1059, 1080
against cotton pests.	1002, 1044, 1081
against crop pests.	1066
against forest insects.	1040
against household insects.	1049
against maple pests.	977
against mosquitoes.	963, 968, 1001, 1024, 1047
1049, 1052, 1056, 1061, 1062, 1078, 1079	
and cyclohexane and motor oil.	1052
and Diesel oil.	1051, 1082
and fuel oil.	1030, 1048
and kerosene.	1041, 1051, 1059, 1061
and motor oil.	1052
and oil.	1025, 1030, 1037, 1043, 1053

	Item		Item
DDT—Continued.		Dew, effect on dusting	229,
and polymethylnaphthalene (Velsicols)	1061		375, 397, 423, 529, 719, 1019
and pyrethrins	1059	<i>Diabrotica soror</i> . See <i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata</i> .	
and pyrophyllite	997, 1055	<i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata</i> , dusting	631
and sulfur	1055	<i>Diatraea saccharalis</i> :	
and soapstone	1061	dusting	82,
and talc	1059	134, 173, 197-199, 217, 227, 251, 252, 941, 949,	
and Xylene	1041	997, 1074, 1076.	
and Triton X-100	1084	parasites	240, 805
compared with lead arsenate	1048	reproduction rate	252
dusts	964, 967,	shipping	491
968, 984, 1001, 1003, 1024, 1037, 1047, 1078, 1079		Dicalcium arsenate, dust	143
compared with sprays	1041, 1059	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane. See DDT.	
larvicides	1041, 1084	DICKSON, H	745
residues	1040, 1043	Dieback of elm. See Dutch elm disease.	
sprays	963,	Diesel oil, and DDT	1051, 1082
965, 977, 1013, 1021, 1024, 1034, 1048-1052,		DIETRICH, E	746
1056, 1061, 1062, 1074, 1078, 1079.		Differential grasshopper. See <i>Melanoplus</i>	
compared with dusts	1041, 1059	<i>differentialis</i> .	
tests	1049, 1080	Diluents. See Ashes, wood; Black-earth dust;	
in combat areas	1058	Calcium hydroxide; Chalk; Clay; Fish oil;	
toxicity	1059	Fish-oil soap; Flour waste; Gypsum; Inert	
to animals	1051	dusts; Kaolin; Kieseluhr; Lime; Peat dust;	
to aquatic life	1061	Road dusts; Sawdust; Soapstone powder;	
to bees	1048	Talc; Tripoli earth.	
to beneficial insects	1080	DINGLER, M	391
to birds	1013, 1043, 1048	Dinitro-o-cresol:	
to bullfrogs	1043	against locusts	860, 1054
to fish	1043, 1061	dusts	838, 860, 915, 923, 983, 1054
to insects	1051	toxicity:	
to livestock	1013	to animals, bees, and man	915
to mosquitoes	1041	DIPFOLD, E. W	539
to wildlife	1049, 1080	<i>Diprion hercyniae</i> :	
DDT (Gesarol):		resistance to insecticides	868
against forest pests	970	surveys, Gaspé Peninsula	466
contact poisons	983	<i>Diprion pini</i> , dusting	264, 265, 283, 302, 381
dusts	974, 987, 1039	<i>Diprion polytomum</i> . See <i>Diprion hercyniae</i> .	
sprays	970	Dirigibles, for pest control	70, 85, 335
DACY, G. H	52	compared with airplanes	646
Daimler Air Line	17	Diseases:	
Dalmatian insect powder	396	dissemination by aircraft	421, 501, 572, 830, 916,
Damage suits, from poisoning bees	774		917, 920, 957, 995, 1010
DANCKWORTH, P. W	121, 194, 206	vectors:	
DANIL, CHENKO	743	control in aircraft	675
DANILOVA, M. I	701	dissemination by aircraft	830,
<i>Datana integerrima</i> , dusting	890, 891		857, 916, 917, 957, 995
DAUBERSCHMIDT	940, 983	introduction:	
DAVIAULT, L.	984	Italy	843
DAVIES, W. W	852	United States	621, 1010
DAVIS, J. J	5	See also Allergies; Dengue; East Coast	
DAVIS, P. O	654	fever; Malaria; Nairobi disease of sheep;	
Dayton hopper	51	Plants, diseases; Yellow fever.	
DE BOER, H	744	Disinfestation. See Aircraft, disinfestation.	
Decatur Aircraft Company	247	Ditches	1036
DECHERT, H. E	453	DOANE, R. W	702
DECKER, G. C	475, 597	Dobrolet. See Union of Soviet Socialist	
DE GRUYSE, J. J	610	Republics, Dobrolet.	
DE HOOGH, J	200	<i>Doclostaurus maroccanus</i> , dusting	440,
DELCAMBRE	611		462, 477, 541, 596, 635, 636, 668
Delta Air Service, Inc	361, 602	DODDS, P	806
DEMUTH, W	72, 300	DOEHLERT, C. A	736, 985
<i>Dendrolimus pini</i> , dusting	866	Dogs, poisoning	1068
<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> , dusting	253,	Doloro calcium arsenate	211
290, 299, 314, 321, 892		Dosage. See Mortality, relation to dosage;	
Dengue, transmission	572, 951	Vegetation, effects on dusting, relation to	
DEONIER, C. C	1041, 1049	dosage; and under Baits, Dusting, Gases,	
Derosil, dusts	606	Spraying, and names of insecticides.	
Derris:		DOVE, W. E	910
and pyrethrum and oil	764	DOWDEN, P. B	1043
dusts	305, 736	DOZENKO, A. A	761
tests	828	DRAKE, C. J	475
See also Rotenone.		DREESSEN, W. C	686, 687
Derrothan, dusts	532	DUFF, D.	568
Desert locust. See <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> .		DUGAS, A. L	941
Deserts:		DUKELSKA, O. G	295
airports	485	DUNN, M. B	392
surveys	369	DUNNAHO, G. L	879, 911, 942
Deskito, for aircraft	775, 833, 834	Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co	973
Detal:		Dust cloud	91
dusts, against forest pests	704, 705, 760, 932	behavior	51, 323, 324, 495, 717
toxicity to animals	704	characteristics	277, 614
DETHIER, V. G	1042	placement	622, 758
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Angewandte Entomologie	302, 393, 422	width	119, 262, 375, 426, 584, 715, 987
DEUTSCHER AERO LLOYD A. G	122	Dust injury to plants	375, 413, 494, 704, 929
DE VILBISS, L. A	567	aquatic	490, 850
DE VILLIERS, F. J	655, 748	beans	588
		black locust	818

	Item		Item
Dust injury to plants—Continued.		Dusting—Continued.	
cotton.....	82, 1020	dosage—Continued.	
crops.....	758	per area—Continued.	
fruit.....	514	calcium arsenite and paris green	
grapes.....	874	mixture.....	431
pine.....	111, 760	calcium arsenite mixture.....	815
rice.....	719, 998, 1069, 1084	contact poisons.....	577
sugar beets.....	350, 463, 529	copper arsenite.....	632
sugarcane.....	134, 251, 252	cryolite.....	588, 796, 824, 1076
trees.....	253, 587	DDT.....	987, 1061, 1081, 1084
vegetation.....	451, 521, 983	DDT (Gesarol).....	987, 1039, 1051
wheat.....	1019	derris.....	736
Dust loads:		Detal.....	704, 760
calcium arsenate.....	119, 192, 312, 405, 474	dinitro-o-cresol.....	838, 915, 983
DDT.....	1061	Esturmit.....	241
DDT (Gesarol).....	987	Farben 2152.....	810
paris green.....	205, 590, 600	Farben 2172.....	810
relation to cost.....	526	Forestit.....	352, 503
sodium arsenite.....	205, 622, 633	Forstesturmit.....	352
thiodiphenylamine.....	1028	fuel oil.....	549
Dust poisoning:		Hercynia.....	329
animals.....	96, 111,	lead arsenate.....	115, 184, 324, 423, 854
121, 204, 259, 272, 329, 427, 587, 915, 929, 1068		lead arsenite.....	423
warm-blooded.....	329, 396, 427, 983, 1028, 1068	Meritol.....	371
aquatic life.....	850	nicotine.....	483
bees.....	128, 258, 664, 706, 747, 832, 947, 982, 986	nicotine sulfate.....	978
arsenicals.....	73, 79, 98, 121, 131, 142, 156, 204, 210	oleoarsenite.....	864
264, 302, 345, 396, 439, 617, 656-658, 685, 703, 741		paris green.....	138,
damage suits.....	774	162, 174, 205, 209, 230, 243, 269, 287,	
dinitro-o-cresol.....	915	333, 341, 355, 370, 427, 431, 471, 476,	
rotenone.....	751	509, 512, 531, 555, 556, 582, 590, 600,	
beneficial insects.....	224, 587	701, 729, 743, 786, 797, 850, 960, 994,	
birds.....	73, 89, 204, 259, 264, 272, 427, 587, 1013	1007, 1069	
cats.....	1068	paris green and sulfur mixture.....	886
cattle.....	241, 290, 490, 730, 1068	phenothiazine.....	1070
dogs.....	1068	proprietary contact dust.....	422, 587
fish.....	427, 490, 1061	pyrethrum.....	631, 692, 709, 735, 866
hazards and safeguards.....	98,	Schelkovo green.....	797
121, 142, 169, 194, 206, 415, 530, 657, 715, 747		Silesia.....	204
horses.....	1068	sodium arsenate.....	440
livestock.....	217, 290, 475, 633, 658, 664,	sodium arsenite.....	162,
730, 741, 758, 835, 863, 1013		205, 218, 269, 273, 277, 278, 430, 438,	
man.....	87, 111, 121, 241, 295, 315, 487, 915	468, 519, 520, 541, 633, 748, 889	
poultry.....	730	and calcium arsenites.....	541
proposed legislation, California.....	738	sodium fluosilicate.....	197, 252, 865, 892
wildlife.....	89, 241, 264, 302, 381, 439, 685	sulfur.....	260, 288, 483, 531
See also subhead hazards and safeguards		tests.....	440
under Aviation crews, Ground crews,		thiodiphenylamine.....	1028
and Personnel.		per unit of time.....	622
Dust residues.....	193, 901	effective period.....	87, 230, 375
Dusting.....	39,	efficiency.....	570
53, 67, 71, 93, 130, 188, 195, 225, 226, 232, 236,		equipment.....	23,
280, 356, 367, 731, 746, 819, 820, 846		38, 58, 60, 64, 71, 96, 145, 146, 159, 182,	
appropriations, Louisiana.....	173	202, 238, 282, 302, 352, 360, 366, 371,	
compared with baiting.....	875	383, 388, 403, 474, 480, 505, 512, 613,	
compared with ground spraying.....	94, 1071	684, 697, 786, 798, 888, 961, 1007, 1022,	
compared with spraying.....	262, 398, 867, 961, 1020	1046, 1057.	
contracts, Union of Soviet Socialist Re-		agitators.....	93, 178, 288, 368, 717, 1000, 1029
publics.....	472	atomizers.....	67
cooperative.....	94, 200, 271	balloons.....	1039
costs and returns.....	57,	construction materials.....	1031
91, 94, 97, 214, 230, 243, 249, 273, 287, 340,		conveyer boxes.....	1031
354, 409, 467, 545, 570, 729, 786, 798, 824,		defects.....	350, 429, 490, 506, 531, 854
835, 859, 863, 882, 895, 994, 1007, 1029, 1071		development.....	473, 570, 1071
See also Forests, dusting, costs and		distributors.....	124, 152, 239, 295, 453, 948
returns; and under names of crops.		dust containers.....	892
deposits.....	480	dust releasers.....	36,
dosage:		307, 401, 531, 614, 622, 925, 1000	
effect of forest types.....	895	hoppers.....	51,
effect of oil.....	759	67, 91, 93, 141, 178, 205, 232, 233, 243,	
minimum.....	125, 752	245, 247, 288, 295, 342, 348, 368, 398,	
per area.....	420, 467, 494	401, 559, 600, 618, 628, 777, 817, 898,	
arsenicals.....	124, 339, 894	948, 1000, 1029, 1031.	
arsenious sludge and petroleum.....	914	capacity.....	388, 610
barium fluosilicate.....	588	cost of installation.....	310
calcium arsenate.....	73,	Morse type.....	69, 208
89, 163, 166, 183, 191, 196, 207, 218, 247,		meteorological apparatus.....	430
269, 270, 284, 312, 319, 337, 352, 363,		nozzles.....	337
373-375, 377, 388, 397, 405, 423, 431,		pans.....	138
438, 457, 463, 529, 537, 587, 610, 618,		Popov dusters.....	821
715, 788, 796, 875, 890, 891, 901, 1020		supply.....	934
calcium arsenate and paris		Venturi tubes.....	93,
green.....	397, 875	288, 398, 717, 777, 898, 1000	
calcium arsenate mixtures.....	514	wind shields.....	453
calcium arsenite.....	321,	hazards and safeguards.....	895, 953
350, 423, 430, 431, 483, 519-521, 541,		number of applications.....	288, 310, 337, 341, 430, 431
548, 596, 678, 815, 1019			

Item	Item
Dusting—Continued. planning and organization, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 205 problems..... 357 quantity..... 597 rate of discharge..... 159, 247, 271, 398 effect on width of swath..... 255 relation to speed of plane..... 232 regulation..... 664, 986 subsidies, Germany..... 254 technique..... 93, 101, 141, 203, 209, 213, 233, 249, 256, 262, 289, 313, 338, 342, 413, 450, 451, 474, 522, 574, 697, 798, 873. checking results..... 134, 138, 160, 243, 247, 272, 296, 302, 370, 413, 457, 536, 558, 570, 582, 655, 703, 715, 716, 815, 865, 949. development..... 493, 550 experimental..... 888 for cotton fields..... 57, 106, 342, 483 for cranberry bogs..... 709 for forests..... 23, 33, 36, 96, 143, 184, 192, 245, 371, 641, 895, 1046 for orchards..... 159, 160 for pea fields..... 1045 for rice fields..... 719 for vineyards..... 238 gridiron..... 341 marking areas..... 271, 494, 630 signaling..... 430, 432, 606, 1026 with dirigibles..... 47 zebra..... 641 tests..... 789 time intervals 337, 490, 500, 565, 590, 736, 1036, 1076 time of day..... 163, 261, 397, 423, 481, 483, 512, 531, 587, 610, 815, 866, 949, 1000, 1069, 1076 time of year..... 350 time per flight..... 192, 518, 541, 590, 689 timing..... 23, 87, 97, 127, 196, 211, 293, 328, 339, 375, 382, 389, 401, 588, 631, 641, 715, 716, 726, 802, 822, 866, 983, 1019 in combat areas..... 1056 in relation to defoliation..... 142 in relation to insect development..... 244 <i>See also</i> Accidents; Air bases; Altitude of flight; Area covered; Aviation crews; Climate and weather; Commercial services; Crops, dusting; Dust loads; Ground crews; Ground dusting; Labor; Mortality; Night flying; Personnel; Speed of flight; Swaths; <i>and under</i> Forests, Orchards, <i>and names of</i> insects, countries, crops, and States.	Dusts—Continued. trade names, German..... 895 <i>See also</i> Clay; Kaolin; Peat dust; Road dusts; Tripoli earth; <i>and under</i> specific names of dusts. Dutch elm disease: dissemination..... 749, 750, 808 surveys..... 732 Du Toit, P. J..... 569 DUTT, G. R..... 353 <i>Dysdercus</i> sp., dusting..... 552 <i>Dysdercus ruficollis</i> , dusting..... 343 DZHAFARBEKOV, D..... 476 EAKIN, W. E..... 1044 East Coast fever, transmission..... 569 Eastern tent caterpillar. <i>See Malacosoma americana</i> . EBERT..... 73, 74, 158 ECKERT, J. E..... 656, 657, 703, 747, 832, 947, 986 ECKSTEIN..... 53 Educational programs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 290, 414, 487 Effusan and thiodiphenylamine..... 1023 Eggplant leaf miner. <i>See Keiferia glochinella</i> . EGOROV..... 404 ELDE, P. M..... 1084 EIDMANN, H..... 75, 123, 244, 393, 570, 704 Electrical charge: of tree crown..... 147 <i>See also under</i> Dusts, particles. <i>Ellopija fuscilaria</i> . <i>See Lambdina fuscilaria</i> . Elm, dusting..... 732 Elm bark beetles, dissemination by: air currents..... 808 wind drift..... 749, 750 Elm spanworm. <i>See Ennomos subsignarius</i> . <i>Empusa</i> 391 <i>Empusa aulicae</i> 579 England. <i>See</i> Great Britain. ENGLE, L. H..... 807 <i>Ennomos subsignarius</i> , spraying..... 784 Entomogenous fungi..... 391 <i>Ephydra gracilis</i> , in air intake screen of airplane..... 603 Ephydriidae, collecting at altitudes..... 607 Epidemics..... 484 <i>Epidiopsis piricola</i> , spraying..... 660 <i>Epitetranychus althaeae</i> : dusting..... 574, 670 spraying..... 1020 Equipment. <i>See under</i> Aerial control of insects; Dusting; Fumigation; Ground dusting; Ground spraying; Spraying. <i>Erannis defoliaria</i> , dusting..... 207 <i>Eretmocerus serius</i> , shipping by aircraft..... 972 Ermine moth. <i>See Hyponomeuta padella</i> . <i>Erythroneura comes</i> , spraying..... 615, 659 <i>Erythroneura</i> sp., dusting..... 360 ESCHERICH, K..... 53, 54, 75-77, 110, 124, 125, 158, 189, 245, 301, 302, 394-396, 705 Esturmit..... 111, 235, 241, 318, 403 <i>See also</i> Forstesturmit. ETHES, Y..... 837 Ethylene oxide..... 675 Eucalyptus, dusting..... 56, 161, 145 Eucalyptus snout beetle. <i>See Gonipterus scutellatus</i> . <i>Euproctis terminalis</i> , dusting..... 796 Europe: forest-pest control..... 685, 724 history..... 417, 545 European corn borer. <i>See Pyrausta nubilalis</i> . European fruit lecanium. <i>See Lecanium corni</i> . European spruce sawfly. <i>See Diprion hercyniae</i> . <i>Eurygaster integriceps</i> , control..... 1019 <i>Eutettix tenellus</i> , spraying..... 739 EVANS, I. B. P..... 782 EVSTROPOV, I..... 477 EWING, K. P..... 783 Express, inspection..... 937 F 114 (Schering)..... 983

<i>Item</i>		<i>Item</i>
FAIRER, C. D.	786	Forest tent caterpillar. See <i>Malacosoma</i>
FALES, J. H.	922	<i>disstria</i> .
Fall cankerworm. See <i>Alsophila pometaria</i> .		Forestit, dust:
FAULKNER	661	against forest pests
FAURE, J. C.	748	395, 396, 503, 515, 532, 595, 606, 705, 767
FELT, E. P.	33, 246, 749, 750, 808	compared with arsenicals
FENTON, F. A.	878	395
Field cricket. See <i>Acheta assimilis</i> .		compared with Detal
FIGUEIRA, L.	478	704
FILIN	612	Forests:
FILMER, R. S.	706, 751	dusting
Fir, balsam:		33, 54, 118, 232, 233,
dusting	247, 271, 647	259, 332, 403, 451, 570, 643, 702, 725, 895, 1009
spraying	1051	Canada
Fires. See Aircraft, fires in; Forest fires.		211, 270, 374-377, 401, 618, 964, 984
FISCHER, E. G.	78	and United States cooperating
Fish, poisoning	427, 490, 1043, 1061	Cape Breton Island
Fish oil:		172, 271
and arsenicals	869	costs and returns
and lead arsenate	755, 784, 1030	119, 184, 190, 210, 247, 254, 264, 281, 283,
and paraffin oil	707, 904	284, 301, 302, 312, 374, 375, 378, 383, 388,
and petroleum	784	401, 405, 451, 474, 480, 618, 685.
Fish-oil soap:		Czechoslovakia
and calcium arsenate	829	180, 265, 406, 587, 595
and lead arsenate	829	Europe
FISHER, E. H.	1045	685, 724
FISHER, W. B.	1057	France
Flags, for signaling	606, 630	185, 185, 196, 201, 358, 611
FLANARY, P. N.	786	Germany
FLAURY, A. C.	479	53,
Flieler Forstschutzverband	983	58, 66, 68, 72-77, 89, 98, 100, 103, 107, 109,
Flies:		110, 119, 121-124, 127, 131, 135, 142-144, 147,
control:		148, 156-158, 163, 169, 182, 185, 200, 203, 204,
in aircraft	852	207, 210, 221, 222, 224, 241, 245, 254, 264, 272,
spraying	1056, 1080	281-283, 293, 294, 296, 302, 303, 311, 312, 317,
dissemination, by aircraft	563	318, 320, 328, 329, 331, 339, 344, 352, 371, 381,
See also <i>Musca domestica</i> .		382, 389, 391, 393-396, 415, 422, 481, 488, 503,
FLINT, W. P.	820	515, 532, 538, 564, 577, 579, 606, 630, 641, 644,
Flit, spray	793	704, 705, 760, 767, 810, 836, 838, 894, 929, 932,
Flooded areas	263, 521	983, 1026.
Flooding, for mosquito control	372	Massachusetts
Floods:		184
Canada	22	Netherlands
Mississippi River	227	200
Florida:		Oregon
aircraft:		1048, 1083
disinfestation	911, 950	Poland
Miami	675, 950	293, 480
inspection	567, 779, 936, 937, 980	Sweden
Miami	322, 399, 769, 827, 840, 911, 950	974, 1039
pest control in	887	Union of South Africa
insect introduction	347	56, 796
Miami	470	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
mosquito control	800	140,
in aircraft	887	212, 253, 261, 274, 290, 299, 314, 321, 456, 457,
Key West jungle areas	1052	495, 548, 558, 637, 678, 815, 822, 866, 892, 955
Lake City	84	United States
onion-pest control	728	92,
pest control	677	115, 187, 208, 812, 899, 1021
potato-pest control	661	Washington
quarantine	325, 937, 980	383, 405, 474
tangerine-pest control, Sand Lake	602	Wisconsin
Florida Anti-Mosquito Association	779, 800, 911	114, 166, 190-192, 247
Florida State Horticultural Society	936	fog treatment, Germany
Florida State Plant Board. Quarantine In-		940
spection Department	937, 980	litter
FLOS	303	548
Flour, waste, and paris green	565	management, effect on insect control
Fluorine, tests	828	196
Fog:		pest control:
dispersal	940	Canada
effect on dusting	211, 363	Colorado
Fogs, insecticidal, tests	940	Connecticut
Foliage:		981, 1040
effect of dusting	514, 529	Massachusetts
effect of spraying	828	1040
FOLSOM, J. W.	397	Vermont
Forest fires, detection	4, 6, 7, 225	1040
Forest insects:		spraying
control	7, 125, 271, 643	Canada
history	99, 112, 156	118
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	554	Connecticut
United States	1040	981, 1040
infestations	169	Massachusetts
losses caused by	376, 377	829
estimating	3	New York
parasites	358	981, 1040
See also subheads under Forests.		Oregon
		1030
		Panama Canal Zone
		1053
		Pennsylvania
		981
		Sweden
		970
		United States
		784, 868, 1043, 1074
		surveys
		4, 6, 7, 100
		Canada
		3, 10, 26, 59
		types
		166, 895
		See also Forest insects; Trees and names of
		trees; Woodlands.
		Forstesturmit, dusts
		241, 282, 352, 481
		Forstschutzstelle Ost
		983
		FOSDICK, R. B.
		943
		FRACKER, S. B.
		190-192, 247
		France:
		air fauna, surveys
		608
		Saint-Cyr
		607
		Toussus-le-Noble
		607
		forest-pest control
		611
		Alsace and Lorraine
		183
		Haguenau Forest
		119, 185, 196, 201, 358
		insect introduction
		837
		FRANCIS, E. H.
		707, 904
		FRANKLIN, H. J.
		708, 709
		FRANZ
		126
		Freeport Sulphur Company
		658
		FRENCH, O. C.
		659
		French chalk
		244
		French Indochina, mosquito control
		582

	Item		Item
French Sudan, mosquitoes.....	837	Germany—Continued.	
FRIEDRICH, K.....	193	forest-pest control—Continued.	
Frog hopper blight of sugarcane.....	167	Prussen.....	272, 381, 606, 641, 644
FROTSCHER, W.....	79	Biesenthal Forest.....	68, 103, 122, 163
Fruit:		Bischofswald.....	142
dusting.....	18, 514	Fuhrberg.....	389
Great Britain.....	13	Haste.....	121, 142, 210
fumigation.....	2	Hersfeld-Ost.....	204, 328
insecticide injury.....	514	Johannisburg.....	983
spraying.....	616	Linichen.....	630
See also Apples; Apricots; Cherries; Citrus;		Lorenzer.....	579
Grapes; Orchards; Peaches; Plums; Tan-		Lübben.....	143
gerines.....		Lüneburg.....	296
Fruit flies, dissemination, by aircraft.....	937, 980	Neuendorf.....	538, 577
See also <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> .		Potsdam.....	532
FRYER, J. C. F.....	80	Regenthin Forest.....	143
Fuel oil:		Schlesien.....	98, 311, 312
and DDT.....	1030, 1048	Sorau Forest.....	74, 103, 143, 156, 163
and inert dusts.....	398	Tornau.....	836
dusts.....	549	Westfalen.....	207
sprays.....	398, 549	Sachsen.....	107
Fumigation:		Thüringen.....	1026
ant nests.....	944	history.....	53, 129, 189, 203, 756, 810
citrus pests.....	291	insecticide testing.....	235
equipment.....	2, 686, 781	larch-pest control.....	336
forests.....	148	mosquito control.....	960, 961, 1028
fruit.....	2	occupied territories.....	960, 961, 1028
See also Gases; Hydrocyanic acid gas.		pest control, by aircraft.....	248,
Fungi:		348, 394, 617, 960, 961, 1028	
effect of dusting.....	514	Bayern, Altmühl Valley.....	915
from aircraft.....	309	situation and outlook.....	100
Fungicides, for aircraft.....	150	problems.....	248, 249, 280
FURNISS, R.....	1048	vine-pest control.....	62, 206
GÄBLER, H.....	853	Zimmerman patents.....	40
GAC, J.....	480	Gesarol. See DDT (Gesarol).	
GADEMANN.....	193, 194	GIBSON, A.....	304, 305, 452, 856
GAINES, J. C.....	337, 783	GINSBURG, J. M.....	398, 482, 988
GAINES, R. C.....	613	Giro Associates, Inc.....	764
GALAKHOV, P. N.....	277	GLASGOW, H.....	912
GALLIGAN, F. A.....	356	GLICK, P. A.....	699, 809, 913
GALLOWAY, A. G.....	854	Glossina:	
Garden flea hopper. See <i>Halticus citri</i> .		dissemination by aircraft.....	907
Gases, dosage per area, for aircraft.....	675	dusting.....	960
Gasoline and pyrethrum.....	663	spraying, Union of South Africa.....	1033
GASOW, H.....	127	<i>Glossina palpalis</i> , survival under flight con-	
GEETE, E.....	987	ditions.....	547
GEIGER, R.....	481, 488, 564	Glycerin.....	536
GEINITZ, B.....	128, 129	Glycerin-coated slides.....	865
GENEVRA, J.....	855	GNESIN, V. F.....	81
<i>Geometra pinarius</i> . See <i>Bupalus piniarius</i> .		GOCO, A.....	34
Georgia:		GOESCH.....	248, 249, 280
cotton-pest control, Athens demonstration.....	41	Gold Coast, yellow-fever control.....	568
peach-pest control.....	159, 160	GOLOVIZNIN, D.....	380, 483
pecan-pest control, Putney.....	323	GOL'TSMAIER.....	752
Georgia State Board of Agriculture.....	65	<i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> , dusting.....	56, 145, 161
Georgia State Board of Health.....	65	GOODHUE, L. D.....	922
German Air Force.....	836	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.....	1044
German Army, and malaria in Italy.....	1001	GORDON, W. M.....	944, 945
Germany:		GORJANOV, A. A.....	584
forest-pest control.....	72,	Government appropriations, Louisiana.....	173
73, 75, 76, 89, 108, 110, 127, 131, 135, 157, 185, 194,		Government control of aircraft. See Aircraft,	
203, 224, 245, 254, 282, 283, 294, 302, 318, 329, 331,		regulation.....	
339, 371, 393-396, 705, 810, 838, 853, 895, 932.		Government subsidies, Germany.....	254
Baden.....	264, 265	GRAFFEO, M. L.....	1082
Bayern.....	123, 415, 481, 488, 503, 564	GRAHAM, K.....	1046
Bayern Forest.....	76, 123, 124	Grain, dusting:	
Ensdorf.....	124	Michigan.....	1036
Franken.....	515	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	467
Mittelfranken.....	391, 767	GRANOVSKY, A. A.....	130, 190-192, 247
Dessau.....	303	Grape leafhoppers. See <i>Erythroneura</i> .	
fog treatment, Bayern, Neuburg.....	940	Grapes:	
Mecklenburg.....	606	dusting.....	206, 238, 611
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Waren For-		Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	416,
est.....	317	434, 436, 513, 874	
Mecklenburg-Strelitz:		insecticide injury.....	874
Langhagen.....	241	resistance to insecticides.....	874
State Forest.....	352	spraying.....	573, 615, 659
northern section.....	77, 422	See also Institut Vinogradarstva v Odessa.	
Oberpfalz.....	221, 222, 760	<i>Grapholita molesta</i> , parasites.....	649
Ostpreussen.....	704, 929	Grasshoppers, control:	
Pommern.....	147, 148, 200, 281, 382	Arizona.....	539
Lauenburg.....	293, 320, 344	baits.....	365, 475, 799, 813, 816, 880, 959, 971, 985
Posen.....	894	California.....	816
		dusting.....	545, 785
		Honduras.....	785
		Illinois.....	971

	Item		Item
Grasshoppers, control—Continued.		Ground spraying—Continued.	
Iowa.....	475	supplementary.....	287
North Dakota.....	813	with concentrated sprays.....	868, 912
South Dakota.....	517	See also Ground crews; Mosquitoes,	
spraying.....	539	control, ground spraying; Spray injury;	
See also <i>Calliptamus italicus</i> ; Locusts;		Spray poisoning; Spraying; Sprays; and	
<i>Melanoplus bivittatus</i> ; <i>Melanoplus dif-</i>		under names of insects.	
<i>ferentialis</i> ; <i>Melanoplus mexicanus</i> .		Ground surveys.....	878
GRAY, H. F.....	459, 753, 754, 992	<i>Gryllus assimilis</i> . See <i>Acheta assimilis</i> .	
Grazhdanski Vozdushnyi Flot.....	581, 665	Guatemala, banana-pest control.....	785
conference, 2d.....	533	GUTHRIE.....	990
Glavnoe Upravlenie.....	559, 814	GUSSENE, H.....	195
history.....	599	Gutler-Scharfe.....	111
Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut.....	1020	Gypsum:	
Great Britain:		and paris green.....	797
fruit-pest control.....	17, 80	and pyrethrum.....	452, 692, 693
history.....	164	and rotenone.....	692
insect introduction.....	421	rate of falling.....	276
pest control.....	164	Gypsy moth. See <i>Porthetria dispar</i> .	
Great Britain Department of Scientific and		HADDEN, F. C.....	825
Industrial Research. Forest Products Re-		Haguenau Forest, France.....	119, 185, 196, 201, 358
search Board.....	946	Haiti, mosquito control.....	287, 355, 361
Great Britain Economic Advisory Council.		HALEY, W. E.....	252, 949, 997
Committee on Locust Control.....	571, 614	HALGRIMSON, JOHN.....	517
Great Britain Ministry of Health.....	989	HALL, D. G.....	1047
GRECHKA, D. I.....	914	<i>Halticus citri</i> , dusting.....	149, 216
Greece, mosquito control.....	960	Hamburg Institut für Schiffs- und Tropen-	
Green bug. See <i>Toxoptera graminum</i> .		krankheiten.....	772
Green Japanese beetle. See <i>Popillia japonica</i> .		HAMILTON, C. C.....	755, 784
Green-striped maple worm. See <i>Anisota rubicunda</i> .		Hampton (Iowa) Country Club.....	597
GRIFFITHS, J. J.....	399, 484, 578	HARGETT, M. V.....	887
GRIFFITHS, T. H. D.....	209, 399, 484, 572, 578, 675	HARRINGTON, C. L.....	114
GRÜNER, M.....	485-487	HARRISON, E.....	306
Ground crews.....	495	HARTMAN, C. W.....	947
cooperation with aviation crews.....	574, 592, 596	HASKIN, F.....	21
hazards and safeguards.....	87, 96	Hawaii:	
observers.....	622	aircraft:	
qualifications.....	306, 598	disinfestation.....	1012
signaling.....	95	inspection.....	826, 919
Ground dusting.....	218, 305, 522, 590, 631, 756, 766, 915	Oahu.....	1065
beet pests.....	865	Honolulu.....	1012
compared with aerial method.....	94,	insect introduction.....	847
159, 160, 301, 394, 728, 739, 766,		quarantine.....	763, 1011, 1012
796, 824, 853, 859, 865, 934, 941, 997		Hawaiian Academy of Sciences.....	763
advantages.....	317, 363, 428, 515,	Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.....	825, 826, 1011
529, 548, 531, 564, 617, 708, 838, 923		Committee in Charge of Experiment	
disadvantages.....	197, 337, 481, 515, 529,	Stations.....	919
548, 631, 756, 835, 874, 949		Experiment Station, Department of Ento-	
costs and returns.....	94, 824, 859, 941	mology.....	1065
cranberry pests.....	708, 709	Hawke Crop Dusting Company.....	573
efficiency.....	481, 564	Hay, dusting.....	954
equipment.....	160, 854	HAYES, F. L.....	991
hand guns.....	949	HAYNE, J. A.....	771
power dusters.....	301,	Health. See Public health.	
388, 428, 564, 577, 606, 641, 644, 923		HEARLE, E.....	22
forest pests.....	222, 371,	Helicopters:	
381, 391, 393, 685, 704, 724, 796		compared with airplanes and autogiros....	991
Germany.....	767	equipment, pontoons.....	991
locusts.....	218, 522, 756	in pest control.....	306, 991, 1066
mosquitoes.....	305, 590, 766	<i>Heliothis armigera</i> :	
onion pests.....	728	dusting.....	106, 149, 150, 216, 373, 483, 901
peach pests.....	159, 160	spraying.....	1020
personnel requirements.....	149	<i>Heliothis obsoleta</i> . See <i>H. armigera</i> .	
Poland.....	480	HELLER, H.....	35
regulation.....	986	Hemiptera, dusting.....	851, 1044
sugar-beet pests.....	739	Hemlock, dusting.....	166, 192, 247, 284, 346, 610, 1046
sugarcane pests.....	197, 949, 997	Hemlock looper. See <i>Lambdina fiscellaria</i> .	
supplementary.....	371, 433, 590, 668, 983	Hemlock spanworm. See <i>Lambdina fiscellaria</i> .	
See also Dust injury; Dust poisoning;		HEMMING, Major.....	233
Dusting; Dusts; Ground crews; Locusts,		HERBERT, F. B.....	573, 615, 616, 660
control, ground dusting; Mosquitoes,		Herbicide dusting.....	889
control, ground dusting; and under		Hercynia, dust.....	294, 329
names of specific insects.		Hercynia FF. dust.....	296
Ground spraying.....	287, 715	HERMS, W. B.....	992
beet pests.....	865	HESS, A. D.....	889, 1000, 1004, 1061
compared with aerial method.....	378,	Hessian fly. See <i>Phytophaga destructor</i> .	
645, 865, 904, 912		Hestha, dust.....	606
advantages.....	354	HEWITT, C. G.....	3
disadvantages.....	549, 707, 792, 829, 859, 1071	HIBBS, B.....	710
costs and returns.....	549, 707, 792, 859, 1071	HICKEL, R.....	196
dosage per area.....	829	HICKS, E. P.....	711, 712
efficiency.....	645	HILGENDORFF, G.....	181
equipment.....	707, 1051	HILLS, O. A.....	888
truck-drawn sprayers.....	904		

	Item		Item
HIMMER, A.	617	Indiana:	
HINDS, W. E.	82, 132-134, 197-199, 250, 251	apple-pest control, Mitchell	146
HINMAN, E. H.	889	equipment tests, Mitchell	69
HINMAN, F. G.	788	Indochina, French, mosquito control	582
History of aerial control	40	INGRAM, J. W.	252, 949, 997
53, 57, 93, 99, 116, 135, 156, 200, 232, 233, 235,		Insecticidal plants	1006
242, 245, 332, 403, 451, 495, 573, 575, 611, 681,		Insecticides	81, 1057
702, 927, 930, 1003.		composition, effect on dust swath	213
Canada	417, 856	contact poisons	422, 532,
Europe	417, 545	570, 577, 579, 587, 644, 685, 705, 810, 1009	
Germany	53, 129, 189, 203, 756, 810	containers	487, 606
Great Britain	164	dispersal	1038
Philippine Islands	545	effects on vegetation	451, 521
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	313,	for aircraft	105, 108, 150, 203, 233, 236, 1046, 1075
473, 477, 493, 495, 497, 508, 511, 540, 544, 545,		requirements	861
559, 575, 589, 599, 619, 623, 624, 626, 665, 681,		research	326, 440, 665, 932
761, 921.		tests	218, 440, 888, 997
United States	53,	insect resistance	89
81, 129, 150, 165, 189, 203, 297, 342, 357, 417,		sex variations	726
525, 545, 698, 756, 910.		programs	553
See also under names of countries and		properties	451
insecticides; and subhead control, history		research:	
under names of insects.		Canada	631
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	223,	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	411, 914
HIXSON, E.	890, 891	stomach poisons	1009
HODELL, C. M.	993	supply	638, 666, 679, 906
HOERNER, G. R.	357	terminology	269
HOFFMAN	453	toxicity	420
HOFMANN, C.	810	tests, laboratory	529
HOLBROOK, S.	1048	to birds	587
HOLDEN, O. M.	400	to domestic animals	451
HOLLIS, M. D.	994	to insects	451
HOLLOWAY, T. E.	252	See also Baits; Dust injury; Dusts; Larvi-	
HONAKER, S. W.	287	cides; Mortality; Plants, insecticide in-	
Honduras:		jury; Spray injury; Sprays; and names of	
banana-pest control	785	insecticides and chemicals.	
grasshopper control	785	Insects:	
Honey	98, 657	as pests:	
Honeybee. See <i>Apis mellifera</i> .		of aircraft timber	946
Hoppers. See Dusting, equipment, hoppers.		of crops	92, 197, 198
HOPPING, G. R.	401, 618	beneficial, poisoning	224, 587, 1080
Hormone sprays	1017	biology	382
Horses, poisoning	1068	collecting:	
HOTCHKISS, N.	1043	at altitudes	176, 246, 285, 298, 399, 607-609,
Housefly. See <i>Musca domestica</i> .		642, 652, 695, 783, 809, 848, 893, 913, 931, 1005	
HOUSER, C. R.	14	equipment	399, 484
HOUSER, J. S.	11, 19, 23-25, 33, 36, 39	control:	
HOWARD, L. O.	27, 83, 180, 402, 1074	at airports	683, 720
HUBAULT, E.	201, 358, 488	in aircraft	723, 841
HUFF, C. G.	995	dissemination	20, 46, 931
Huff Daland and Company	71,	by air currents	246, 563
82, 101, 106, 134, 154, 179, 197, 250		by aircraft	308,
Humidity, effects on:		309, 325, 347, 400, 402, 470, 621, 642,	
dusting	375, 719, 1019	809, 825, 826, 830, 841-843, 847, 857,	
insecticides	704, 712, 873	861, 870, 871, 884, 903, 913, 916, 917,	
HUNT, D. S.	661	933, 935-937, 957, 995, 1006, 1010, 1012,	
HUNT, J. C.	996	1016, 1022, 1042, 1060, 1065, 1073.	
HUSMAN, C. N.	948, 1041, 1049, 1052	protective measures	723, 903, 938, 1073
<i>Hybernia</i> . See <i>Erannis</i> .		by wind	298
Hydrocyanic acid gas, fumigant	400, 675, 683, 979	from aircraft	308, 309, 547,
Hydroplanes. See Seaplanes.		682, 840, 841, 870, 980, 1011, 1012, 1042, 1065	
<i>Hylemya citicrura</i> , collecting at altitudes	246	from hangars	547
<i>Hypera postica</i> , dusting	137, 177, 220	identification	1011
<i>Hyponomeuta malinellus</i> . See <i>H. padella</i> .		introduction:	
<i>Hyponomeuta padella</i> , dusting	440, 514, 645	Florida	325, 470
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft	810	United States	654, 1010
IAKUSHEVA, A. I.	921	losses caused by	92, 197, 198
IBRAHIM PASCHA, A.	713, 756	marking	399
<i>Ilinoia solanifolia</i> . See <i>Macrosiphum solani-</i>		populations	390
<i>folii</i> .		surveys, Hawaii	1065
Illinois, grasshopper control, Greene County	971	See also Aerial control of insects; Surveys,	
IMBASIATI, B.	811	aerial; Baits; Dusting; Forest insects; In-	
IMMS, A. D.	135, 857, 861	secticides, insect resistance; Mortality;	
Imperial Airways	790, 795, 833, 834	Spraying; and names and classes of	
Independent Crop Dusting Company	526, 573	insects.	
India:		Institut Bor'by s Vreditel'ami i Bolezni'ami	
insects, control in aircraft	842	Sel'skogo i Lesnogo Khoz'iastva	431
locust control	353	Institut für Waldschutz	836
mosquitoes:		Institut po Mal'arii i Tropichestkim Zabo-	
control:		levani'am, Astrakhanskii Filial	998
Delhi	372, 740	Institut Vinogradarstva v Odessa	874
in aircraft and airports	642,	Institute of Malaria and Tropical Diseases.	
674, 690, 711, 712, 833, 834		See Institut po Mal'arii i Tropichestkim	
in barracks	489	Zabolevani'am.	
Jumna River	777	Institute of Viticulture, Odessa. See Institut	
surveys	711	Vinogradarstva v Odessa.	
India Medical Department	642		

<i>Item</i>		<i>Item</i>	
Institut Pasteur d'Indochine	582	Kerosene	459
Insurance. <i>See</i> Aviation crews, insurance.		and DDT	1041, 1051, 1059, 1061
Inter-State Locust Conference, Pretoria, 1934	655, 673	and pyrethrum	651, 687, 735, 739, 778, 790, 793, 833, 834
International Congress of Entomology	326, 836, 838, 856, 863	and calcium hydroxide	452
International Congress of Forestry Experiment Stations	358	and oil of citronella and carbon tetrachloride	793
International Congress of Zoology	311	and Pyroclide	712
International Corn Borer Investigations	266	inflammability	790
International Livestock Exposition, Chicago	266	specific gravity	459
International Locust Conference:		Kerosene, white, and pyrethrum, and carbon tetrachloride	768
Cairo, 1936	757, 758	Keystone Aircraft Corporation	219
London, 1934	622, 633, 758	Khar'kov Regional Malaria Station. <i>See</i> Khar'kovskafâ Oblastnafâ Malfâriinafâ Stantsiâ.	
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	696, 714, 721, 727, 861	Khar'kovskafâ Oblastnafâ Malfâriinafâ Stantsiâ	1070
International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists	826	KHATUNTSEV, I. I.	998
IOFF, I. G.	761	Khlopkovyi Sovkhoz (Kara-Chala)	471, 679
Iowa, grasshopper control	475	Kief. Académie des Sciences. Institut de Zoologie et Biologie. <i>See</i> Kiev. Akademiâ Nauk. Institut Zoologii i Biologii.	664
Iowa State Apiarist	986	KIEFFER, D. L.	307, 453, 480
Iran, locust control	477	KIENTITZ, G. A.	203
Iraq, locust control	279, 369	Kieselguhr, and paris green and Shchelkovo green	797
Iraq Department of Agriculture	369	Kiev. Akademiâ Nauk. Institut Zoologii i Biologii	678
IREDELL, A. W.	489	KIRER, C. C.	786, 798
ISAEV, L. M.	490	KING, H. H.	492, 622, 758
ISLER, D. A.	613	KING, W. V.	45, 83, 84, 138, 139, 152, 787, 889
Italian pear scale. <i>See</i> <i>Epidiaspis piricola</i> .		KIRCHER, W. H.	813
Italy:		KISLUF, M., Jr.	309
insect introduction	843	KLEIN, J.	360
malaria	333, 366, 1001	KLEMIN, A.	85
mosquito control	214, 333, 366, 966, 969, 1001	KNEEN, O. H.	310, 361
ITZEROTT, H.	915	KNIES, P. T.	999, 1060
IVANOV, E. N.	635	KNIPLING, E. F.	1059
IVANOV, P. D.	136	KNUTSON, H.	1007
IVANOV, P. M.	619	KÖHLER, P.	605
IVANOV, V.	574, 662	KOLSTER	204, 254
JACKSON, S.	82	KOMAREF, J.	311, 312, 406
JACKSON, W. P.	916, 917	KONOVALOVA, M.	407
JACOBSEN, W. C.	982	KOROTKIKH, G. I.	86-88, 140, 141, 205, 255-257, 313-315, 408-410, 493-499, 551, 559, 575, 576, 601, 623-627, 665-671, 892
JAMES, J. R.	785	KOROTKOV, G.	316
JAMES, S. P.	620	KOROTKOV, V. M.	411-414, 814
Japanese beetle. <i>See</i> <i>Popillia japonica</i> .		KOTOR, E. I.	1021
JARDINE, J. T.	137	KOVTUN, A. S.	766
Java, tea-insect control, Malabar Estate	260	KOZLOVA, E. N.	759
JAYNES, H. A.	491	KRANTSFELD, A. M.	551
Jeeps	945	KRASIKOVA, V. I.	600
JEFFERY, G. M.	1061	Krasnodar Regional Malaria Station. <i>See</i> Krasnodarskafâ Oblastnafâ Malfâriinafâ Stantsiâ.	1069
JITTA, J.	663	Krasnodarskafâ Oblastnafâ Malfâriinafâ Stantsiâ	62, 110-112, 169
JOHANSSON, F.	403	KRAUSSE, A.	89, 110, 142-144, 206, 207, 258, 577
John Cowan calcium arsenate	211	KRÜGER	317
John Crerar Library	920	KRUGLOVA, A. M.	600
JOHNSON, E.	51	KRUSE, C. W.	1000
JOHNSON, H. A.	798, 879	KRUTZSCH	90
JOHNSTON, F. A.	621	KUDRIAVTSEV, V. A.	500
JONES, H. A.	1049	KÖFFNER	415
JONES, M. L.	419	KULAGIN, N. M.	865
Jungles	1052, 1053	KUNFEL, F. E.	208
Junkers Flugzeugwerk A.-G.	202, 241, 348	Kupfermeritol, dust	874
K., G.	404	KUPTSOVA, A. D.	998
K. Platz Company	95	KUSHEV, V. L.	815
K-3. <i>See</i> Dinitro-o-cresol.		Labor:	
KALANDRA, A.	595	requirements	365, 436, 707, 715
Kaolin:		supply, effect of malaria	662, 679
and cresylic acid	398	<i>See also</i> Aviation crews; Ground crews; Personnel.	
and fuel oil	398	Lakes, dusting	138
and pyrethrum	398	<i>Lambdina fiscellaria</i> :	
and kerosene	452	dusting	114, 166, 190-192, 247, 270, 284, 346, 374-377, 383, 395, 401, 405, 610, 647
Kara-Chala Cotton State Farm. <i>See</i> Khlopkovyi Sovkhoz. (Kara-Chala).		parasites	401
Kazakhstan. Narodnyi Komissariat Zemledeliâ	295	spraying	1030, 1048, 1083
KAZANSKIĖ, K. A.	253, 359		
KAZARINOV	667		
KEEN, F. P.	405, 812		
<i>Keiferia glochinella</i> , dusting	149		
KEKHCHER, O. M.	858		
Kenya:			
insect control in aircraft	723		
locust control	306		
mosquito dissemination by aircraft	620		
Kenya Medical Department, Medical Research Laboratory	683		
KERNAN, H. S.	1050		

	Item		Item
<i>Lambdina fiscellaria somnaria</i> , dusting.....	618	<i>Locusta migratoria</i> :	
LANDEIRO, F.....	478	breeding places, Union of Soviet Socialist	
LANGE, K. O.....	609	Republics.....	102, 155, 454
<i>Laphygma erigua</i> , dusting.....	106, 483	dusting.....	87,
Larch, dusting.....	336, 359	102, 130, 155, 171, 205, 234, 256, 263, 269, 273,	
LARMUTH, W. A.....	795	275, 431, 438, 518, 519, 521, 586, 596, 667, 759.	
Larmuth spray apparatus.....	775, 790, 795	reinfestation.....	519
LARSON, A. O.....	788	spraying.....	95
Larvicides.....	864, 1041, 1084	<i>Locusta migratoria migratorioides</i> , dusting:	
tests.....	305	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	492
LASHTOVICHEV, V.....	362	Philippine Islands.....	319
LATHROP, F. H.....	363	Locusts:	
LAVROV, L.....	628	as food.....	566
LAWRENCE, F. P., Jr.....	925	breeding places.....	34
LAZUK, A. D.....	859	control.....	43, 353, 433, 437
Lead arsenate:		Africa.....	571, 614
against grasshoppers.....	985	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	492
and Celite.....	755, 784	Argentina.....	605, 860, 1054
and copper sulfate and calcium hydroxide.....	323	Asia.....	571
and fish oil.....	755, 784, 1030	conferences and congresses.....	757, 758
and paraffin oil.....	707, 904	dusting.....	34, 87, 233, 256, 758
and fish-oil soap.....	829	Africa.....	614
and oil.....	615, 854	Argentina.....	605, 860, 1054
and paraffin oil.....	707, 904	Asia.....	614
and petroleum.....	784	costs and returns.....	97, 273, 863
and sulfur and lime.....	159	Northern Rhodesia.....	622
baits.....	985	Philippine Islands.....	34, 44, 97, 319, 450, 566
colloidal, spray.....	904	Southern Rhodesia.....	622
compared with DDT.....	1048	Union of South Africa.....	16,
dosage.....	784	106, 633, 655, 673, 748, 863	
dusts.....	23, 28, 51, 111,	Union of Soviet Socialist Re-	
115, 159, 160, 184, 193, 324, 336, 423, 588, 755, 904		publics.....	86,
residues.....	193	105, 106, 162, 205, 218, 234, 263, 269,	
sprays.....	615, 784, 904, 1030	274, 278, 290, 295, 313, 335, 386, 430,	
substitutes.....	631	431, 438, 467, 468, 519-522, 541, 561,	
tests.....	211	586, 625, 627, 665, 666, 671, 756, 759	
Lead arsenite, dusts.....	423	French Colonies.....	611
Leafhopper, blunt-nosed. See <i>Ophiola striatula</i> .		ground dusting.....	218, 522, 756
League of Nations:		history, Union of Soviet Socialist	
Health Organization.....	568, 594	Republics.....	623
Hygienic Section.....	333	India.....	353
Leavens Bros. Air Service, Ltd.....	1029	Iran.....	477
<i>Lebias dispar</i> , against mosquito larvae.....	711	Iraq.....	279, 369
<i>Lecanium corni</i> , spraying.....	615	Kenya.....	306
LEDNEV, M.....	416	Northern Rhodesia.....	622
LEE, D. B.....	911	of flying swarms.....	306
LEEDER, K.....	259	of resting swarms.....	306, 633, 673
LEGARE, A. E.....	209	Southern Rhodesia.....	622
LEGENDRE, F.....	629	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	86,
LEIRIND, M. C.....	950	87, 102, 105, 106, 130, 135, 155, 162, 170,	
LEINWEBER, H.....	630, 1026	171, 205, 218, 234, 256, 263, 273-275, 290,	
Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences. See		295, 313, 314, 316, 365, 380, 386, 387, 430,	
Vsesoiuznaia Akademiia Sel'skokhoziai-		431, 433, 437, 438, 440, 448, 454, 462, 467,	
stvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina.		468, 477, 485-487, 518-522, 541, 561, 586,	
Lepidoptera, dusting, California.....	588	590, 596, 598, 619, 623, 625, 627, 634-636,	
Lepidopteroidea, dusting.....	394	646, 666-668, 671, 676, 756, 759.	
LE PRINCE, J. A.....	209	feeding habits, effect of dusting.....	228
LESLIE, A. P.....	1051	mortality.....	87,
Lesotekhnicheskaiia Akademiia imeni S. M.		97, 218, 277, 278, 316, 319, 448, 468, 863	
Kirova.....	815	reaction to insecticides.....	278
Lethane B-71, dust.....	1036	reaction to sounds.....	758
Lice, control.....	968	surveys.....	34, 541
Licensing, aircraft.....	1075	See also Inter-State Locust Conference,	
Lime:		Pretoria; International Locust Con-	
and calcium arsenate.....	463	ference; Grasshoppers; <i>Locusta migra-</i>	
and calcium arsenite.....	350	<i>toria</i> ; <i>Docistaurus maroccanus</i> ; <i>Noma-</i>	
and lead arsenate and sulfur.....	159	<i>dacris</i> ; <i>Nomadacris septemfasciata</i> ;	
and paris green.....	287, 355	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> .	
dusts.....	228	LOFTIN, U. C.....	1055
speed of falling.....	276	LOGUE, J. B.....	1056
Lime, hydrated. See Calcium hydroxide.		LONGOY, O. M.....	1041
Lime-sulfur concentrate, tests.....	828	<i>Lophyrus pini</i> . See <i>Diprion pini</i> .	
LINDQUIST, A. W.....	1049, 1052, 1053, 1059	LORGE.....	210
Lipán, and thiodiphenylamine.....	1028	LOUDON, T. R.....	1051
<i>Liparis monacha</i> . See <i>Lymantria monacha</i> .		Louisiana:	
Litter, forests.....	548	cotton-pest control.....	71, 82
Livestock, poisoning.....	142, 217, 241, 290, 475, 490,	Tallulah.....	21,
588, 633, 664, 730, 741, 748, 758, 835, 1013, 1068		31, 38, 51, 60, 81, 106, 153, 185, 219, 342	
prevention.....	863	insect collecting at altitudes, Tallulah.....	390,
<i>Lixophaga diatraea</i> , shipping by aircraft.....	240	699, 809, 848	
LIZER Y TRELLES, C. A.....	860, 1054	mosquito control:	
LLOYD, B. J.....	501	Monroe.....	361
LLOYD, B. L.....	771	Mound.....	42, 45, 83, 84, 104, 138, 152
LOCKWOOD, S.....	417, 789, 816	Tallulah.....	104
Locust, black (tree), insecticide injury.....	818	sugarcane-pest control.....	134,
		173, 197-199, 251, 252, 941, 949, 997, 1076	
		appropriations.....	173

	<i>Item</i>		<i>Item</i>
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.....	82,	MALLY, C. W.....	56
197, 199, 941, 1076		MANN'S, T. F.....	819
Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturing		<i>Mansonia:</i>	
Company, Inc.....	198, 251	dusting.....	1028
LOUNSBURY, C. P.....	145	spraying.....	1053
<i>Loxostege sticticalis</i> , control:		Maple, spraying.....	977
dusting.....	350, 362, 463, 529, 586	Mapping:	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	362,	<i>Archips fumiferana</i> , infestations, Oregon.....	1048
463, 524, 529, 586		citrus gardens, Palestine.....	291
LUDWIG, G. W.....	1061	cotton areas, Louisiana.....	51
Luftwaffe.....	836	mosquito-breeding places.....	945
Luggage. <i>See</i> Baggage.		Brazil.....	1018
LUMLEY, G. F.....	951	Canada.....	22
<i>Lygaeonematus pini</i> . <i>See</i> <i>Pristiphora abietina</i> .		New Jersey.....	507, 993
<i>Lygus:</i>		<i>Popillia japonica</i> infestations.....	5
dusting.....	882, 886	United States.....	881
<i>See also</i> Plant bugs.		<i>See also</i> Aerial photography.	
<i>Lymantria dispar</i> . <i>See</i> <i>Porthetria dispar</i> .		Maps.....	610, 1051
<i>Lymantria monacha:</i>		mosaic.....	51
dusting.....	79, 311	MARCUS, A.....	767
Germany.....	54, 66, 68, 73,	MARCUS, B. A.....	503, 579, 760
74, 79, 89, 96, 98, 126, 147, 148, 158, 163,		MARR, F. A.....	504
200, 241, 245, 272, 294, 302, 312, 318, 329,		Marking areas. <i>See</i> Balloons, marking areas;	
381, 389, 406, 704, 705, 810, 929, 932, 1026		Dusting, technique, marking areas.	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	212, 261	Marshes:	
polyhedral disease.....	312	dusting.....	214
Lyon Université Faculté de Médecine et de		Italy.....	966, 969
Pharmacie.....	696	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	562
LYSENKO, T. D.....	1019	oiling:	
MAAG, R.....	58	California.....	459
MACANDREWS, A. H.....	211	New Jersey.....	482
MCLINTOCK, J. A.....	1057	reclaiming, Union of Soviet Socialist Re-	
MCCORMICK, A. O.....	1001	publics.....	534
MCCOWN, M.....	146	salt, New Jersey.....	507
MCDARMENT, C.....	55, 91	MARTIN, H.....	318
MCDONALD, J. E.....	1002	MARTIN, P.....	582
MCDUFFIE, W. O.....	1053	Mashino-Istrebitel'nye Stanfisi.....	435, 574
MCINTIRE, R. T.....	952	Massachusetts:	
McKAY, H.....	817	air fauna, surveys.....	609
MACKIE, D. B.....	418, 419	cranberry-pest control.....	709
MACKIE, F. P.....	790, 861	Cape Cod.....	708
MCLEAN, N. T.....	209	forest-pest control.....	184, 829, 1040
McMULLEN.....	578	Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Sta-	
MCNAMARA, H. C.....	818	tion.....	709
MCNEEL, T. E.....	787	MASSEY, A.....	421, 580
MCNEIL, G. L.....	51	Meadow moth. <i>See</i> <i>Loxostege sticticalis</i> .	
MCPEAR, D. H.....	1058	Mechanics, aviation crews.....	149
<i>Macrostephus pisi:</i>		Mechanized Extermination Stations. <i>See</i>	
dusting.....	689, 902, 1029, 1035	Mashino-Istrebitel'nye Stanfisi.	
spraying.....	792, 912	Mediterranean war theater, mosquito control	1032
<i>Macrostephus solanifolii</i> , spraying.....	764	MEGALOV, V.....	807
Madagascar, mosquito control.....	565, 629	<i>Meigenia floralis</i> , shipping by aircraft.....	
MADDEN, A. H.....	1052, 1059	<i>Melanoplus atlanis</i> . <i>See</i> <i>M. mexicanus</i> .	
MAGATH, T. B.....	1060	<i>Melanoplus bivittatus</i> , baits.....	517
MAGERSTEIN, C.....	595	<i>Melanoplus differentialis</i> , baits.....	517
Mail, inspection.....	937	<i>Melanoplus mexicanus</i> , migration, North	
Maine, blueberry-pest control, Washington		Dakota.....	20
County.....	363	<i>Melolontha:</i>	
MAKUNIN, F.....	420, 502	dusting.....	838, 915, 923, 983
Malabar Tea Estate, Java.....	260	effect of emergence period.....	157
<i>Malacosoma americana</i> , resistance to insecti-		<i>Melolontha hippocastani</i> , dusting, Union of	
cides.....	868	Soviet Socialist Republics.....	726, 822
<i>Malacosoma dissitia</i> , resistance to insecticides.	868	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i> , dusting.....	245
Malaria:		MENUSAN, H., Jr.....	1003
control:		MENZEL, R.....	260
Africa.....	939	Merck, E., Chemical Works.....	241, 352, 515, 704, 705
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	650	Merck's Si 23, dust.....	343, 552
Haiti.....	355	MERINO, G.....	319
India.....	372, 711, 712	Meritol, dust.....	371
Italy.....	214, 333, 366, 1001	Mesogramma, collecting.....	246
Puerto Rico.....	934	<i>Metagonistylum minense</i> , shipping by aircraft.....	805
Tennessee Valley.....	798, 1024	METCALF, C. L.....	1000, 1004, 1061
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	424,	METCALF, R. L.....	430
444, 458, 471, 534, 551, 632, 646, 662, 668,		Meteorological apparatus.....	320
679, 761, 766, 858, 921, 961, 998, 1069, 1070		METHNER.....	663
United States.....	45, 340, 938, 1022	Methyl salicylate, and pyrethrum.....	
war areas.....	994, 1032, 1053, 1078	Mexico:	
introduction, United States.....	938	cotton-pest control.....	1002
losses caused by, Union of Soviet Socialist		insect collecting at altitudes.....	809
Republics.....	542	Durango.....	848
Madagascar.....	565	vegetable-pest control.....	149, 150, 215, 216
Tonkin.....	855	MEYER, R.....	422
transmission.....	722, 827	MICHEL, C.....	675
<i>See also</i> Mosquitoes, control.		Michigan:	
Malaria Survey of India.....	777	grain-pest control.....	1036
		onion-pest control.....	1036

	Item
Microclimates, forests	481
<i>Microneta meridionalis</i> n. sp.	699
Microorganisms	358, 893
Midway Island, aircraft inspection	825, 826, 847
Migratory locust. See <i>Locusta migratoria</i> .	
MIKHAILOV-SENKEVICH, I. A.	213, 261, 321, 423, 505, 506, 559, 672
Mildew of grape, dusting	436
Military areas:	
dusting	1032, 1078
spraying	963, 1032, 1049, 1056, 1078, 1080
treatment with DDT	1049, 1056, 1058
See also Combat areas; Malaria, control, war areas; Mosquitoes, control, war areas.	
MILLER, F. W.	507
MILLER, J. N.	1005
MILLER, M. S.	653
Mine rescue work	7
<i>Mineola vaccinii</i> , dusting	885
Mineral dusts	266
Mineral oil, and pyrethrum	840
MIRZAIAN, A. A.	701, 821
MISHNAEVSKI, M. N.	761
MISSIROLI, A.	214
Mississippi River, flood of 1927	227
Mites:	
collecting at altitudes	809
dusting	417, 574
See also <i>Epitetranychus althaeae</i> ; <i>Tetranychus</i> ; <i>Tetranychus telarius</i> .	
MITSCHERLICH, H.	929
MLODKOVSKI, B. L.	443, 581
MOISEEV, A. E.	822
MOKRZECKI, Z.	147, 148
MOKRZETSKI, S. See MOKRZECKI, Z.	
MOLDENKE, H. N.	1006
MONTGOMERY, J. H.	325
MONTGOMERY, J. M.	322
MORAN, C.	37
MORIN, H. G. S.	582
Mormon cricket. See <i>Anabrus simplex</i> .	
Moroccan locust. See <i>Dociostaurus maroccanus</i> .	
MORRILL, A. W.	149, 150, 215, 216
MORRIS, H.	217
Morristown (N. J.) National Historical Park	904
MORS, H.	929
MORSE, A. L.	38, 67, 69, 92, 93, 151
MORSE, S. F.	94, 132
Morse Agricultural Service, Inc.	93, 146, 151
MORSTATT, H.	153, 331
Mortality:	
and stage of insect development	244, 245
<i>Bupalus piniarius</i>	320, 371
<i>Dendrolimus pini</i>	866
<i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i>	145
<i>Hyponomeuta padella</i>	514
locusts	87, 97, 278
<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	704
<i>Melolontha hippocastani</i>	822
mosquito larvae	305, 427, 500, 512, 555, 562, 716, 743
<i>Porthetria dispar</i>	1013
estimates:	
<i>Acanthopsyche junodi</i> , with cryolite	824
Acarididae, with sodium arsenite	752
<i>Aedes taeniorhynchus</i> , with DDT	1052
Anopheles:	
with calcium arsenite	1028
with paris green	509, 565
<i>Anopheles albimanus</i> , with DDT and oil	1053
<i>Anopheles maculipennis</i> , with paris green	370
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i> , with DDT	1061
aphids, with anabasin sulfate spray	1020
<i>Archips fumiferana</i> :	
with calcium arsenate	375, 377
with DDT	1051
<i>Bupalus piniarius</i> :	
with calcium arsenate	183, 196
with calcium arsenite	457, 548, 815
with Detal	760
with Farben 2152 and 2172	810
cankerworms, with arsenicals	707

Mortality—Continued. estimates—Continued.

<i>Carpocapsa pomonella</i> , with calcium arsenate	715
<i>Ceratonia catalpae</i> , with lead arsenate	23
<i>Cirphis unipuncta</i> , with arsenicals	1068
<i>Cleonus punctiventris</i> :	
with barium chloride	865
with sodium fluosilicate	865
<i>Cryptothlelea tenuis</i> , with calcium arsenate	388
<i>Culex pipiens</i> , with paris green	370
<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>	290, 892
<i>Diatraea saccharalis</i> :	
with cryolite	997
with DDT	997
with sodium fluosilicate	82, 197, 251, 252
<i>Dociostaurus maroccanus</i>	541
<i>Epitetranychus althaeae</i>	1020
<i>Eurygaster integriceps</i> , with calcium arsenite	1019
<i>Eutettix tenellus</i> , with pyrethrum	739
<i>Halticus citri</i> , with calcium cyanide	149
<i>Hyponomeuta padella</i> , with calcium arsenate and with sodium fluosilicate	645
<i>Lambdina fiscellaria</i> :	
with calcium arsenate	166, 190, 247, 375, 377, 401, 601
with DDT	1048
<i>Lambdina fiscellaria somnaria</i> , with calcium arsenate	618
Lepidoptera, larvae, with calcium arsenate	163
<i>Locusta migratoria</i> , with paris green and with calcium arsenite	586
locusts	316
with arsenicals	278
with calcium arsenate	319
with paris green	218
with sodium arsenite	218, 277, 468
<i>Loxostege sticticalis</i> :	
with calcium arsenate	529
with calcium arsenite	350, 586
with paris green	586
<i>Lymantria monacha</i> :	
with calcium arsenate	96, 312
with Detal	704
<i>Macrosiphum pisi</i>	792
with rotenone and Pyrax	1029
<i>Mansonella</i> , with DDT and oil	1053
<i>Melanoplus</i> , with poisoned bran mash	517
<i>Melolontha</i> , with dinitro-o-cresol	838, 983
<i>Mineola vaccinii</i> , with pyrethrum	885
mosquitoes	444
at high altitudes	547
larvae	445, 464, 500, 612
with DDT	1084
with fuel oil	549
with kerosene	459
with oleoarsenite	864
with paris green	138, 214, 426, 471, 512, 555, 556, 590, 729, 743, 797, 994, 1000, 1004, 1007
with pyrethrum	721
with Shchelkovo green	797
mustard pests, with calcium arsenate	537
<i>Nomadacris septemfasciata</i> , with sodium arsenite	863
orchard pests, with calcium arsenate mixtures	514
<i>Panolis flammea</i> :	
with calcium arsenite	678
with contact insecticides	532, 577, 587
with Forestit	503
<i>Phyllophaga</i> , with calcium arsenate	597
<i>Porthetria dispar</i> , with lead arsenate	184, 854
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i>	1037
<i>Rhyacionia frustrana</i> , with calcium arsenate	401
<i>Tetranychus telarius</i> , with sulfur	531
<i>Thrips tabaci</i> , with Lethane B-71	1036

	Item		Item
Mortality—Continued.		Mosquitoes—Continued.	
estimates—Continued.		control—Continued.	
<i>Tortrix viridana</i> :		New Jersey	152, 398, 482, 993
with calcium arsenate	207	Poland	239
with lead arsenite	423	Portugal	478
locusts	448	Potomac River	1007
<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	932	Puerto Rico	934
<i>Panolis flammea</i>	932	South Carolina	181, 209, 341, 361
relation to dosage	784, 866	spraying	787, 963, 992, 1024,
time required:		1032, 1049, 1056, 1062, 1078-1080, 1084	
<i>Anisota rubicunda</i>	977	California	459, 991
<i>Bupalus piniarius</i>	222, 422	Florida	1052
locusts	863	Italy	966
<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	704	New Jersey	549, 988
mosquitoes	1053	Tanganyika	594
<i>Panolis flammea</i>	119	Tennessee Valley	786
<i>Phyllophaga</i>	597	798, 876, 889, 1000, 1024, 1061, 1079	
<i>Tortrix viridana</i>	210	Tonkin	855
MORTON, J. S.	862	Uganda	744
Moscow Tropical Institute. See Russkaja		Union of South Africa	795
Sovetskaja Federativnaja Sošialisticheskaja		Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	314,
Respublika, Narodnyj Komissariat Zdra-		330, 370, 424-427, 444-446, 464, 465, 471,	
vookhraneniä. Tropicheskiñ Institut.		476, 490, 496, 499, 500, 509-512, 531, 534,	
Mosquito netting	720	542, 550, 551, 553, 555-557, 562, 583, 584,	
Mosquitoes:		580, 600, 612, 679, 701, 716, 719, 743, 761,	
Africa	683, 791	821, 823, 858, 859, 864, 873, 914, 918, 960,	
breeding places:		998, 1028, 1069, 1070, 1072	
Canada	22	Virginia	342
dusting	1024	war areas	963, 1032, 1049, 1056, 1078
oiling	459, 482, 766, 859, 960, 966, 988, 992	disease vectors	484
Panama City area	516	yellow fever	683
spraying	1024, 1062	dissemination by aircraft	460,
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	918,	484, 546, 547, 563, 567, 568, 580, 594, 620,	
	1069, 1072	642, 712, 744, 753, 754, 800, 811, 839, 911	
control	330,	956, 992, 1027, 1065	
340, 361, 364, 756, 859, 968, 994, 1025, 1047		in aircraft	399, 733, 769, 840, 1011
Africa	720	infestations:	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	650, 793	effect of rain	711
at airports	366,	India	711
400, 594, 650, 674, 690, 711, 771, 791, 793, 839		interception, Canton Island	900
Brazil	1018	introduction, Brazil	801, 827, 907, 943, 957
California	459, 991	larvae:	
Canada	305	ingestion of paris-green particles	427, 1004
costs	214,	mortality	305, 427, 500, 512, 555, 562, 716, 743
230, 243, 287, 340, 711, 729, 786, 798, 839, 994, 1007		marked	1072
dusting	209, 233, 342, 786, 798, 850,	mortality	138,
873, 927, 930, 960, 992, 1028, 1032, 1078		214, 426, 444, 445, 459, 464, 471, 500, 512, 547,	
Alabama	729, 1018	549, 555, 556, 590, 612, 721, 729, 743, 797, 864,	
Florida	84	994, 1000, 1004, 1007, 1053, 1084	
French Indochina	582	predators	711
Germany	960	surveys	3, 930, 945
Haiti	287, 355	Brazil	1018
India	740	Canada	22
Italy	214, 966, 969, 1001	India	642, 711
Louisiana	42, 45, 83, 84, 138, 152	New Jersey	507, 992
New Jersey	452, 549, 988	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	512
Panama Canal Zone	516	See also <i>Aedes</i> ; Aircraft, mosquito-proofing;	
Tennessee Valley	876, 1024, 1079	Airplanes, mosquito-proofing; Altitude of	
timing	716, 998	flight, mosquito control; <i>Anopheles</i> : Aviation	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		crews, barracks, mosquito-proofing;	
lics	313,	<i>Culex</i> ; <i>Culiseta</i> ; Malaria; <i>Mansonia</i> ;	
370, 424, 444, 464, 476, 490, 497, 510,		Mapping, mosquito-breeding places.	
525, 531, 555, 556, 583, 600, 637, 638,		MOTE, D. C.	631
665, 666, 679, 701, 719, 761, 766, 821,		Motor oil:	
921, 1069.		and DDT	1052
United States	48, 50, 52, 113, 139	and cyclohexane and DDT	1052
Virginia	174, 230, 956	MOULTON, R. H.	4, 6
Florida	800, 887	MOZNETTE, G. F.	323, 324
French Indochina	582	Mules, poisoning	217
German-occupied territories	960, 961, 1028	MUNRO, J. W.	790
Greece	960	MUNSON, D. H.	953
ground dusting	305, 590, 766	MURRAY, W. C.	1007
ground spraying	287	<i>Musca domestica</i> :	
Haiti	361	in aircraft	840
herbicide dusting	889	spraying	1049
history	960	Mushrooms	89
in aircraft	568,	Mustard, dusting, Union of Soviet Socialist	
578, 580, 594, 642, 663, 674, 675, 686, 690,		Republics	464, 465, 537, 640
712, 720-722, 733, 744, 768, 775, 779-781,		N., A.	508
790, 793, 795, 833, 834, 852, 887, 922.		Na Zashchitu Urozhaiä	628
India	372, 489,	NABOKOV, V. A.	424-427,
642, 674, 690, 711, 712, 777, 833, 834		509-512, 551, 583, 584, 632, 716, 761, 823, 918	
Italy	333, 366	Naftogumbrin	499
Louisiana	104, 361	Nairobi disease of sheep, transmission	569
Madagascar	565, 629		

	Item		Item
NASH, A. H.	364	NOVOSELOV, M.	581, 585
National Cotton Council of America. Pro-		Nun moth. See <i>Lymantria monacha</i> .	
duction, Processing and Marketing Divi-		NYKAMP, J. A.	663
sion	1008		
National Historical Park, Morristown, N. J.	765, 904	O B V. See Vsesoŭznoe Ob"edinenie po Bor'be	
National Research Council. Committee on		s Vreditel'ŭmi i Bolezn'ŭmi Sel'skogo i	
Apparatus in Aerobiology	893	Lesnogo Khozŭlstva.	
Naturforschende Gesellschaft Graubünden	336	Oak, dusting	121, 207, 423, 597, 726
Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Sel'sko-		Oak leaf roller. See <i>Tortrix viridana</i> .	
khozŭlstvennoi Aviat'sii	409, 411	Oak tortrix. See <i>Tortrix viridana</i> .	
NAUDÉ, T. J.	633, 673, 824, 863	Oblique-banded leaf roller. See <i>Archips rosa-</i>	
NAUMOV, I.	634, 636	<i>ceana</i> .	
NAUMOV, K.	864	O'BRIEN, A. J. R.	791
NEILLIE, C. R.	11, 14, 19, 25, 39, 40	O'CONNELL, H. V.	1056
NELSON, E.	154	Office International d'Hygiène Publique.	
<i>Nematus abietinus</i> . See <i>Pristiphora abietina</i> .		Commission de la Fièvre Jaune	674
<i>Neodiprion</i> sp.		OGANOV, L. I.	716
dusting	392	Ohio:	
surveys	385	catalpa-pest control	8,
<i>Neodiprion lecontei</i> , spraying	1040, 1043	9, 11, 14, 15, 19, 21, 23-25, 28-30, 35, 36, 39, 40,	
Netherlands, forest-pest control	200	54, 81, 185.	
Netherlands East Indies, tea-insect control	260	equipment tests, Dayton	69
Neurotol, dust	532, 606	tomato-pest control	925
Nevada, pest control	535	Oil-coated insecticides	981
Nevada State Department of Agriculture	835	Oil of citronella	793
NEVSEIT, V. P.	513, 635, 715	Oiling. See Mosquitoes, breeding places,	
New England, pest control	335	oiling.	
New Jersey:		Oils	
aircraft inspection, Lakehurst	308	and DDT	1025, 1030, 1037, 1043, 1053
bean-pest control	975	and derris	764
bee poisoning	706	and lead arsenate	615, 854
blueberry-pest control	736, 975	and nicotine	792
cranberry-pest control	692, 694, 710, 802, 975	and pyrethrum	578, 675, 739, 764, 792
mosquitoes:		and rotenone	792
control	152, 398, 988, 993	sprays	573,
marshes	482	615, 616, 691, 734, 802, 803, 828, 869, 966, 981	
Passaic River Valley	549	Oklahoma:	
surveys	507	pecan-pest control	890, 891
pea-pest control	734, 792, 975	surveys	878, 897
pest control:		Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station	891
commercial	862, 958	Oklahoma Department of Horticulture	890
Morristown National Historical Park	904	Oleoarsenite:	
shade-tree-pest control, Morristown	707	compared with paris green	864
spraying tests, Morristown	765	dust	679, 864
tomato-pest control	762	larvicides	864
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station	398,	toxicity to mosquitoes	864
693, 988		Oleogumbrin, dust	679
New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Associa-		Onion thrips. See <i>Thrips tabaci</i> .	
tion	549, 876, 993	Onions, dusting	728, 1036
New York:		Ontario Department of Lands and Forests	377,
forest-pest control	981, 1040	965, 1051	
pea-pest control	912	OPENOV	586
New York State Agricultural Experiment		<i>Ophiola striatula</i> :	
Station	912	dusting	651, 692-694, 735, 802
New York State Conservation Commission	749	spraying	651, 735, 802
New York State Museum	246	Orange-striped oakworm. See <i>Anisota sena-</i>	
NEWELL, W.	325	<i>toria</i> .	
NICFELS, C. B.	363	Orchards:	
Nicotine:		dusting	8, 357, 854, 1071
and oil	792	Georgia	159, 160
and soap	764	Great Britain	17, 80
dusts	158, 483, 659, 962, 1074	Indiana	146, 151
smoke	163	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	447
sprays	764, 792	513, 514	
tests	828	United States	357
Nicotine sulfate, dusts	978	spraying	573
Night flying	300, 581	Washington	1017
NIELAS, O. F.	929	See also Fruit.	
NIKOLAEVSKII	365	Oregon:	
NIKOL'SKII, V. V.	95	forest-pest control	1030, 1048, 1083
Nipigon Park, Ontario, Canada	1051	Clatsop County	1030, 1083
NISSELY, C. H.	762	pea-pest control	788
<i>Noctua piniperda</i> . See <i>Panolis flammea</i> .		pest control, commercial, Portland	688
NOLA, A. DI.	366	Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station	137
<i>Nomadacris</i> , dusting	748	Oriental fruit moth. See <i>Grapholitha molesta</i> .	
<i>Nomadacris septemfasciata</i> , dusting	622, 633, 758, 863	ORLOV, P.	350, 483, 514
NORRIS, F. T.	1062	ORLOVICS	96
North Dakota, grasshoppers	20, 813	OSSOVSKI, L. L.	515, 1009
North house mosquito. See <i>Culex pipiens</i> .		OWEN, W. L., Jr.	337
North Rhodesia, locust control	622	Owl moth. See <i>Panolis flammea</i> .	
Northwest Air Service, Inc.	405, 474	Oxygen	1038
Northwestern floodwater mosquito. See <i>Aedes</i>			
<i>aldrichi</i> .		Pacific Science Congress:	
Nova Scotia. Department of Lands and		5th, 1933	631, 643
Forests	377	6th, 1939	938
NOVICHKOV, F. S.	865	Packages, inspection at airports	770
Novo-Pokrovskii Kombinat	362	PACKARD, C. M.	326, 875

	Item		Item
PALÁSEK	595	Paris green—Continued.	
<i>Paleacrita vernata:</i>		toxicity:	
dusting	904	to aquatic life	850
resistance to insecticides	868	to birds	427
spraying	707, 784, 904	PARKER, J. R.	517
Palestine, citrus-pest control	291	PARKER, R. L.	1064
PALM, C. E.	1063	PARRAN, T.	907, 1023
Pan American Airways	322, 781, 825	Passengers:	
Pan American Sanitary Bureau	501	disease vectors	484
Pan American sanitary conferences	501	disinfestation	727
Panama Canal Zone:		education in quarantine regulations	1060
forest-pest control, jungle areas	1053	effect of DDT	1059
mosquito control, Panama City area	516	protection	650
Panama Canal Zone Health Department	516	PASTUKHOV, B.	636
Pandora moth. See <i>Coloradia pandora</i> .		Patents	40
<i>Panolis flammea:</i>		PATTERSON, J. E.	327
control:		Pea aphid. See <i>Macrosiphum pisi</i> .	
biological	331, 391	Pea Aphid Conference	792
dusting:		Pea weevil. See <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> .	
Czechoslovakia	587, 595	Peach-twigg borer. See <i>Anarsia lineatella</i> .	
France	119	Peaches:	
Germany	66,	dusting	159, 160, 419
68, 77, 108, 111, 163, 329, 331, 381, 391,		spraying	615
395, 481, 503, 515, 532, 538, 564, 577,		Peas:	
579, 606, 641, 644, 705, 767, 836, 932.		dusting	149, 689, 788, 844, 902, 975, 1029, 1035, 1045
Union of Soviet Socialist Re-		costs and returns	1029
publics	558, 678	spraying	734, 792, 912
silvicultural	331	Peasants, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	136,
fungus diseases	391		290
infestations	331, 678	Peat bogs, dusting	632, 823, 858, 859
life history	331	Peat dust:	
parasites	331, 391, 641	and copper arsenite	584
surveys	678	and cresylic acid	398
<i>Panolis piniperda</i> . See <i>Panolis flammea</i> .		and fuel oil	398
PANTELEV, A.	636	and paris green	590
Paraffin, and pyrethrum	721	and pyrethrum	398
Paraffin oil, and lead arsenate and fish oil	707, 904	Peat moss, and pyrethrum	549
Parasites of destructive insects:		Pecan, dusting	232, 323, 324, 890, 891
effect of dusting	641	costs and returns	891
shipping by aircraft	649	Pecan leaf casebearer. See <i>Acrobasis juglandis</i> .	
See also under names of destructive insects.		PECK, N. W.	1
<i>Paratriatoma hirsuta</i> , disease vectors	871	PECK, S.	1010
PARFENT'EV, I. A.	155, 218, 223, 277, 278	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella:</i>	
Paris green	193, 194	collecting at altitudes	298
and black-earth dust	590	control	4, 6
and calcium arsenate	397, 875, 954	dusting	1002
and calcium arsenite	431	PEMBERTON, C. E.	763, 825, 826, 919, 1011, 1012, 1065
and calcium hydroxide	230, 355, 565	PENDLETON, R. L.	97
and flour waste	565	Peninsula Horticultural Society	819
and gypsum	797	Peninsula State Park, Wis.	114, 166, 190-192, 247
and kieselsguhr and Shchelkovo green	797	Pennsylvania:	
and lime	287, 355	forest-pest control	981
and peat dust	590	Pittston	1040
and road dust	214,	pest control, commercial	862
333, 476, 509, 512, 531, 582, 590, 701, 873, 960, 961		Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	1003
and soapstone powder	209, 230, 243, 740, 876	Pentatomidae, dusting	882, 886, 1055
and sulfur	886	PEPPER, B. B.	764, 792
and talc	370, 426, 509, 512, 590, 960	Personnel:	
and Tripoli earth	138, 444, 590, 998	biographies:	
and wood ashes	565	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	601
compared with oleoarsenite	864	hazards and safeguards	1051
costs and returns	1004	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	315, 530
dilutents, ratio	230, 243, 287, 333, 355, 370,	records	404
426, 427, 476, 509, 582, 590, 701, 886, 934, 960, 998		requirements	1071
dosage	426, 427, 1004	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	414, 591
dusts	1023	supply	934
against <i>Cleonus punctiventris</i>	529	training	414, 510, 553
against locusts	87,	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	404, 550
162, 205, 218, 228, 234, 269, 431, 586		wages, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	435, 498
against <i>Loxostege sticticalis</i>	529, 586	See also Aviation crews; Commercial services, personnel; Ground crews; Labor.	
against <i>Melolontha</i>	726	Peru:	
against mosquitoes	113,	cotton-pest control	179, 250, 552
138, 174, 209, 214, 230, 239, 243, 287, 330,		pest control	343
340, 341, 366, 370, 372, 427, 444, 471, 476,		Petroleum	998
478, 490, 516, 525, 555-557, 562, 565, 582,		and arsenious sludge	914
590, 600, 629, 701, 716, 719, 729, 740, 743,		and lead arsenate and fish oil	784
761, 766, 777, 786, 797, 798, 804, 823, 850,		PETTY, B. K.	794, 824
855, 859, 876, 921, 961, 988, 994, 1004, 1007,		PFAU, E.	121, 194, 206
1018, 1069, 1078.		PFEFFER, A.	587, 595
against orchard pests	514	Pflanzenschutzamt München	983
particle size	680, 729, 1000, 1004	Phalaenidae, dusting	96
sprays	95, 787	Phantomyst spray apparatus	775, 790, 795
substitutes	679, 914	Phenothiazine:	
supply, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	499	dusts	1023, 1070
tests	276	sprays	828

Item	Item
Philippine Islands:	<i>Popillia japonica</i> , control..... 5
history..... 545	POPOV, P. V..... 697
locust control..... 34, 319, 450, 566	Popov duster..... 821
Mindoro..... 97	<i>Portheia dispar</i> ,..... 43, 335, 359, 1040
San José..... 44	dusting..... 115, 184, 208, 854, 968
pest control..... 545	larvae, collecting at altitudes..... 609
Philippine Islands, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Bureau of Agriculture, Plant Pests Control Division..... 319	spraying..... 829, 968, 981, 1043, 1050, 1074
Philippine Sugar Association..... 566	Pennsylvania..... 1003, 1013
Philippine Trust Company..... 44	PORTNYKH, I. P..... 866
PHILLIPS, P..... 602	Portobello Farm, Kingsdown, England..... 17
Photography. See Aerial photography.	Portugal, mosquito control, Benavente..... 478
<i>Phragmites communis</i> 454	POSHEMANSKII, M. B..... 589, 637, 638
<i>Phyllophaga</i> , dusting, Iowa..... 597	Post, G. B..... 57, 219
<i>Phytophaga destructor</i> , dusting..... 326	POTAPOV, A. N..... 429-432, 518, 519
PIATNITSKII, G. K..... 865	Potato aphid. See <i>Macrosiphum solanifolii</i> .
PIERCE, C. C..... 675	Potatoes, dusting..... 661
Pigs, in forest-pest control..... 196	PORTS, S. F..... 184, 828, 829, 867-869, 904
Pilots. See Aviation crews, pilots.	Poultry:
Pine:	pest control by..... 1019
dusting:	poisoning..... 730
Canada..... 392	Power dusters. See under Ground dusting, equipment.
comparison of methods..... 428	PRELL, H..... 98, 99, 156
effect of height..... 388	PRENDEL, A. P..... 590
France..... 196, 201	Preussen Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten..... 126, 169, 195
Germany..... 264	<i>Pristiphora abietina</i> , dusting..... 107, 853
265, 389, 422, 503, 606, 641, 644, 760, 853, 894	<i>Prodenia litura</i> , from aircraft..... 1011
Sweden..... 987	Prunes. See Plums.
Union of South Africa..... 796	Prussia. See Preussen.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 678, 726, 815	<i>Psallus seriatus</i> , dissemination by wind..... 783
Western States..... 327	<i>Psorophora</i> , spraying..... 1084
insecticide injury..... 111, 760	Public health:
Pine geometrid. See <i>Bupalus piniarius</i> .	conferences and congresses..... 501, 674
Pine looper. See <i>Bupalus piniarius</i> .	international aspects..... 674, 938
Pine moth. See <i>Panolis flammea</i> .	Pan American cooperation..... 501
Pine tip moth. See <i>Rhyacionia frustrana</i> .	Publicity, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 136
Pine sawfly. See <i>Diprion pini</i> .	Puerto Rico, mosquito control..... 934
Pink and green potato aphid. See <i>Macrosiphum solanifolii</i> .	PUKHOV, B. A..... 263, 433, 520
Pink bollworm. See <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> .	PUSTET..... 157
PINTO, C..... 827	PUTTKAMER-BARNOW..... 382
PLANK, H. K..... 588	<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i> :
Plant bugs:	biology..... 266
dusting..... 1055	control..... 1074
See also <i>Lygus</i> .	dusting..... 266
Plant quarantine. See Quarantine, plants.	spraying..... 1037
Planting by aircraft..... 34, 458, 846	See also International Corn Borer Investigations.
Plants:	PYRAX, and rotenone..... 1029
diseases..... 313, 436, 658, 732, 749, 750, 785, 808	Pyrethrins..... 887
transmission by aircraft..... 308,	and DDT..... 1059
309, 325, 621, 763, 936, 1016, 1073	Pyrethrum:
dissemination by aircraft..... 737	activators..... 792
insecticide injury..... 82,	aerosols..... 942
111, 134, 251-253, 350, 375, 413, 451, 463, 490,	against aircraft pests..... 578, 942, 1018
494, 514, 529, 587, 588, 704, 719, 758, 760, 764,	and calcium hydroxide..... 452
792, 818, 828, 850, 867, 874, 929, 983, 998, 1019,	and carbon tetrachloride..... 687,
1020, 1069, 1084	721, 768, 778, 790, 793
See also Aquatic plants; Crops; Dust injury to plants; Foliage; Herbicide dusting; Insecticidal plants; Spray injury to plants; Trees; Vegetation; and names of plants and plant diseases.	and clay..... 651, 692
Plum curculio. See <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> .	and derris..... 764
Plums, spraying..... 615, 660	and gasoline..... 663
POETEREN, N. VAN..... 428	and gypsum..... 452, 692, 693
<i>Pogonomyrmex barbatus molestus</i> , control..... 944	and inert dusts..... 398
Poisoning. See Dust poisoning; Spray poisoning; subhead hazards and safeguards under Aviation crews, Ground crews, and Personnel; and subhead toxicity under Insecticides and names of insecticides; and under Animals, Bees, Livestock, Poultry, Wildlife, and names of animals.	and kaolin..... 398, 452
Poland:	and kerosene..... 651,
forest-pest control..... 293, 480	687, 735, 739, 778, 790, 793, 833, 834
mosquito control..... 239	and methyl salicylate..... 663
Pollen:	and mineral oil..... 840
collection at altitudes..... 893	and oil..... 578, 675, 739, 764, 792
relation to poisoning of bees..... 98	and oil of citronella..... 793
Polydendroid disease of <i>Lymantria monacha</i> 312	and oil of sassafras..... 663
Polydimethylnaphthalenes and DDT..... 1061	and paraffin..... 721
Ponds, dusting..... 209, 341	and peat moss..... 549
Pools, dusting..... 914	and rotenone..... 692, 693
Poos, F. W..... 954	and sawdust..... 398, 549
	and white kerosene..... 768
	compared with Detal..... 704
	dusts..... 549, 709, 955
	against <i>Dendrolimus pini</i> 866
	against <i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata</i> 631
	against <i>Mineola vaccinii</i> 885
	against mosquitoes..... 305, 398, 452
	against <i>Ophiola striatula</i> 651, 692, 693, 735
	against <i>Thrips tabaci</i> 728
	sprays..... 398, 663, 687, 768, 778, 793
	against <i>Erythroneura comes</i> 659

<i>Item</i>	<i>Item</i>
Pyrethrum—Continued.	<i>Rhyacionia frustrana</i> , dusting..... 401
sprays—Continued.	Rice:
against <i>Eutettix tenellus</i> 739	dusting:
against <i>Macrosiphum pisi</i> 792	effect on yields..... 1069
against <i>Macrosiphum solanifolii</i> 764	Haiti..... 287
against mosquitoes..... 675, 721	insecticide injury..... 719, 998, 1069, 1084
against <i>Ophiola striatula</i> 651, 735	Madagascar..... 565, 629
for aircraft..... 578,	Portugal..... 478
663, 675, 686, 778, 790, 833, 834, 840, 887, 1018	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... 555,
water-based..... 790, 833, 834	United States..... 562, 823, 998, 1069
tests..... 828	spraying, Arkansas..... 1084
See also Dalmatian insect powder.	RICHARDS, H..... 793
Pyrocide:	RICHTER, P. E., Jr..... 367
and kerosene..... 712	RHS, R. W..... 101
dusts..... 885	RINGNALDA, M..... 368
sprays..... 712	RIPLEY, L. B..... 794, 824
Pyrocide 20, spray for aircraft..... 833, 834	RITMEYER..... 329
Pyrophylite, and DDT..... 997, 1055	Road dusts:
and sulfur..... 1055	and paris green..... 214,
QUACKENBUSH, A..... 1066	333, 476, 509, 512, 531, 582, 590, 701, 873, 960, 961
Quarantine:	particle size..... 961
aircraft..... 999	properties..... 873
insects..... 400, 1011, 1012	ROBERTSON, J. L., Jr..... 889
international..... 926	ROBINSON, B. A..... 832
World War II..... 1060	Rockefeller Foundation..... 943, 957
plants:	ROESNER, O. H..... 718
effect of war..... 1016	ROMNEY, V. E..... 888
Florida..... 325	RONEY, J. N..... 1014
Hawaii..... 763	ROOKE, H. G. D..... 369
United States..... 308, 309, 621	ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO..... 727
United States Navy..... 1077	ROSS, G. A. P..... 795
See also Western Plant Quarantine Board.	ROSSEL'S, E..... 576
Quebec. Department of Lands and Forests..... 377	Rotenone:
QUESTEL, D. O..... 1037	activators..... 792
Quick Aeroplane Dusters, Inc..... 310	and gypsum..... 692
Radios..... 430, 432	and oil..... 792
RADZIEVSKAIA, S. B..... 639	and Pyrax..... 1029
RAFES, P. M..... 434-438, 521-525, 592, 676	and pyrethrum..... 692, 693
Rahynham..... 233	compared with Detal..... 704
Rain:	dusts..... 692, 693, 844, 1029
effects on:	sprays..... 792
DDT residues..... 1040, 1043	toxicity to bees..... 751
dust poisoning..... 217	See also Derris.
dusting..... 119,	ROTHKIRCH, VON..... 765
157, 183, 277, 328, 329, 396, 406, 448, 815	ROUBAUD, E..... 266, 527
relation to mosquito infestation..... 711	Royal Air Force, India..... 489
RAMEY, C. T..... 754	RUBIN, N. N..... 1015
RAMEY, H. L..... 830	RUDNEV, D. F..... 678
RASMUSSEN, E. J..... 1071	RUDY, H..... 102
RATCLIFF, J. D..... 831	RUEDIGER, E..... 439
Rats, in airplanes..... 546, 547	RUKAVISHNIKOV, B. I..... 330, 370, 440, 528, 529, 679, 719
RAUMER, H. VON..... 100	RUSSELL, Sir A. J. H..... 674, 833, 834
Ravines, dusting..... 864	Russkaja Sovetskaja Federativnaja Sotsialisti-
RED, B. F..... 717	cheskaja Respublika. Narodnyi Komis-
Red-headed pine sawfly. See <i>Neodiprion</i>	sariat Zdravookhraneniia. Tropicheskii In-
<i>lecontei</i> .	stitut..... 330, 425, 551, 662
Red-wing locust. See <i>Nomadacris septem-</i>	Russkaja Sovetskaja Federativnaja Sotsialisti-
<i>fasciata</i> .	cheskaja Respublika. Otdel Zashchity Ras-
REED, J. D..... 677	tenil ot Vreditel'. Nauchno-Issledovatel'-
Reed beds, dusting, Union of Soviet Socialist	skaja Laboratoriia Otravliaushchikh Ve-
Republics..... 86,	schestv..... 205, 218, 223,
87, 105, 162, 234, 454, 518-521, 590, 667, 823	228, 229, 255-257, 261-263, 267, 275-278, 330
Reeds, locust food plant..... 454	Rust, of wheat, dusting..... 658
REEVES, G. I..... 220	RUTTLEDGE, W..... 492
Regenthin Forest, Preussen, Germany..... 143	
REIER, J..... 929	
REISSIG..... 221, 222	S..... 58, 75
REKACH, V. N..... 593	S-y..... 158
Reservoirs:	SABIN-GUS, B. I..... 267
dusting..... 340, 490, 1000	SABININ, V..... 530
insecticide residues..... 1040-1043	SACHTLEBEN, H..... 103, 331
land clearing for..... 340	St. Kitts, sugarcane-pest control..... 805
treatment..... 918	SAKHAROV, N. L..... 640
Residues. See under Dusting, Spraying, and	SALMONSEN, E. M..... 920
names of insecticides.	SAMOIOLOVICH, G..... 495
RETTICH..... 264, 265	Saratov. Vsesoiuznyi Institut Zernovogo
REY, B..... 526	Khoziaistva..... 640
<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> :	Saratov (Government). Lesnoi Otdel..... 212
dusting..... 363, 736	Sardinia, mosquito control..... 966, 969
spraying..... 736	Sassafras oil, and pyrethrum..... 663
Rhodesia, locust control..... 622	SASSER, E. R..... 347, 870, 1016
RHUMBLER, L..... 328	SAUTEL, J..... 837
	SAVZDARG, E. E..... 697

Item	Item
Sawdust:	SMITH, E. C. 896
and bran 996	SMITH, F. 956
and cresylic acid 398	SMITH, G. E. 1061
and fuel oil 398	Smokes, insecticidal 163
and pyrethrum 398, 549	SNAPP, O. I. 159, 160
and sodium arsenite and bran 959	Soap:
and sodium fluosilicate 996	and nicotine 764
SAZONOV, I. V. 531	and sodium carbonate 1020
SCAMAN, J. 1017	and sulfur 1020
SCHEDL, K. 610	Soapstone powder:
SCHEDL, K. E. 955	and calcium hydroxide 230
SCHIMITSCHEK, E. 189, 224, 268	and DDT 1061
<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> , dusting 353	and paris green 209, 230, 243, 740, 876
SCHLOTTHAUER, H. L. 871	Society of British Aircraft Construction, Ltd. 689
SCHOTTE, H. 332, 371	Sodium arsenate:
SCHREUDER, O. B. 1067	and paris green 276
SCHWEIS, G. G. 835	baits, tests 278
SCHWEDTFEGER, F. 389, 532, 641, 644, 836, 894, 895	dusts 87, 193
Scientific Research Institute for Agricultural Aviation. See Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Sel'skokhoziaistvennoi Aviat'sii.	toxicity tests 262
<i>Scirtothrips citri</i> , dusting 288	Sodium arsenite:
SCOTT, L. B. 1068	baits 278, 468, 752, 959
SCOTT, R. R. 594	dusts:
Screens:	against Acrididae 752
air-intake 603	against <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> 253, 892
for airplane fusilage 675	against <i>Doclostaurus maroccanus</i> 541
Seaplanes:	against locusts 162,
disinfestation 744, 795	205, 218, 228, 234, 269, 273, 277, 430, 438, 468,
for pest control 239	492, 519, 520, 541, 605, 614, 622, 633, 673, 748,
for surveys 26	758, 863.
inspection 840	herbicide 889
SEDA, A. 595	particle size 748
Seed-corn maggot. See <i>Hylemya ciliarura</i> .	tests 278, 492, 614
Sel'khozviolet'ad. 612	toxicity:
Sel'khozviolet'sia 589, 591, 592, 604, 612, 624, 638	tests 262
SELL 157	to livestock 633, 748, 863
Sel'skokhoziaistvennaia Aviat'sia. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut. See Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Sel'skokhoziaistvennoi Aviat'sii.	Sodium carbonate, anhydrous, and soap 1020
SELWYN-CLARKE, P. S. 720	Sodium fluoride:
<i>Semasia dimiana</i> , dusting 336	dusts 726
SENIOR-WHITE, R. A. 372	tests 127
SERBINOV, V. I. 639	Sodium-fluorine compounds, toxicity 529
SEREBROVSKII, A. S. 872	Sodium fluosilicate:
SERGEV, A. 441	and calcium hydroxide 198
SERGEV, A. I. 442, 443, 533	baits 996
SERGEV, P. G. 333, 534, 600, 766, 921	dusts:
Severo-Kavkazskai Kraevai Stant'sia Zashchity Rastenii. 162, 269	against <i>Cleonus punctiventris</i> 865
Sex of insects, relation to resistance to insecticides 726	against <i>Diatraea saccharalis</i> 82,
Seymour Park Project, British Columbia, Canada 618	134, 173, 197-199, 217, 227, 251, 252
Shade trees, spraying 1074	against forest insects 955
Shchelkovo green, dust 797	against <i>Hyponomeuta padella</i> 645
SHEALS, R. A. 981	against <i>Melolontha hippocastani</i> 726
Shelltox, spray 793	particle size 892
SHERMAN, F. 337, 373	tests 127
SHIKHOV, N. I. 1069	toxicity to livestock 217
SHILONOK, A. A. 715	Soils:
SHIPITSINA, N. K. 680	moisture, effect on locust hatching 454
Ships, disinfection 1060	relation to mosquito infestation 711
SHMATKOV, V. 444-446	Soifzakhbar 350
SHOGREN, G. M. 835	SOKOLOV, P. T. 269
Shoreline dusting 729	SOLOV'EV, K. 537
SHOTWELL, R. L. 517	SOPER, F. L. 957
SHUMILIN, I. A. 454	Sorau Forest, Preussen, Germany 73,
SICÉ, A. 837	74, 103, 143, 156, 163
SIGANUR 1070	Sounds, effect on locusts 758
Sigatoka (disease of bananas) 785	South America, cotton-pest control 552
Signaling 95, 430, 432, 606, 630, 1026	South Carolina, mosquito control, Bamberg 181,
See also under Balloons; Dusting, technique; Spraying, technique.	209, 341, 361
SILER, J. F. 516	South Carolina State Board of Health 341
Silesia, dust 142	South Dakota, grasshopper control, Winner 517
toxicity 204	Southern house mosquito. See <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> .
SILIN, G. 535	Southern Rhodesia, locust control 622
Silvicide, dust 732	Speed of flight:
SIMPSON, L. J. 466	cotton dusting 132
SIMSKII, A. 536	forest dusting 375, 987
<i>Simulium</i> , collection at altitudes 809	mapping 945
SINDERSBERGER, M. 767	mosquito control 582, 600, 701, 729, 787, 963
SINTON, J. A. 642	orchard dusting 159, 160
Slaked lime. See Calcium hydroxide.	pea-field dusting 689
	relation to rate of dust discharge 232
	sugar-beet dusting 739
	SPENCER, H. 82, 134, 197-199, 251
	Spiders, collecting at altitudes 699, 809
	Spindle oil, and calcium arsenite 759
	SPRANGER, H. 721

	Item		Item
Spray injury:		Sprays—Continued.	
to aircraft interiors.....	1059	dormant.....	1017
to plants.....	764, 792, 1020, 1084	drift.....	828
prevention.....	867	droplet size.....	1041
tests.....	828	for aircraft.....	795
Spray loads.....	981	rate of settling.....	787
DDT.....	1049	specifications.....	841
Spray poisoning:		tests.....	690, 828
bees.....	1, 706, 1048	Spring cankerworm. See <i>Paleacrita vernata</i> .	
birds.....	1043, 1048	Spruce:	
bullfrogs.....	1043	dusting.....	26, 965
fish.....	1043, 1061	effect on bud development.....	271
wildlife.....	1049	spraying.....	973, 1034, 1051
Spraying.....	53, 70, 85, 731, 819, 820	surveys.....	466
advantages.....	803	Spruce budworm. See <i>Archips fumiferana</i> .	
compared with dusting.....	262, 398, 867, 961, 1020	SQUIER, P.....	681
costs and returns.....	549, 573, 707, 904, 1030	Sredne-Aziatskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut po Khlopkovodstvu, Tashkent.....	639
See also under names of crops.		Stanfsiia Zashchity Rastenii.....	1019
dosage:		Sredne-Aziatskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Zashchity Rastenii, Tashkent.....	635
in aircraft.....	686, 687, 721	STAFFORD, J.....	722
per area.....	573, 1050	STAGE, H. H.....	1018
barium chloride.....	865	stains, for marking insects.....	399
calcium arsenate.....	829, 1020	STALLINGS, J. H.....	334
DDT. 963, 1041, 1048, 1049, 1052, 1061, 1084		Stanley Park Project, British Columbia, Canada.....	618
DDT and kerosene or Diesel oil.....	1051	STANTON, T. A.....	723
DDT and oil.....	1037	STAROSTIN, S.....	873, 1019, 1020
fuel oil.....	549	Statistical methods.....	583
kerosene.....	459, 739	formulas.....	480
lead arsenate.....	829	Stearman Aircraft Company.....	368
oil.....	615, 739	STEELE, W. M.....	104
pyrethrum.....	739	STEENIS, J.....	889
per unit of time.....	963	STEINFATT, O.....	929
equipment.....	202, 482,	STELLING, A.....	1026
707, 787, 867, 879, 898, 961, 1033, 1059, 1080, 1082		STENS.....	538
agitators.....	549	STETSON, D.....	958
atomizers.....	659, 739, 1046, 1050	Stinkbugs. See Pentatomidae.	
Automax sprayer.....	95	STOBROVSKII, N.....	335
compressed-air sprayer.....	663	STODDARD, W. B.....	539
development.....	734, 1050	Stokely Van Camp of Canada, Ltd.....	1029
discharge pipe.....	1080	Stomach poisons, insecticides.....	1009
discharge tubes.....	398	STRAÑAK, F.....	595
Husman-Longcoy sprayer.....	1041, 1080, 1084	Straw, wheat, dust residues.....	1068
Larmuth ejector.....	775, 790, 795	Streams, dusting.....	864
Loudon device.....	1051	STREGULINA, E. S.....	531
nozzles, Vermorel type.....	95	Striped oakworm. See <i>Anisota senatoria</i> .	
Phantomyst sprayer.....	775, 790, 795	STRONG, F. C.....	1071
portable units.....	1053	STURM, A.....	111
rotors.....	573	Subsidies, Germany.....	254
spinner-disk distributor.....	1043	Sudan Medical Service.....	682
spray spar.....	1034	Sugar-beet leafhopper. See <i>Eutettix tenellus</i> .	
tanks.....	398, 1049	Sugar-beet weevil (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). See <i>Cleonus punctiventris</i> .	
vaporizing apparatus.....	841	Sugar beets:	
rate of discharge.....	573	dusting.....	350, 362, 463, 528, 529, 739
small areas.....	691	costs and returns.....	350
technique.....	262, 1025, 1033, 1084	insecticide injury.....	350, 463, 529
checking results.....	95,	Sugarcane:	
787, 865, 869, 977, 1048, 1052, 1053		dusting.....	217, 227, 232, 1074
for aircraft and airports.....	989	costs and returns.....	252, 941, 997
for combat areas.....	1049	Louisiana.....	134,
for forests.....	1046	173, 197-199, 251, 252, 941, 949, 997, 1076	
for orchards.....	615	Trinidad and Tobago.....	167, 168
for truck gardens.....	539	insecticide injury.....	134, 251, 252
marking areas.....	1050, 1051	Sugarcane borer. See <i>Diatraea saccharalis</i> .	
signaling.....	95, 1084	Sugarcane froghopper. See <i>Tomasia saccharina</i> .	
tests.....	765, 1043	SUKHANOV.....	447
time intervals.....	1037	Sulfur:	
time of year.....	1050	and arsenicals.....	1055
See also Air bases; Altitude of flight; Area covered; Aviation crews; Climate and weather; Commercial services; Crops, spraying; Forests, spraying; Ground spraying; Labor; Mortality; Night flying; Speed of flight; Spray loads; Swaths; and under Forests, names of insects, and names of countries and States.		and calcium arsenate.....	645
Sprays:		and calcium hydroxide.....	574
adherence.....	828, 867, 869, 981	and DDT and Pyrophyllite.....	1055
atomization.....	828, 869	and lead arsenate and lime.....	159
behavior.....	95, 828, 869	and paris green.....	886
compared with dusts.....	1020	and soap.....	1020
concentrated.....	828,	dusts.....	244
867, 981, 1003, 1037, 1063, 1074, 1084		against caterpillars.....	588
aerial and ground.....	912	against cotton pests.....	483, 670, 886, 1055
storage.....	867	against grape pests.....	238, 434, 436
tests.....	867-869, 904	against orchard pests.....	159, 514
coverage.....	865, 1041, 1049	against <i>Scirtothrips citri</i>	288
		against tea pests.....	260
		against <i>Tetranychus</i>	525, 669

	<i>Item</i>		<i>Item</i>
Sulfur—Continued.		Tanganyika, pest control in aircraft	594
dusts—Continued.		Tangerines, dusting	602
against <i>Tetranychus telarius</i>	531	TARABUKHIN, I. A.	1072
against wheat rust	658	TARZWELL, C.	889
inflammability	845, 924	TAYLOR, E. H.	225
lumping	531	TAYLOR, F. H.	951
particle size	669, 670	Tea, dusting	260
sprays, against <i>Epitetranychus althaeae</i>	1020	<i>Telenomus</i> , shipping by aircraft	491
supply, Union of Soviet Socialist Re-		TEMPEL, W.	272
publics	670	Temperature, effects on:	
tests	276, 828	dusting	207, 703, 866
Sulfur trioxide, and chlorosulfonic acid	940	insecticides	574
SULLIVAN, W. N.	922, 1067	insects during shipment	527
Sun, effect on dusting with pyrethrum	866	locust hatching	454
Supertox, dusts	692, 693	Tennessee Valley, mosquito control	786, 798,
SURIN, N. A.	540	876, 889, 1000, 1024, 1061, 1079	
Surveys:		Terrain, effect on:	
aerial:		dusting	154, 224,
air fauna	20, 46, 176,	260, 388, 405, 444, 481, 729, 835, 983, 1070	
246, 285, 298, 390, 607-609, 642, 652, 737,		spraying	1084
783, 809, 848, 893, 913, 931, 1005.		Test plots	888
air flora	652, 737	<i>Terranychus</i> , dusting	525, 596, 669
apiary sites	1, 1064	<i>Tetranychus telarius</i> , dusting	483, 531
costs	878	Texas:	
cotton acreage	4, 6	aircraft inspection, Brownsville area	770
cotton fields	50, 57	ant control at airports	944
Dutch elm disease	732	cotton-pest control	175, 292, 337, 776
forest fires	4, 6, 7, 225	Brazos Bottoms	909
forests	3, 7, 26, 59, 100, 385, 1048, 1051	Houston	310
insect damage	57, 91, 466, 878, 897, 910	Texas Agricultural Experiment Station	337
forests	3, 7, 26, 59, 385, 1048, 1051	<i>Theobaldia</i> . See <i>Culiseta</i> .	
insect infestations	794	THIEM, H.	838, 923
locust control	369, 454, 541, 605, 748	THOMANN, H.	336
mosquitoes	3, 22, 507, 930, 945	THOMAS, F. L.	337
technique	878	THOMAS, R.	450
ground	878	THOMPSON, A. C.	684
See also Seaplanes, for surveys; and under		THOMPSON, B. G.	631
Deserts, Forests, and names of insects		THORNE, W. D.	661
and geographic areas.		Thrips. See <i>Scirtothrips citri</i> ; <i>Thrips tabaci</i> .	
SVIRIDENKO, P. A.	105, 162, 234, 697	<i>Thrips tabaci</i> :	
SWAINE, J. M.	10, 26, 33, 59, 270, 271, 354, 374-378, 643	dusting	728, 1036
Swamps, dusting	174, 444, 629, 934, 1028	spraying	573
Swaths	787	Thysanoptera:	
marking	1050	collecting at altitudes	607
widths	12, 160, 413, 494	spraying	660
baits	365, 380	Ticks, dissemination by aircraft	569
barium chloride sprays	865	Timber for aircraft construction, insect dam-	
calcium arsenate dusts	150, 247, 375, 405	age	946
and sulfur and paris green	514	Timiskaming Region, Canada	59
calcium arsenite dusts	521, 678	<i>Tomaspsis saccharina</i> , dusting	167, 168
cryolite dusts	949, 1076	Tomato fruitworm. See <i>Heliothis armigera</i> .	
DDT sprays	970, 1049, 1061, 1084	Tomatoes:	
effect of wind	213	dusting:	
effective strip	255, 277, 413, 490, 509	California	150, 703
nicotine dusts	689	Mexico	149, 150, 215
paris green dusts	214, 370,	New Jersey	762
509, 531, 555, 582, 797, 1000		Ohio	925
pyrethrum dusts	866	spraying, United States	764
relation to altitude of flight	365, 531	Tonkin, mosquito control	855
relation to insecticide composition	213	TONTZ, C.	897
relation to quantity of dust released	255	TOOKE, F. G. C.	796
relation to rate of discharge	255	<i>Tortrix fumiferana</i> . See <i>Archips fumiferana</i> .	
Shehelkovo green dusts	797	<i>Tortrix</i> moth (on cherries), dusting	17
sodium fluosilicate dusts	865	<i>Tortrix viridana</i> , dusting	121,
sprays	573, 869	142, 207, 210, 274, 302, 381, 423	
sulfur dusts	531	TOWNES, H. K.	1043
Sweden, forest-pest control	970, 974, 1039	<i>Toxoptera graminum</i> , surveys	878, 897
Hökensås	1039	<i>Trachea piniperda</i> . See <i>Panolis flammea</i> .	
Västergötland	970, 987	TRÄGÄRDH, I.	685, 724, 725
SWELLENGREBEL, N. H.	663	TRAPPMANN, W.	226, 644
Sydney University. School of Public Health		Traps:	
and Tropical Medicine	951	for aircraft collecting	176, 246, 285, 298, 390,
SYMES, C. B.	620, 683, 723, 768	607-609, 652, 695, 783, 809, 893, 913, 931, 1005	
SYTIN, V.	448, 449, 541-544	for disembarking passengers and luggage	683
SYTIN, V. A.	379	TRAUT, I. I.	273, 596
Tabanidae, dissemination by aircraft	620	TRAVIS, B. V.	597, 1052
Tachinidae	401, 641	Treaties and agreements. See International	
Talc:		Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation.	
and DDT	1059	Trees:	
and paris green	370, 426, 509, 512, 590, 960	banding	548
TALIAFERRO, W. H.	995	dusting:	
		effect of height	184, 324, 457
		effect of planting pattern	822

<i>Item</i>	<i>Item</i>
Trees—Continued.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Con.
insecticide injury..... 253, 587	aviochemical expeditions—Continued.
types, effect on insect mortality..... 371	Kazakhstan..... 274, 295, 316
See also Apples; Apricots; Cherries; Citrus;	Kuban'..... 290
Conifers; Electrical charge, of tree crowns;	Mongolia..... 359
Elm; Fir, balsam; Fruit; Hemlock;	Nizhnii Novgorod..... 261
Larch; Maple; Oak; Orchards; Peaches;	Severnii Kavkaz..... 88, 162, 205, 218, 269
Pecan; Pine; Plums; Shade trees; Spruce;	Azerbaidzhan..... 425, 471, 476, 509, 512, 541, 557, 679
Tangerines; Walnut.	Balakhna..... 590
TRINCHIERI, G..... 1073	beet-pest control, Ukraine..... 865
Trinidad and Tobago:	conferences and congresses..... 410,
aircraft disinfection..... 879	455, 499, 500, 550, 551, 553-556
aircraft inspection..... 942	cotton-pest control. 461, 525, 639, 665, 669, 670, 823
insect dissemination by aircraft..... 1027	Armenia..... 531
sugarcane-pest control..... 167, 168	Azerbaidzhan..... 1020
Tripoli earth, and paris green..... 138, 444, 590, 998	Central Asia..... 574
Triton X-100, and DDT and Xylene..... 1084	Ferganskaii Dolina..... 574
TROCHAIN, J..... 545	Kazakhstan..... 483
TROIŠKII, S. A..... 590	Krasnodar region..... 1020
TROLL, G..... 546, 547	Severnii Kavkaz..... 436
Tropical Institute, Armenia. See Armenia.	Tadzhikistan..... 407
Narodnyi Komissariat Zdravookhraneniia.	Turkistan..... 106
Tropicheskii Institut.	Zakavkaz'e..... 106, 593
Tropicheskii Institut Narkomzdrava Armfian-	Dagestan..... 170, 263, 430, 431, 433, 518-520
skskii SSR. See Armenia. Narodnyi Komis-	Dnepr Valley..... 1028
sariat Zdravookhraneniia. Tropicheskii	dusting contracts..... 472
Institut.	Dzerzhinsk..... 590
Tropicheskii Institut Narkomzdrava RSFSR.	forest-pest control..... 140,
See Russkaii Sovetskaii Federativnii	274, 314, 456, 495, 637, 866, 892
Sotsialisticheskaii Respublika. Narodnyi	Buriato-Mongol'skaii ASSR..... 253
Komissariat Zdravookhraneniia. Tropi-	Central Russia..... 457
cheskii Institut.	Cheliabinsk..... 815
Truck gardens:	European Russia..... 822, 866
spraying..... 539, 573	Khar'kov..... 678
See also Vegetables.	Nizhnii Novgorod..... 261
TRUESDELL, J. A..... 27	Saratov..... 212
TRY, H. T..... 855	Siberia..... 290, 299, 321
TSIOPKALO, V. L..... 548, 726	Ukraine..... 457, 548, 558, 955
TSYGANKOV, S. K..... 639	German-occupied territories..... 960, 1028
TSYGANKOV, S. N..... 380, 483	Gorki..... 590
TUPIKOV, V. K..... 697	grape-pest control:
Turtkul'. Kompleksnyi Nauchno-Issledova-	Azerbaidzhan..... 416
tel'skii Institut..... 454	Central Asia..... 513
TWINN, C. R..... 452	Severnii Kavkaz..... 434, 436
2152 (Farben), contact dust..... 810	Ukraine..... 874
2172 (Farben), contact dust..... 810	history..... 313,
Two-striped grasshopper. See <i>Melanoplus</i>	473, 477, 493, 495, 497, 508, 511, 540, 544, 545,
<i>bi vittatus</i> .	559, 575, 589, 599, 619, 623, 624, 626, 665, 681,
Typhus fever, dissemination by aircraft..... 421	761, 921.
Uganda, mosquito control in aircraft..... 744	insecticide testing..... 223
UGRUMOV, G. D..... 223, 274, 275	Kavkaz..... 105
Ukrainskii Institut Malarii i Meditsinkoi	Kazakhstan..... 562, 596, 619, 667, 668, 671, 719, 873
Parazitologii..... 914	Khar'kov..... 1070
UL'IANISHEV, V. I..... 645	Kiev..... 743
Ultraser, dusts..... 670	Kirghiz SSR..... 864
UNDERWOOD, F. J..... 771, 839	Kuban'..... 290, 521
Unger Aircraft Corporation..... 398	larch-pest control, Buriato-Mongol'skaii
Union of South Africa:	ASSR..... 359
eucalyptus-pest control..... 56, 145, 161	malaria control..... 424,
forest-pest control..... 56, 796	444, 458, 471, 534, 551, 632, 646, 662, 668, 679,
importation of queen bees..... 990	761, 766, 858, 921, 961, 998
locust control..... 16, 106, 633, 655, 748, 863	Moskva region..... 370, 426, 427, 509, 716
Pretoria..... 673	mustard-pest control..... 464, 465, 537, 640
mosquito control in aircraft..... 795	oak-pest control, Chuvashskaii ASSR..... 423
pest control..... 782, 1033	orchard-pest control..... 514
wattle-pest control..... 794, 824	Kubinskii region..... 447
Union of South Africa Defence Department	Uzadvinrest state farm..... 513
Air Service..... 145	personnel..... 550
Union of South Africa Department of Agricul-	biographies..... 601
ture and Forestry..... 16, 161, 782, 796, 824, 1033	hazards and safeguards..... 315, 530
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:	records..... 404
apple-pest control:	requirements..... 414, 591
Azerbaidzhan..... 440, 645	wages..... 435, 498
Uzbekistan..... 715	pest control by aircraft..... 49,
Armenia..... 531, 701	86, 140, 314, 335, 379, 410, 458, 494-496, 497, 543,
Astrakhan..... 998	554, 585, 653, 697, 803, 872.
attitudes:	planning and organization..... 290,
of peasants..... 136, 290	387, 409, 412, 420, 431, 435, 442, 443, 465,
of youth..... 576	494, 495, 502, 523, 540, 542, 550, 581, 583,
aviochemical expeditions..... 229,	624, 666, 671, 676, 823, 918.
234, 314, 315, 321, 400, 589	5-year plans..... 441, 442, 449, 458, 506, 533-535,
Chuvashskaii ASSR..... 274	553, 559, 593, 604, 624, 626, 638
Dagestan..... 257, 262, 263, 267, 274, 275, 278	Severnii Kavkaz..... 598
Irkutsk..... 290	Tadzhikistan..... 625
Kavkaz..... 88	problems..... 429, 505, 560, 667, 668
	reed beds. 86, 87, 105, 162, 234, 454, 518-521, 667, 823

<i>Item</i>	<i>Item</i>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Con.	United States Army Air Forces..... 969, 1032, 1084
research..... 411	United States Army Air Service. 31, 38, 44, 91, 97, 450
Severnnyi Kavkaz..... 87	United States Army. Medical Department... 966
162, 205, 218, 256, 433, 496, 555, 586, 719	United States Bureau of Aeronautics..... 341
Siberia..... 467, 960	United States Bureau of Entomology..... 84,
situation and outlook..... 456,	91, 104, 106, 176, 342, 474
465, 524, 535, 560, 632, 636, 637, 752, 814	Delta Laboratory..... 65, 71, 153
Stalingrad..... 500	Division of Gypsy Moth Investigations..... 115
sugar-beet-pest control..... 350, 528	United States Bureau of Entomology and
central black-soil region..... 463	Plant Quarantine..... 848, 851,
Novo-Pokrovskii Kombinat..... 362	867, 868, 880, 886, 898, 913, 948, 954, 1037, 1040,
Ukraine..... 529	1043, 1044, 1048, 1050, 1055, 1074-1076, 1081
Tadzhikistan..... 636, 668, 671	United States Bureau of Medicine and Sur-
Turkestan..... 102, 135	gery..... 952
Ukraine..... 590, 914, 960	United States Bureau of Public Roads..... 64
Uzbekistan..... 365, 486, 490, 636	United States Bureau of Standards..... 64
wheat-pest control..... 1019	United States Chemical Warfare Service..... 1049
Kirgizskaya SSR..... 1019	United States Civil Aeronautics Administra-
Uzbekistan..... 1019	tion..... 905, 924
Zakavkaz'e..... 386, 496, 668	United States Civil Aeronautics Authority..... 845
<i>See also under names of insects.</i>	United States Civil Aeronautics Board, Safety
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Air Force... 87	Bureau..... 925
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Aviaikhim..... 140,	United States Congress. House..... 165
170, 218, 274, 314, 559	United States Congress. House. Committee
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Avia-	on Agriculture..... 27
khimicheskaya Konferentsiya. <i>See</i> Vsesoyuz-	United States Congress. Senate. Committee
naya Aviakhimicheskaya Konferentsiya.	on Appropriations..... 1021
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Avio-	United States Department of Agriculture..... 31,
konferentsiya po Bor'be s Vreditel'nykh v	60, 113, 165, 227, 327, 363, 390, 613, 809, 812,
Sel'skom i Lesnom Khoz'yaistve. <i>See</i> Vse-	875, 881, 928, 931, 990, 1003, 1031, 1051.
soyuznaya Aviokonferentsiya po Bor'be s	United States Department of Commerce..... 287
Vreditel'nykh v Sel'skom i Lesnom Khoz'ya-	United States Forest Service..... 899, 1050
istve.	Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Dobro-	Station..... 405
let..... 335, 559	United States Marine Corps..... 287
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Kon-	United States National Museum..... 753
ferentsiya po Aviakhimicheskomu Metodu	United States Naval Medical School..... 1022
Bor'by s Malariiei. <i>See</i> Vsesoyuznaya Kon-	United States Naval School of Aviation
ferentsiya po Aviakhimicheskomu Metodu	Medicine..... 952
Bor'by s Malariiei.	United States Navy..... 952, 1011, 1065
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Narodnyi	aircraft disinfection..... 952, 1077
Komissariat Zemledeliya..... 86, 87, 140, 218, 273, 314	United States Navy Bureau of Medicine and
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Ob'ed-	Surgery..... 1077
inienie po Bor'be s Vreditel'nykh i Bolezniami	United States Public Health Service..... 84,
Sel'skogo i Lesnogo Khoz'yaistva. <i>See</i> Vse-	181, 340, 341, 399, 675, 769, 771, 779, 798, 839,
soyuznoe Ob'edinenie po Bor'be s Vredite-	840, 849, 879, 907, 926, 1011, 1023.
l'nykh i Bolezniami Sel'skogo i Lesnogo	Office of Malaria Control in War Areas... 1078
Khoz'yaistva.	United States Selective Service System..... 905
United States:	United States Tennessee Valley Authority... 786,
aircraft:	798, 1000, 1024, 1061, 1079
disinfestation..... 771, 779, 849, 999	United States War Production Board..... 905
in agriculture..... 29, 37, 806, 881, 975	UPHOF, I. C. T..... 39, 54
inspection..... 779, 870, 1023, 1074	UPHOF, J. G..... 927
cotton-pest control..... 12,	Utah:
27, 32, 37, 48, 50, 52, 55, 61, 64, 65, 78, 81,	aircraft forced landing..... 603
117, 120, 133, 154, 165, 297, 334, 351, 373,	alfalfa-pest control..... 177
397, 525, 613, 698, 745, 896, 905, 928, 953,	UTKIN, B. G..... 427, 512
1002, 1008, 1044, 1074.	UVAROV, B. P..... 506, 571
cooperation with Mexico..... 1002	Uzbekistan Narodnyi Kommissariat Zem-
history..... 525, 953	ledeliya..... 670
Eastern States..... 691	UzNarkomzem. <i>See</i> Uzbekistan Narodnyi
forest-pest control.. 92, 115, 187, 208, 784, 812,	Kommissariat Zemledeliya.
868, 899, 1021, 1043, 1074	
cooperation with Canada..... 967, 973	VAINShteIN, N. B..... 797
Western States..... 327	VAN DYKE, E. C..... 702
Gulf States..... 806	VAN ZWALUWENBURG, R. H..... 900
hay-pest control, Eastern States..... 954	VANNOTE, R. L..... 549
history.. 53, 81, 129, 150, 165, 189, 203, 297, 342,	VANSHTOR, A. P..... 1072
357, 417, 525, 545, 698, 756, 910, 953	VASIL'EV, I. V..... 752
insect introduction..... 621, 654, 936	VASIL'EV, V. P..... 874
malaria control..... 45, 340, 798, 938, 1022, 1024	VAYSSIERE, P..... 61
orchard-pest control, Northwestern States..... 357	Vegetables:
Pacific Coast States..... 356	dusting..... 684
pest control, by aircraft.. 29, 92, 360, 648, 717, 806,	Imperial Valley..... 150
875, 881, 906, 910, 976, 1023, 1074, 1075	Mexico..... 149, 150, 215, 216
planning and organization..... 658	spraying..... 539, 573, 616
Southern States..... 717	<i>See also</i> Truck gardens.
surveys, Mississippi Valley..... 931	Vegetation:
wheat-pest control..... 326, 1019, 1068	effects:
yellow-fever control..... 686, 771, 938	on dusting..... 243, 457, 729, 864, 1070
<i>See also names of States; and under names</i>	relation to dosage..... 138, 509, 556, 914
<i>of insects.</i>	on spraying..... 1052, 1080
United States Army..... 1011	herbicide dusting..... 889
dusting, services..... 31, 91, 97, 450	insecticide injury..... 451, 521, 983
<i>See also</i> Airplanes, army.	VEISMAN, A..... 646

Item	Item
Venezuela, aircraft inspection, Maracaibo.....	942
Verindal, dust.....	532, 606
Vermont, forest-pest control.....	977, 1040
Vermont Department of Agriculture. Division of Plant Pest Control.....	977
Vibration, in locust control.....	306
VIELWERTH, V.....	595
Vineyards. See Grapes.	
Virginia:	
pest control.....	902
Quantic.....	174, 230, 243, 342, 361, 956
VISHNEVSKAYA, E. P.....	600
VOELKEL, H.....	338, 339, 453
Voronezh Agricultural and Forestry Aviation Station. See Voronezhskaya Sel'skokhoziaistvennaya i Lesnaya Aviafionnaya Stantsiya.	
Voronezhskaya Sel'skokhoziaistvennaya i Lesnaya Aviafionnaya Stantsiya.....	590
VOSKRESENSKI, P.....	636
VREMSACK, L. F.....	718
Vsesoiuznaya Akademiya Sel'skokhoziaistvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina.....	803
Vsesoiuznaya Akademiya Sel'skokhoziaistvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina. Institut Zashchity Rastenii.....	411, 529, 759
Vsesoiuznaya Aviakhimicheskaya Konferentsiya.....	410, 493, 494, 509, 514, 518, 521, 530, 541, 548, 550, 551, 554
Vsesoiuznaya Aviokonferentsiya po Bor'be s Vreditel'nykh v Sel'skom i Lesnom Khoziaistve.....	409, 411, 414, 435, 442, 443, 455
Vsesoiuznaya Konferentsiya po Aviakhimicheskomu Metodu Bor'by s Malfariel.....	471, 476, 490, 499, 500, 510-512, 534, 551, 553, 555, 556
Vsesoiuznaya Risovaya Opytnaya Stantsiya.....	1069
Vsesoiuznoe Ob'edinenie po Bor'be s Vreditel'nykh i Bolezniami Sel'skogo i Lesnogo Khoziaistva.....	409, 411, 425, 441-443, 542, 551, 559, 574, 592, 596
Severo-Kavkazskoe Kraevoe Otdelenie.....	438
Vsesoiuznyi Institut Zernovogo Khoziaistva. See Saratov. Vsesoiuznyi Institut Zernovogo Khoziaistva.	
Vsesoiuznyi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Khlopkovyi Institut. See Srdne-Aziatskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut po Khlopkovodstvu, Tashkent.	
Vsesoiuznyi S'ezd po Zashchite Rastenii.....	467, 506
Vyshelesskaya, N. S.....	228, 277, 278
Wageningen, Plantenziektenkundige Dienst.....	200
WAHL, R. C.....	30
WALKER, H. G.....	901, 902
Walnut, dusting.....	978
Walnut aphid. See <i>Chromaphis juglandicola</i> .	
Walnut caterpillar. See <i>Datana integerrima</i> .	
Walnut datana. See <i>Datana integerrima</i> .	
WALTER, G.....	163
WALTON, W. R.....	875
Washington:	
forest-pest control:	
Pacific County.....	383, 405, 474
Nasel River district.....	383
orchard-pest control.....	1017
Washington State Department of Conservation.....	474
Washington State Horticultural Association.....	1017
Waste:	
flour.....	565
from chemical factories.....	914
Waterchestnut.....	1007
WATSON, E. B.....	647
WATSON, J. R.....	728
WATSON, R. B.....	729, 798, 876
Wattle bagworm (Union of South Africa). See <i>Acanthopsycha junodi</i> .	
Weather. See Climate and weather.	
WEBB, J. L.....	233, 928
WELCH, E. V.....	840
WELCH, J. H.....	770, 877
WALKER, J.....	1081
WELLENSTEIN, G.....	929, 1026
Western Canada Airways.....	618
Western Plant Quarantine Board.....	479
Western spotted cucumber beetle. See <i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata</i> .	
WEYER, F.....	930
Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.....	405
Wheat:	
dusting.....	326, 1019, 1068
insecticide injury.....	1019
rust control.....	658
WHITE, H. R.....	1082
WHITE, W. H., Jr.....	1021
WHITEHEAD, F. E.....	799, 878
WHITFIELD, F. G. S.....	841-843, 857, 861, 903
WHITNALL, R.....	1083
WHITMAN, D.....	1044
WHITTEN, R. R.....	869, 906
WIEBE, A. H.....	883
WIEDEMAN.....	107
Wigwam Inn Project, British Columbia, Canada.....	618
Wilbert, A., Sons and Company.....	134
Wildlife:	
conservation, relation to mosquito control.....	850, 889
poisoning:	
arsenical.....	89, 121, 241, 259, 264, 302, 381, 439, 685
DDT.....	1049, 1080
WILLIAMS, C. G.....	28
WILLIAMS, C. L.....	686, 687, 771, 800, 879
WILLIAMS, L. L., Jr.....	209, 230, 243, 340
WILLIAMS, R. H.....	279
WILSON, D. B.....	957
WILSON, G. F.....	164
WILSON, R. J.....	165
Wind:	
effects on:	
bait application.....	365
dusting.....	96, 141, 184, 211, 213, 230, 243, 261, 305, 312, 328, 333, 362, 463, 481, 483, 521, 529, 641, 865, 866, 978, 1071.
insect dispersal.....	298, 485, 607, 749, 750, 753, 808
mosquito infestation.....	711
spraying.....	865, 1049, 1051, 1084
See also Air currents.	
Wings, Inc.....	351
WINTERS, S. R.....	341, 342, 931, 959
Wisconsin:	
forest-pest control, Peninsula State Park.....	114, 166, 190, 192, 247
pea-pest control.....	844, 1045
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.....	166
WISECUP, C. B.....	1084
WITTHOMBE, C. L.....	167, 168
WOLCOTT, G. N.....	343, 552
WOLFF, M.....	62, 108-112, 121, 158, 169, 221, 231, 248, 249, 280-283, 300, 344, 381, 382
Woodlands:	
dusting.....	428
spraying.....	829, 1013
WOOLMAN, C. E.....	232, 361
WRIGHT, D.....	233
Xylene, and DDT.....	1041
and Triton X-100.....	1084
Y., H. W.....	648
Yellow fever:	
control.....	364, 674, 696, 780
at airports.....	720
Gold Coast.....	568
international.....	721
Tanganyika.....	594
United States.....	686, 771, 938
West Africa.....	720
dissemination by aircraft.....	421, 547, 572, 620, 772, 773, 795, 811, 833, 834
introduction:	
India.....	833, 834
United States.....	771, 779
relation to air routes, North and South America.....	501
transmission.....	400, 675, 683, 722, 800
India.....	642
United States.....	839, 849, 938
Yellow-fever mosquito. See <i>Aedes aegypti</i> .	
YOLLES, S. F.....	1027
YOLLES, T. K.....	1027
YOUNG, H. W.....	688
Youth, attitude toward aerial method.....	576

	<i>Item</i>		<i>Item</i>
ZAGOROD'KO	404	Zeppelins:	
Zakavkazskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Khlop-		and insect dissemination	308, 309
kovyi Institut	593	for pest control	47
ZAKHAROV, D.	598	ZHADKEVICH, L. A.	555
ZAKHAROV, P.	456, 457	ZHUKOV, N. M.	556, 600
ZANDER, E.	345	ZIMMERMAN	40
ZARRING, I. I.	277	ZRIAKOVSKIĬ, V. N.	171
ZARZAR, V.	170, 599	ZUMPT, F.	772, 960, 961, 1028
ZAVATTARI, E.	843	Zyklon	675
ZAV'IALOV, A. P.	918	Zyklon discoids	675
ZELENUKHIN, I. A.	458, 553, 554		



